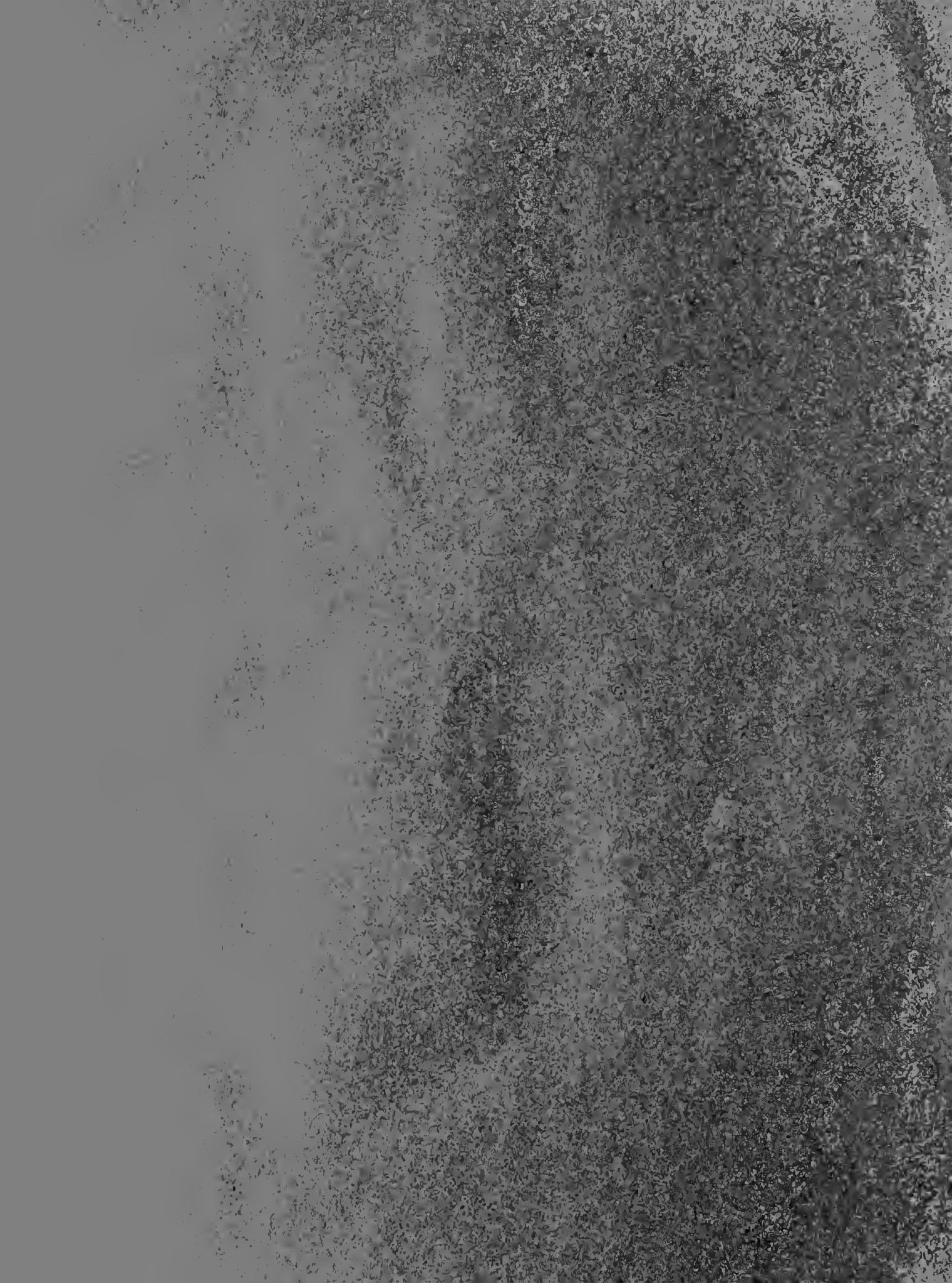


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ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

... OF ...

NEW MEXICO

Containing a History of this Important Section of the Great Southwest, from the Earliest Period of its Discovery to the Present Time, together with Glimpses of its Auspicious Future; Illustrations and Full-page Portraits of some of its Eminent Men, and Biographical Mention of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Citizens of To-day.

"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."—MACAULAY.

CHICAGO
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
1895

NOTE.

Spanish "accents," or diacritical marks, not being English, are not used in this volume, although some names, printed with ny for ñ, seem odd, simply on account of their unfamiliar appearance ; as, Canyada for Cañada. With the form canyon the reading public has already become familiar.

HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO.



ZTLAN, described as "the bright land far to the north," is the name given by the early Spanish historians, and concurred in by modern writers of repute, as that of the land whence came the tribes

found in the valley of Mexico by their Spanish conquerors. Acosta, one of the historians referred to, who visited the city of Mexico in 1585, and whose writings on New Spain were published at Seville in 1589, says: "They came from distant countries toward the north, where now they have founded a kingdom which they call New Mexico." Other historians make similar statements.

Humboldt, who approaches the subject with doubts, after naming the banks of the Navajo, the Moqui villages and the Gila, writes in his New Spain: "We are tempted to believe that at the period of the migration several tribes separated from the great mass of the people to establish themselves in these northern regions." At that time, indeed, there were other signs of equal import covering a much broader country.

Dr. Brinton says: "These traditions, the Maya Chronicles, go to show that the belief among the Aztecs was, that the tribes of the Maya family came originally from the north or northeast, and were at some remote period closely connected with their ancestors."

This land—"Aztlán"—which was for an indefinite period the home of the aborigines

who became the masters of Anahuac, the Aztec empire, and who were found and subdued by Cortez in 1519-21, is a land still occupied in part by people of the same race and characteristics except so far as changed by the varying conditions that have intervened during the centuries since elapsing.

This pre-Columbian country of our Southwest, now known as the Territory of New Mexico, is peculiar on account of the fact that extremes of civilization have met here, and are still conspicuously visible. The "free-for-all" race of modern energy, enterprise and prosperity, with the coming of steam transportation in its mighty, irresistible course, has here peaceably met face to face the medieval conservatism and the crooked-stick plows and industrial methods of "ancient times."

(The foregoing paragraphs, as well as the following up to the year 1540, are substantially from the authority of Hon. William G. Ritch.)

"In the sixteenth century a remnant of a party of explorers found themselves stranded, wrecked and destitute, upon the western shores of the Gulf of Mexico. This party was Cabeza de Vaca and three companions. Thousands of miles of trackless wilderness, then wholly unknown to Europeans, and beset with savages, lay between this small party and their Spanish brethren in sparsely-settled Mexico. Nothing daunted, this intrepid little band, with nothing more of this world's goods at their command than the indifferent clothing which covered their nakedness, but with indomitable energy, the endurance of steel and their own good tact,

entered upon the hazards of traversing this unexplored and trackless continent, in the forlorn hope of reaching their countrymen and friends somewhere upon the other side. The undertaking antedated any permanent European settlement within the bounds of what has since become our own beloved country, the United States. It was less than a decade later than the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, and nearly a century previous to the landing of the Pilgrims upon the shores of Massachusetts bay, that these Spartan souls departed upon the most wonderful and successful journey known to the pages of history. The point of departure was upon the gulf coast of either Louisiana or Texas, as known to modern geographers.

“These wanderers traversed by turns the tangled swamps and bayous of a semi-tropical latitude; the deep turbid rivers and dense forests of the coast slope; the vast arid plains, coursed by canyons of dizzy depth, and towering, rugged mountains and rushing torrents of the interior; and finally crossing the alkali plains, sandy desert and coast range before beholding the blue waters of the Pacific. They lived upon roots and lizards when naught else could be found, and slept with the canopy of heaven only as their covering, except as varied by the elements, and ever upon the alert for wild beasts and hostile Indians. Traversing the streams to their head-waters northwest from the gulf, and as laid down upon the maps of the early voyagers, Vaca and his companions, after many months of weary travel, reached the waters (according to some writers) of the Canadian river, thence pressing forward, and after three months of uncertain wanderings, reached the Pueblo Indian villages of New Mexico, twenty degrees of latitude north of the city of Mexico.

“Memorable event! Here first came to the knowledge of the inhabitants of the Old World the existence of a people living in permanent houses and homes clustered in villages, following the pursuits of peace by tilling the soil, the administration of wholesome laws, in making provident care for possible

famines, and in showing kindness and hospitality to these pale-faced strangers in distress. The people thus met and described by Cabeza de Vaca and his companions correspond with those who were found and described by subsequent explorers in New Mexico, upon the slopes of the Rio Grande, at Santa Fe and at Zunyi. These were the first towns, the first permanent settlements of a people possessing habits of civilization, within the borders of this great nation of free people, who had thus attained to their estate many generations anterior to the landing of Columbus. The same distinctive people, with the same habits, although greatly reduced in numbers by wars, aggressive and defensive, still constitute an important element in the population of New Mexico in this last quarter of the nineteenth century.

“Furnished with supplies and such means of comfort as was possible for this small party to carry with them, after still another period of wandering, in all probably five years, they arrived, in the spring of 1536, at the town of San Miguel, upon the west coast of Mexico, and in May following reported to the viceroy at the city of Mexico. The stories of Cabeza de Vaca about a great people living in towns and cities far to the north were in confirmation of traditions and statements previously made by the native Mexican people.

“As a consequence expeditions were at once fitted out—the first under the lead of Friar Marcos de Niza, who took with him as a guide Estevan, a blackamoor, and one of Vaca’s party. Niza reached only the Cibola country (Zunyi). Estevan had preceded him a few days, and was the first to arrive at Zunyi; but his indiscretion cost him his life and came well nigh bringing the whole party into difficulty, and making the return of Niza a necessity; the report of Niza was confirmatory.

“The expedition of General Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, governor of New Galicia, under the patronage of the viceroy, followed in July, 1540, from the southwest with assured hopes of finding great stores of gold and silver

among the people, as had been found by Pizarro in Peru and by Cortez in Mexico. The expedition was composed very largely of scions of royalty and persons of refinement and wealth, most of whom were illy prepared to withstand the toil and endure the privations inseparable from the journey. The expedition, however, arrived in good spirits at Zunyi. Coronado's journal speaks of here meeting hostile demonstrations, and likewise relates of discovering cities larger than Granada in Spain; of one town containing 500 houses of stone, some of them five lofts high and of excellent construction, and of another, still larger; of the people complaining of Estevan, and of their killing him because of insulting their women, whom 'they loved dearly.' The food of the people was corn, peas and venison. They had good salt, wore turquoise, emerald and garnets for ornaments, made cloth, had mantles of cotton, painted, and had other articles of dress, which were embroidered in needlework. Water was brought then, as now, in irrigating ditches, to their fields of corn and vegetables. Coronado also tells of finding gold and silver that was good."

During the absence of one of his party, Cardenas, who was visiting the Moqui towns and Rio Colorado, a party of natives came from their province, lying eastward, to the Zunyi towns, with gifts of various leathern articles and offers of tribal friendship and alliance. Their chief and spokesman was called Bigotes by the Spaniards, on account of his long mustaches, and he had much to say concerning the buffaloes of his country.

Accordingly Captain Alvarado was ordered, with twenty men, to accompany the natives on their return, and to report within eighty days respecting their country and its wonderful animals. In a journey of five days Alvarado came to Acuco (now Acoma), a town built upon a rock, and accessible only by a narrow stairway, terminating in mere holes for the hands and feet. At first the inhabitants there showed signs of resistance, but were easily subdued by threats of battle.

The explorers, passing Zunyi for the east, passed Acus (Acoma), a town upon an exceedingly strong hill, whose people grew cotton. Thence they journeyed to the province of Tiguex, located upon the banks of a great river, running southward. Here they found large mantles, feathers and precious things, and the inhabitants were raising melons and white and red cotton. The Tiguex valley seemed to be well settled to a distance of fifty to sixty miles out from the river, and contained within its bounds twelve towns, which were along this large river. The province afterward became the center of operations upon the part of the Spanish. Alvarado at once recommended it as a place for the winter quarters of his general. Then he went on with Bigotes for five days further, to the province of Cicuye (probably the pueblo of Pecos) on the border of the plains, the inhabitants of which made to the Spaniards presents of hides, cloth and turquoises.

But at this point the captain was particularly attracted by the statements of an Indian, who claimed to be a native of a province about 2,000 miles to the southeast. On account of his appearance the Spaniards called him "The Turk." He spoke at length concerning the cities of his country, and also of gold and silver, the latter being particularly attractive to the Spaniard. After receiving such news the buffaloes of the Rio Grande seemed to be of little importance. Alvarado, however, carrying out his instructions, made a trip out into the plains in search of the animals, with the Turk as a guide, and he found the buffaloes, indeed, in large numbers. In this tour he followed the river for about 300 miles toward the southwest. Then he returned to Tiguex (Rio Grande), where he found that Cardenas had arrived from Cibola (the Zunyi towns) to prepare winter quarters for the army and where Alvarado now remained to await the general.

Coronado, after dispatching Alvarado to the east, and Cardenas to prepare winter quarters at Tiguex, remained at Cibola to await the arrival of the main army under Arellano, who came late in the autumn from Sonora. The

general, ordering the army to rest for twenty days before following him, started for Tiguex with thirty men, going by a new route in order to make new discoveries. His party suffered severely for want of water on the way, which they could find only in the mountains, where they suffered from cold about as much as they had previously suffered from thirst. Alvarado reached the Rio Grande in the province of Tuhaco (probably in the vicinity of the modern Isleta), with its eight villages, where he heard of other villages further south. Thence he followed up the river twelve miles to Tiguex.

At this place Coronado found Cardenas and Alvarado awaiting him, together with the "Turk," to whose tales of eastern wealth he listened with the greatest pleasure and credulity, and all his companions immediately became enthusiastic in their hopes of a grand conquest in the near future. The enthusiasm led them into too great haste in their dealings with the natives at Tiguex; for on their arrival there they at once turned out without ceremony the inhabitants, who had previously treated them so kindly, from their best houses, in order to occupy them for their own rapacious purposes, and all this, too, contrary to the viceroy's instructions! The friendly people at Cicuye received no better treatment, except that as yet they had not the army to support.

Alvarado, being sent to obtain certain golden bracelets which the Turk falsely claimed to have left at Cicuye, arrested Bigotes and another chief because the ornaments were not brought forth, and brought his prisoners in chains back to Tiguex. He also called upon the natives for a large quantity of clothing, for the army soon expected to arrive, refused them to call a council to apportion the tax among the towns, as was their custom, and sent soldiers to take the clothing by force, the Indians being obliged in many cases to take the garments off their backs! One pueblo was burned for some offence of the inhabitants not clearly specified, and many other outrages were committed, including violations of chastity. Such horrible "truths" as these we

learn from the practice of envious and revengeful Spaniards "telling on" one another. Of course it was impossible for the untutored "heathen" there, far more virtuous than their invaders, to distinguish Christianity from highway robbery.

When Arellano arrived with the main army from Cibola, in December, the whole province was naturally in open revolt, and the succeeding winter was spent, so far as the severity of a winter to which the unacclimated invaders and their animals were unused would permit, in efforts either to reconcile the natives to the new regime or to conquer them by force; and force they finally resorted to, even massacring a hundred prisoners at one time! From this time on the Indians refused to listen to any proposition of peace from a race they could not trust. They defended themselves by barricading their towns or ran away to the mountains, and to every offer of pardon and consolation they simply pointed to past acts of bad faith. Cardenas, going with thirty men to the pueblo of Tiguex to propose terms, was required to advance alone and unarmed, and being knocked down was with difficulty rescued, several others also being seriously wounded. Nearly all the natives of the province had taken refuge in this pueblo, and in another three or four miles distant. Some authorities state that Cardenas was afterward punished by the Spanish government for his cruelties in this country.

Then Coronado, as vicious as his lieutenant, Cardenas, attacked Tiguex, but was repulsed in the first assault by the stones and arrows of the defenders, with twenty men wounded, several of them fatally. Next followed a siege of fifty days, with many assaults and sorties, in which were killed some 200 Indians and a number of Spaniards. The besieged, suffering for want of water, dug a well inside the town, which caved in and buried thirty of their number. A little later they were allowed to send away women and children, about 200 of whom departed; and after about two weeks more of resistance they all attempted to escape by

night. The movement being discovered, the fugitives bravely attacked their foe and were either cut down or driven to perish in the ice-cold waters of the Rio Grande. A similar fate befell those who had taken refuge in the other town, and all the villages were taken and plundered, the inhabitants being killed, enslaved or driven from the province. Not one submitted, or would accept the conqueror's permission to return to his home. Some of the provinces, however, surrendered.

In May, 1541, Coronado marched with his entire force in search of the reported wealth of the regions beyond Tiguex. At Cicuye he was received in a friendly manner, and a guide was obtained there named Xabe, who claimed to be a native of Quivira. The "Turk" had been discharged on account of his unreliability and general depravity. A march of three or four days over a mountainous country brought them to a large river, which they named Rio de Cicuye, and may have been what is now known as the Gallinas, the eastern and larger branch of the Pecos. A little later they entered the great buffalo plains, and in ten days came to the first habitation of the wandering tribes. They continued their march for about two weeks more, in a northeasterly direction.

On this trip Coronado left the main army, and went northward for forty days over the plains until he reached Quivira, late in July, remained there twenty-five days, and arrived at Tiguex on his return, in August or September. Quivira proved to be one of several Indian villages of straw huts or wigwams, on or near a large river. The inhabitants resembled the roving Querechos and Teyas in most respects, but were somewhat superior, raising a small quantity of maize. The country was an excellent one in respect of soil, climate and natural productions, but the people had no knowledge of the precious metals, and even in their reports of large tribes beyond there was but slight indication of either wealth or civilization. Besides, even the "Turk" now confessed that all his tales had been lies, told for the purpose of decoying the Spaniards upon a

route to suit his own convenience, and also for a sort of patriotic purpose. The general put the "Turk" to death, and returned to Cicuye, by a more direct route, where Arellano came to meet him, and they proceeded together to Tiguex.

Coronado and his associates believed Quivira to be in latitude forty degrees, and about 600 miles northeast of Tiguex. The point they reached must have been in Kansas, between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers. Lecturers and writers upon the subject in various States and localities have been ever ready to catch upon the descriptions of the country given in the journals of the expedition, and who ingeniously credit their locality with being a seat entitled to a chapter on early Spanish explorations. Thus, Nebraska has a theorist who claims that the southern and central portion of that State was the remotest point reached by Coronado. Another theory quotes Quivira, the outlying terminus of the expedition, at or near Kansas City; while still another locates the province further south, possibly in Arkansas. However all this theorizing may be, there is no doubt about Coronado having extended his march far to the northeast, over treeless plains, where large herds of buffalo roamed, extending, no doubt, to some point well toward the Missouri river. Wherever Quivira may have been located, we are told that there he met Tatarax, the king of the province, and that his people gave no greater sign of being possessed of the precious metals of which they were in search than a "jewel of copper about the neck of the king." The men of Quivira lived principally upon buffalo meat, slept in tents made of buffalo hides, wore shoes and clothing made of buffalo leather, and "wandered about like the Arab."

Brackenridge says that the first explorer of New Mexico was Marcos de Nicia, a friar, about the year 1539, coming with a small party from Pitatlan, on the gulf of California, in latitude twenty-four degrees, and traveling east and north until he heard of the Pueblo Indians, coming within sight of Cibola.

Then he sent a negro and some Indians in advance. Some of the latter returned after a time, and reported that they had reached Cibola, where they had been badly treated, and the negro killed. Upon this Marcos returned, and published an account, which has generally been regarded as highly exaggerated.

Cibola is the name of the province of the pueblo region. The pueblo towns did not seem to be mutually interdependent in their government. The government of each was republican, the supreme governing body in each being elected by the people. They were not Aztecs. The roofs of the houses consisted of unhewn pines, covered with a thick coating of clay, so as to form terraces. The walls were perfectly smooth. The central portions of a pueblo building were much higher than the outer, extending sometimes to a height of fifty feet or more. These buildings were sometimes in groups, connected by lower structures. One group measured 800 feet or more north and south, and about 250 feet east and west. There seems to have been courts within the enclosure. These buildings had their doors only in the roof, or at least high up, and entry was always made by ladder,—a custom derived probably from the effort to make the building a kind of fort difficult to enter or destroy in case of war.

Captain Arellano made preparations for passing a second winter at Tiguex, meeting with many difficulties on account of the continued hostility of the natives, who still refused to occupy their towns. Meanwhile he caused some further explorations to be made. He sent Captain Barrio-nuevo northward, who visited the province of Hemes (or Jemez), with seven towns, one of which still retains the name. The inhabitants of this province submitted and furnished supplies; but those of an adjoining province—Yuque-Yunque—did not do so, but fled to the mountains, leaving considerable food in their towns. Their fine earthenware had such a glaze as indicated the existence of silver mines in the vicinity. Sixty miles further up the river Barrio-nuevo came

to a large town built on both banks of the stream, with wooden bridges connecting the two divisions. This place the explorers named Valladolid, but the native name was Braba or Yuraba. It was probably Taos. Barrio-nuevo returned to Tiguex, leaving the northern country in peace.

Another officer was dispatched down the river to explore its lower branches. Traveling about 240 miles he reached a point where the river disappeared under ground, to reappear, the natives said, further down larger than ever. On this journey the party passed the southernmost pueblos, which were abandoned during the wars of the next century. They were in the Socorro region. This concludes the list of the New-Mexican pueblos visited by Coronado or his officers. The group of pueblos between Zunyi and Tiguex, represented by Laguna, Cebolleta, Moquina and Pujuaque, did not exist until a later period.

Captain Arellano set out with forty horsemen to meet General Coronado on his return from Quivira, the report concerning which was that of bitter disappointment. Xabe, the new guide, failed to verify his reports concerning the existence of gold and silver in his country.

During the succeeding winter the Spaniards suffered a great deal for want of clothing, as the natives still refused to occupy their towns and furnish supplies. In the spring (1542) the contemplated expedition into the plains was abandoned on account of the injury received by Coronado, being thrown from a horse by the breaking of a girth. The soldiery became discouraged and induced the general to give them permission to return to their homes; but Fray Juan de Padilla and Padre Luis, a lay brother, resolved to remain in the country and make an attempt to convert the natives of Cicuye and Quivira. An escort was furnished as far as Cicuye, where Padre Luis remained, while Fray Juan, accompanied by a Portuguese named Campo, also by a negro, a mestizo and a few Mexican Indians, pressed on to Quivira. A number of sheep were afterward sent to

Brother Luis, and the messengers reported him as saying that he had been well received by the masses, though the old men hated him, and would probably bring about his death. After the departure of the army nothing was ever known respecting the fate of this pioneer missionary of Pecos; but the Portuguese, with some of his companions, is said to have found his way later by the gulf coast to Mexico, bringing the report that Padilla had received the crown of martyrdom at the hands of the Quivirans, who killed him because he insisted on the conversion of a hostile tribe. Other writers give different versions of the matter.

Coronado began his return march with his army in April, 1542. All the natives of Tiguex and other provinces of the north who had been enslaved were now released, for fear that if they were carried to Mexico their fate would be avenged on the friars who remained at Cibola. Between Tiguex and Cibola over thirty horses died, though apparently in good condition.

It may be observed here, by the way, that the horses left in the country during this expedition were probably the progenitors of the large number of wild horses of more modern times. Also sheep were introduced into this section of America for the first time by Coronado.

When the party reached Chichilticale, on the Gila river, they met there Captain Gallegos, with re-enforcements and supplies. The latter were greatly disappointed at meeting a retreating army instead of joining the conquerors in the enjoyment of Quiviran spoils. The retreating soldiers would listen to no suggestion of renewing the explorations inland, or even to wait until the viceroy could be consulted. Gallegos' men and others were insubordinate, but Coronado had lost all control, his authority both as general and governor being disregarded. Most of the force disbanded at Culiacan, in June, and Coronado finally reached Mexico with barely a hundred men. Though at first coldly received by Mendoza, he gave explanations which were satisfactory,

was honorably relieved of his command, and as soon as his health was restored resumed his duties as governor of Nueva Galicia.

Thus Coronado, disheartened, and his companions sorely disappointed, returned after two years to Mexico. Stores of gold and silver had not yet been gathered from the mines, although known to exist, but not as found and appropriated without labor by Cortez and Pizarro. Had Coronado prospected and set his men at work upon the mines after the manner of this generation, he could have made returns far exceeding the wealth of his time.

As Bancroft says, "thus ended the grandest exploring expedition of the period, in which the Spaniards learned in a sense all that was known of Arizona and New Mexico, though they did not find the wonders they had sought, and though they neither remembered nor made any use of their discoveries. The great Mixton revolt prevented any immediate resumption of northern enterprises, which, however, would very likely not have been prosecuted in any event. Castenada, writing twenty years later, expresses the opinion that in order to find any of the great things believed to be connected in some way with the Indies, they should have directed their course to the northwest instead of the northeast; and he suggests that Quivira and the adjoining regions might be reached by a better route through the interior, or from the gulf coast, with the aid of the guides who had escaped in that direction after the friar's death."

At the best, the reading of the constant rapine so exclusively indulged in by the Spaniards seems to modern humanitarianism to be scarcely anything but organized highway robbery of innocent and peaceable people. The truth of this observation seems to be corroborated by the fact that the results of the expedition added almost nothing to the geographical or other scientific knowledge of the world.

Less important expeditions were made into the region of New Mexico in the years 1563-5. Francisco de Ibarra with a party proceeded from some point in old Mexico, and after traveling for eight days saw a large town with

buildings, some of which were several stories high; and later he says he "went 300 leagues from Chametla, in which entrada he found large settlements of natives clothed and well provided with maize and other things for their support; and they also had many houses of several stories. But, because it was so far from New Spain and the Spanish settlements, and because the governor had not people enough for settlement, and the natives were hostile, using poisoned arrows, he was obliged to return." According to one authority, Ibarra was accompanied by fifty soldiers, by Pedro de Tobar, of Coronado's expedition, and by Padre Acebedo and other friars. His course was to the right of that followed by Coronado and nearer New Mexico. He reached some great plains adjoining those of the buffaloes, where he discovered an abandoned pueblo whose houses were of several stories and which was called Paguemi. Traces were found there of metals having been smelted.

A few days later, the same story runs, "Ibarra reached the great city of Pagme, a most beautiful city adorned with very sumptuous edifices, extending over three leagues, with houses of three stories, very grand, with various and extensive plazas, and the houses surrounded with walls that appear to be of masonry." This town also was abandoned, and the people are said to have gone eastward. But it is difficult to determine precisely what region Ibarra visited, and even the details given are to be taken with some suspicion of their lack of faithfulness. In this connection Bancroft adds: "It is perhaps worthy of notice that in connection with Ibarra's entrada of 1563 the province of Copala is mentioned, a name that, though here applied apparently to Topia or an adjoining region in the sierra, figured later in the mythic northern geography; and especially that on his return Governor Ibarra boasted that he had discovered a 'new Mexico' as well as a new Vizcaya. It is not unlikely that from this circumstance the name New Mexico came to be applied in later years to a country that Don Francisco had probably never

seen. Another noteworthy circumstance in this connection was the discovery, in 1568, by a party of mining prospectors from Mazapil, in northern Zacatecas, of a lake which was formally named Laguna del Nuevo Mexico. This lake was apparently one of those in the modern Coahuila; but the tendency to find a 'new Mexico' in the north is noticeable."

We have now to notice the more pleasant and fruitful expeditions of other parties in 1581-3.

In 1580 a missionary named Agustin Rodriguez (or Ruiz), hearing of a people living in permanent houses far to the north, decided to make them a visit. He had read Cabeza de Vaca's narrative, and heard from the Conchos new reports of that mysterious people, and his desire to make an effort to plant Christianity among them and perchance to become a martyr led him to undertake a small expedition. The king had forbidden new expeditions except with royal license; yet the viceroy took the liberty of authorizing the organization of a volunteer escort not exceeding twenty men, who might also carry along some articles for barter. The padre gave the required permission.

Rodriguez and his party set out from San Bartolome on the 6th of June, 1581, and followed the Rio Concha, or Conchos, down to its junction with the Rio Grande, marched up the latter for twenty days, to the first group of pueblos, arriving in August. This group was in the Socorro region, being the same visited by Coronado's officers. Continuing their journey up the valley, they visited most of the groups on the main river and its tributaries near by.

The friars in this party made "Puaray" (probably the "Tigues" of Coronado) their headquarters, while the soldiers made the exploring trips. The natives were everywhere friendly, and the missionaries made no objection to the departure of their escort. Reports at length reaching the Mexican authorities that these missionaries had been killed, measures were undertaken to fit out another expedition

to ascertain the fate of these men, and also to reconnoitre for mines of the precious metals and for data upon which to extend the domain of the Spanish northward; but before the king could be consulted and all the red tape required could be observed, a new expedition was planned and carried out independently of the national authorities.

Don Antonio Espejo, a wealthy citizen of Mexico, who chanced to be at the Santa Barbara mines and had a taste for adventure, announced that he would not only command the expedition, but also pay for the expenses of the same. Time to consult even the viceroy was not taken, and the *alcalde mayor* of Cuatro Ciénegas took it upon himself to issue the needed license and commission; fourteen soldiers volunteered for the service; a number of servants were obtained; Espejo fitted out the party with the necessary arms and supplies, including 115 horses and mules, and the start was made from San Bartolome on the 10th of November, 1582.

Their route was down the Concho to the Rio Grande, and up the latter. After traveling for twelve days up the Rio Grande they found the Jumanas Indians, who were at first hostile, but soon friendly, after an explanation. In several respects these Indians were superior to the more southern tribes, especially in their buildings, many of which were flat-roofed and probably built of stone or adobes. The natives here were found to have a slight knowledge of Christianity, which they said they obtained from three Christians and a negro many years before. These Indians probably were in a region south of the present boundary line of New Mexico.

The Spanish party proceeded northward, passing two other populous provinces, eight days apart, concerning which little could be learned for want of an interpreter; not even the names of the nations could be learned. In the first the people had some cotton cloth and feather-work, which they were understood to have obtained by bartering buffalo and deer skins with a western people, and they also, on

being shown samples of silver, indicated that plenty of that metal could be found five days westward. In the second province, where the rancherías were near lagoons on both sides of the Rio del Norte, was found a Concho who told of a large lake fifteen days westward, on the borders of which were many towns of houses several stories high. He offered to guide the Spaniards thither, but their duty called them to the north. It is impossible to determine to what body of water this Indian referred to, for probably he was altogether mistaken as to the matter.

For fifteen days Espejo continued up the Rio Grande, through forests and prairies, without meeting any inhabitants. First they came upon a ranchería of straw huts, and next the first group of pueblos, where the houses were two to four stories high. In two days' journey they visited ten towns, on either side of the river, and they saw others in the distance. The population, estimated at 12,000, was all friendly. This was one of the groups formerly visited by Coronado and Rodriguez, and lay about thirty-four degrees north latitude, between Fra Cristobal and the mouth of the Puerco. The region probably included Isleta, or Coronado's Tutahaco.

A short distance beyond they entered another pueblo province, that of Tiguex, and next Puara (name spelled variously), near the site of the modern Bernalillo. Here it was definitely ascertained that Padres Rodriguez and Lopez had indeed become "martyrs," or at least had been killed in some way. The natives, fearing that Espejo's object was revenge, fled to the mountains, and nothing could induce them to return. Fortunately for the Spaniards, however, they left a good supply of food in their town. Espejo adds that here he also learned definitely of Coronado's visit to the place, and that the natives killed nine of his soldiers and forty horses; and that for that reason Coronado destroyed their province.

Espejo, a Spanish writer of 1583, says: "From Conches, situated on the western

border of Texas (probably around where the river of the same name, on modern maps, empties into the Rio Grande), the men of his party followed their journey for fifteen days without meeting any people, all that while passing through woods and groves of pine trees (pinyon) bearing such fruit as those of Castile. At the end of this journey, having traveled, in their judgment, four-score leagues, they came to a small hamlet (pueblo, at or near El Paso del Norte, or San Elizario) of a few people, in whose poor cottages, covered with straw, they found many deer-skins as well dressed as those of Flanders, with a great store of excellent white salt. They gave us good entertainment for two days, while they remained here, after which they accompanied them about twelve leagues, to certain large towns, in their journey keeping close to the Rio del Norte, till they arrived at a country called by them New Mexico. All along this river were great forests of poplar, being in some places four leagues broad, besides large numbers of walnut trees, and vines like those of Castile.

“Having traveled two days through these woods they came to ten towns, situated on both sides of said river, besides others visible at a little distance; and in those they visited there were about 10,000 persons. In this province the natives received our party very courteously and brought them to their towns, gave them a plenty of food, including hens, etc. Here we found well-built houses, with good lodgings, and in most of them were stores for the winter season. Their garments were of cotton and deer-skin, and the attire of both men and women was of the fashion of the Indians of the kingdom of Mexico. But the strangest thing of all was to see both men and women wear shoes and boots with good neat leather soles,—a thing they never saw in any other part of Mexico. The women kept their hair well combed and dressed, wearing nothing else upon their heads.

“In all these towns they had chiefs, who governed their people like the Indian chiefs in

Mexico, with sergeants to execute their commands, who go through the town proclaiming with a loud voice the mandates and announcements of the chiefs, commanding the same to be executed.

“In all their arable grounds, of which they had plenty, they erect at one margin a little cottage or shed, standing upon four posts, under which the laborers eat and pass the time during the heat of the day; for they are a people given to labor and industry. Their weapons are strong bows and arrows, pointed with flints sufficiently strong to pierce through a coat of mail, and also war clubs, half a yard long, so set with sharp flints that with them one can cleave a man asunder in the midst. They also use shields of raw hide.”

As the main object of the expedition was now accomplished, a return was taken into consideration; but it seemed to the leader that other friendly provinces existed further on, and his counsels to proceed prevailed. Accordingly in two days' travel they arrived at the province of the Maguas, or Magrias, on the borders of the buffalo plains, where they found eleven pueblos of some 40,000 inhabitants, and where Padre Santa Maria had been killed. It was a country of pine woods, without running streams, and with good indications of metals in the mountains on the way. Thence the party returned to Puara, on the Rio del Norte.

A day's journey was next made by the whole company, about twenty miles up the river, to the province of the Quires (Coronado's Quirix), with its five pueblos and 15,000 people, where the visitors were given a most friendly reception. Proceeding some forty-five miles farther, they arrived at the province of the Punames (written also Pumames and Cunames), with five towns, the capital being Sia, of eight plazas, and houses painted and plastered. This is the Cia of modern times. The next province, twenty miles to the northwest, was the Jemes, with seven pueblos and about 30,000 souls. From this point Espejo directed his course to the west for about fifty miles, or sixty miles rather southwest, to Acoma, on a

rocky steep fully 150 feet high, accessible only by steps cut in the solid rock; its population was estimated at over 6,000. In four days, going westward, they reached Zunyi, with its six pueblos and over 20,000 people. At this place they found not only crosses standing near the towns, but also three Christian Indians, natives of Mexico, still living, who had come with Coronado forty years before. They told of the explorations made in the west by Coronado's captains. They also asserted that sixty days' journey to the west was a great lake, with many settlements on its banks and having much gold.

At this point some of Espejo's soldiers obtained permission of him to return to Mexico, while he resolved to visit still another province not far distant. Accordingly, with nine soldiers, the three Mexican Indians and 150 friendly Cibolans (inhabitants of Zunyi), he marched westward for four days, reaching the province of the Moqui towns, where were five large pueblos and over 50,000 inhabitants. These people were at first alarmed at the approach of the Mexicans, cautioning them not to enter upon pain of death, but were easily convinced of their visitors' friendly intentions, and gave them a most enthusiastic welcome, loading them with cotton cloth and food, besides delighting their ears with confirmation of the tales respecting wealth in the far west. The horses inspired more fear than the men, and Espejo humored the terror of the natives by admitting the ferocity of the animals, thus inducing the chief to build a kind of stone fort to hold the monsters! Remaining here six days, visiting all the pueblos, the commander became so firmly convinced of the friendship of the natives that he left in the province five of his men to return to Zunyi with the baggage.

Espejo also records his arrival at the province of "Tiguez, containing sixteen towns," one of which was named "Paola." This is now an extinct pueblo, situated west of the Rio Grande, near Bernalillo. He likewise visited the province of Quires [Santo Domingo

and vicinity], having 14,000 souls; of Cia or Zia, having 20,000, and "containing eight market places and better houses, the latter plastered and painted in divers colors," and the people there presented the travelers with many "curious mantles, and victuals, excellently well dressed." Zia was "deemed more curious, of a rather greater degree of civilization and better government than any other pueblo before seen."

Amieies (Jemez) with 30,000 population, was next visited, which, "like their neighbors of the former province of Zia, was as well provided with all necessaries as they were, and of as good government." The next was Acoma, "situate upon a high rock, and reached by steps cut in the rocks," and having a population of 6,000. Espejo also visited Zunyi, and another great province west, containing 50,000 people. He speaks frequently of their houses, and of some that were four stories high, and generally writes approvingly of their cultivation of the soil, and the great industry and provident care of the people, and of their generous hospitality to the extent of feeding and caring for his whole command for several days.

The account of Espejo proves very clearly that the pueblo Indian of the sixteenth century was, like the Indians of to-day, within the borders of civilization, and in part civilized. These people, as a distinct race, now number about 10,000, residing in New Mexico. Originally, according to Spanish writers, they numbered hundreds of thousands. After the revolution of 1680, numbers of them emigrated to the Pacific slope, a body of them emigrated to Moqui and founded a new pueblo, still occupied and known by its original name of Tegua. Some joined the wild tribes, and large numbers became merged into the civilization of their conquerors, and are now generally known on this continent as Mexicans.

With four of his soldiers and some Moqui guides, Espejo set out to discover rich mines reported in the west, and after a journey of about 135 miles through a mountainous country, he found the mines (in the vicinity

of Bill Williams mountain, north of Prescott, in Arizona), and with his own hands obtained rich samples of silver ore. Several settlements of mountain tribes were visited, where the people raised corn and were uniformly friendly. They also told of a great river beyond the mountains,—the Colorado.

From the mines the explorers returned by a more direct route, of 120 miles, to Zunyi. Coronado, forty years previously, had reached the Colorado by a westerly or northwestwardly course from Moqui; and it is probable that Espejo's route was rather to the southwest, as he only heard of the great river beyond the mountains.

With his eight remaining companions the commander journeyed up the Rio Grande from Zunyi, and in ten days arrived at the Quires province, and eastward two days at that of the Ubates (or Hubates), with some 20,000 people, in five pueblos; next, in one day, to that of Tamos, where were three large pueblos and 40,000 inhabitants. One of these pueblos was Cicuique, or Pecos, situated half a league from Rio de las Vacas. These Ubates were probably north of Santa Fe.

Inasmuch as the Tamos Indians were unfriendly to the Spaniards, the latter, having but a small force, concluded it best to return to Mexico. To do so by a shorter route than that by which they came, they employed a Pecos Indian. They soon reached the Pecos river, down which they traveled, and finally across the Rio Grande to their home.

On this expedition Espejo visited altogether seventy-four pueblos, the total population of which, exclusive of the Tiguas, he estimated at 253,000; but this is probably a great exaggeration. It is remarkable how inaccurate all the early Spanish explorers were in their reports, especially with reference to direction traveled, the distance, and the number of inhabitants in any given community.

Early in 1583, believing that the Indians of New Mexico were unreasonably hostile and had murdered missionaries without provocation, the

Mexicans induced the king of Spain to permit an armed force to invade the territory, avenge the deaths of their countrymen and subdue the whole country. They even put in their program a scheme for preventing the approach of the English westward from the northeastern portion of America, having very vague ideas concerning the geographical limits of the country to the north and northeast. Mexican ambition was raised to a white heat, especially among rival aspirants for the glory of discovery and conquest, among whom were Espejo himself and Don Antonio and Diaz de Vargas. Early in 1589 Juan Bautista de Lomas y Colmenares, reputed to be the wealthiest man in Nueva Galicia, proposed the conquest of New Mexico, requiring, however, far greater rewards and emoluments than any of the others. He was recommended to the king by the viceroy, but the application failed to receive attention at the Spanish court. In 1592 a new viceroy was installed, Lomas revived his scheme, but with less success than before; and the same failure attended his third application to a subsequent viceroy.

Governmental movements being too slow for the excited people of the New World, one Gaspar Castanyo de Sosa, who had been alcalde mayor at San Luis Potosi and was acting as lieutenant governor of Nuevo Leon, proposed an expedition without the royal license. However, he made some pretense to authority, under a license to explore and colonize the Nuevo Leon region, claiming only to transfer his authority to a new field of operation.

Accordingly, on the 27th of July, 1590, he started from the villa de Almaden, with 170 persons, including women and children. Proceeding slowly and with great difficulty and many discouragements, it was not until the beginning of winter that he reached the pueblo region. Approaching a town called Urraca, he found the inhabitants hostile, and took the place by force, with no great casualties on either side. During the second night the people of the pueblo evacuated. The Spaniards remained five or six days, admiring the several-

storied houses, the five plazas, the immense stores of corn, the ingeniously manufactured garments of both men and women, the beautiful pottery and many other curious things.

In January, 1591, they started out for new conquests. The next pueblo readily submitted to the Spanish form of government introduced by this party; then four others likewise, in the vicinity, in each of which a cross was set up with all possible ceremony and solemnity. These pueblos were probably in the neighborhood of Santa Fe. Farther on still more pueblos submitted, in the vicinity of the more modern Santa Ana, San Felipe and Santo Domingo; and so on until about thirty pueblos were induced to submit to the Spanish yoke and to Catholic Christianity. Other pueblos were deserted. Of course, this was merely nominal, as no sufficient force was left in the country to carry out details, but the movement served as an entering wedge for future conquests and missionary work, which on subsequent trials could be made more thorough.

During the month of March Captain Juan Morlete, with fifty men, arrived with royal authority to arrest Castanyo, which they did without resistance, and thus put an end to the schemes of the ambitious lieutenant governor from Nuevo Leon.

It remained for Don Juan de Onyate, 1595-98, to establish a permanent possession and government of the territory known as New Mexico.

In the autumn of 1595 Viceroy Velasco accepted Onyate's propositions. The new "empresario" agreed to raise 200 men or more, at his own expense; but it seems that he was furnished by the king with considerable quantities of arms and ammunition, and even a sum of money, being also authorized to confiscate the property of Bonilla and other adventurers if he could catch them. He was made governor, adelantado and captain-general of the territories he should colonize; and his extravagant claims for honors, titles, lands and other emoluments were freely granted by the viceroy, Velasco, so far as the royal instructions would permit. On the whole, Onyate obtained a far

better outfit, and much greater political influence than had any of his predecessors in New-Mexican explorations and adventures. Great enthusiasm prevailed among his men and his friends: success seemed assured.

But directly a new viceroy was appointed, jealousies were aroused, and difficulties began to multiply. The new viceroy, Monterey, was considerably influenced by Onyate's enemies, and delayed sanctioning the contract of his predecessor, in hope that something might occur that would cause Onyate to abandon the expedition; but at length he gave the required sanction, with some modifications, among which was that which required Onyate to be subject to the audiencia in the administration of justice and finance, and in the matter of war. As these new conditions became known, discontent arose, and enemies renewed their assaults. Onyate hastened to Zacatecas to make final preparations and push on northward; but a new series of delays must now be inaugurated by the viceroy and the enemies of the would-be explorer; and fully a year passed before the march could be undertaken. By this time many of the soldiers had become disgusted and deserted, besides others of the party.

At length, with 130 of the men originally volunteering, and about eighty recruits, Onyate made his start to the North, in January, 1598. At Conchos the force was increased, possibly to about 400 men, but probably many of these were youths and other irresponsible persons. In the train were eighty-three wagons and 7,000 head of cattle.

On the last day of April, 1598, a few leagues up the Rio Grande, on the western bank, Onyate, with all the complicated and curious ceremonials deemed essential in such cases, to take formal possession for God, the king and himself, of New Mexico "and all the adjoining provinces," as appears from the long and verbose act of possession duly certified by Juan Perez, the royal scribe, in the presence of the friars and all the army.

On the 4th of May they reached El Paso del Norte, crossing to the east side. On the

28th they reached the first group of pueblos, amid a fearful thunder-storm that drew from the padres all the prayers of the litany. The natives gave a kind welcome to the strangers, entertained the governor in their towns, and furnished supplies of corn. At Santo Domingo, July 7, seven chieftains, representing about thirty-five pueblos, assembled to acknowledge the supremacy of the new masters, temporal and spiritual. Tomas and Cristobal, interpreters, who had been left in that region in a previous expedition, were now found to be of great use to Onyate in the promulgation of Christianity, as well as all other interests of the explorers. On the 9th they reached a point at the junction of Rio Chama with the Rio Grande, named variously Caypa, San Juan, San Juan de los Caballeros and San Gabriel.

A council of the native chiefs of all this country was held in San Juan September 9, representing the pueblos and provinces that had before submitted to the Spanish invasion and renewed their submission, after listening to a new explanation of the system by which the Almighty was represented in New Mexico in his relation to temporal matters, through Onyate, and to spiritual things through the pope and the fathers, the latter now represented by the Padre Comisario Martinez. They also expressed the joy with which they would receive the friars at their pueblos as spiritual teachers and masters, after listening to the cheering assurances that if they refused or disobeyed the padres they would all be burned alive, besides burning later in hell! Villagra informs us, however, that while they readily submitted to the king, they very sensibly told the padre comisario that so far as the new faith was concerned they had no objection to adopting it, if after proper instruction they found it desirable, adding naively that of course he would not wish them to embrace a faith they did not fully understand! Thereupon Martinez proceeded to apportion the pueblos among his co-laborers.

Thus Onyate, the first governor and a native of the province of Zacatecas, was the pioneer

who brought the first organized colony for settlement. These colonists were nearly all enlisted from the same section of Mexico, and the colony was planted upon the Rio Grande above the mouth of the Chama. The administration of Onyate as governor was during the formative period, and while beset with the trials and difficulties of the situation, these were no doubt met bravely and wisely. Many priests (Franciscan friars) came to New Mexico with Onyate and established various missions, among them San Gabriel, a few miles up the Rio Chama and west of the present Indian pueblo of San Juan, and El Teguayo,—the latter believed to be Santa Fe. Large numbers of the natives were baptized into the church. About this period Pedro Peralta succeeded Onyate as governor.

“One of the main objects of the colonists was searching for and collecting the precious metals. While the latter were not found in New Mexico in ornaments and articles of utility, pure and free, at hand for the appropriating, as had been found, and freely appropriated a half century or more before, in Peru and Mexico, we are told that good deposits were found in the mountains near Santa Fe, and along the Rio Grande, not only of gold and silver, but likewise of lead, copper, iron magnets, turquoise, salt, alum and sulphur. Labor, as known to the world to-day, was then regarded as degrading, and not to be thought of among gentlemen — cavaliers and soldiers. Hence, when, after a decade of colonial life in the new province, a proposition, favored by Governor Peralta, was made by a party of Flemish miners to introduce machinery, and which was finally introduced, accompanied by skilled labor, and the industrial methods of Flanders, there were murmurings and opposition, which finally resulted in the incendiary destruction of the machinery by fire. Slave labor, drawn from the Indian villages by treachery or violence, and so vividly discussed by Las Casas, was the particular system which then found favor in the Spanish colonies. This system was peculiarly unfortunate for New Mexi-

co, a people who, before Europeans set foot upon the soil, had perfected systems of irrigation equal in use to those of the present day; who cultivated the soil, and spun and wove; and who were provident, had an organized government, and lived in permanently built towns. Wherever this slave system was enforced it brought with it revolt or rumors of revolt, in addition to that general absence of prosperity, which is inseparable from labor degraded and prevailing idleness."—Ritch.

In the autumn of 1599 the general (Onyate) started on a western tour, accompanied by Martinez, and four days later received the submission of Acoma. Here, according to one historian, he had a narrow escape with his life, without knowing it at the time. A certain chief, who had not been invited to the general conference at San Juan, had harangued the people not to yield to the haughty Castillos (the Spaniards being so called generally by the New Mexicans; the name is probably a corruption of Castellanos). At first he had some success, but directly the people were persuaded by other leaders that it would be dangerous to resist the invaders. The chief, however, with his coadjutors, conceived a plan to entrap and kill Onyate. By some pretence they were to induce him to enter a subterranean council chamber (*estufa*), where they could dispatch him; but the wily explorer suspected foul play on the sight of the "hole in the ground," and refused to enter, for any consideration. No ugly event happened. Onyate was well pleased with the ready submission of the inhabitants and the prospects of the place, and pushed on westward to Zunyi and to Moqui, gaining full sway as he proceeded.

A pathetic anecdote is related in this connection. Captain Villagra, who has left records of Mexican expeditions, especially of this one, relates that on one exciting occasion he slept over night by the roadside, awaking in the morning in a snow-storm. Soon he fell into a pitfall that the treacherous natives had prepared for him, and leaving his horse dead therein he plodded on through the

snow on foot, taking the precaution to reverse his boots (?) with a view to mislead his pursuers. After suffering intensely from hunger for several days, at last he killed his dog for food; but as the faithful animal, with the life torrent pouring from his side, turned to lick the hand of his slayer, Villagra had no heart to eat the food obtained at such a cost of sentiment. Soon afterward, when just ready to perish, he was rescued by three of Onyate's men, who were searching for lost horses in the Zunyi region.

In the history of New Mexico the sixteenth century winds up with a well-told tale of a decisive battle at Acoma, giving to the Mexicans permanent victory over all this territory.

Zutucapan, a chief at Acoma who had planned the scheme to assassinate Onyate in an under-ground chamber, related in a preceding paragraph, had better fortune in arousing the natives to a contest with the invading Christians from Mexico. He induced the people to test, for the first time, the relative military strength of the parties, although they had scarcely anything but arrows, clubs and stones with which to oppose the Mexicans, who had guns. The plot now was first to scatter the Spaniards on their first approach as much as possible, and then rush forward in the attack. Accordingly, when the newcomers were seen at hand, they were received in a very friendly manner and promised provisions at various points in the vicinity, if their soldiers would go after them. While therefore the Spanish were scattered around the neighborhood gathering these donations and purchases, a loud shout from certain of the Indians was given as the signal to sally forth. The Spanish party lost some time in hesitation and difference of opinion as to what was best to do,—fight or retreat; but fight they did, after retreat became impossible, and were driven from the field, at some loss of life.

When this disaster was announced in the Spanish camp the scene among the helpless women and children, and even among the men that were with them, may be more easily im-

aged than described. Onyate was sent for, who hastily gathered together his scattered bands from various quarters, and retired to San Juan, where it was determined that Captain Vicente de Zaldivar should take Acoma at all hazards. To do this he ingeniously planned to take one pinnacle by what should appear to the enemy his whole army, reserving a portion to take another strategic point when that should be vacated in the affray. The plan succeeded well, and the Indians, seeing that their ingeniously laid scheme had failed and that they had lost not only their beloved town but also all the adjoining country, perhaps for all time to come, became so desperate that they fell to killing themselves and one another rather than submit to any fate at the hands of their conquerors!

Thus ended the sixteenth century, and thus ended the long series of petty explorations that have much interest to the historian, as nothing of importance occurred for the next eighty years, as it was in 1680 that the great revolution occurred, which we soon reach in our account.

Onyate wrote a rosy report concerning the necessity of further exploration and conquest in the North, in order to induce the authorities to invest still further in his schemes; but with no signal effect. Scarcely anything more is heard of him after his return from the West in 1605. Probably he ceased to be governor in 1608, when he was succeeded by Don Pedro de Peralta. About the same time, when 8,000 natives were reported to have been converted to the new faith, Padre Alonso Peinado came to succeed Escobar as commissary, accompanied by eight or nine friars, being in turn succeeded by Padre Estevan Perea in 1614. The names of Governor Peralta's successors for a dozen years or more are not known, and the history of this whole period is almost a blank. Yet within this period was founded the town of Santa Fe, perhaps some time between 1605 and 1616, the name more fully being San Francisco de la Santa Fe. This is not, strictly speaking, the oldest town built by

Europeans in the United States. Whether or not it is erected upon an old pueblo site is not determinable. It is in 1617 that the first mention is made of the place, when, on January 3, a petition was sent to the king for aid by the council of the village. At this time the friars reported that they had erected eleven churches, and converted 14,000 natives, and prepared as many more for conversion, and at the same time there were but forty-eight soldiers and settlers in the province.

In 1620, or earlier, controversies arose between the political and ecclesiastical authorities, the *custodio* assuming the right to issue excommunication against the governor, who claimed authority to appoint petty Indian officials at the missions; and both these were charged with oppressive exactions of labor and tribute from the natives. The authorities rimanded both parties.

About this time Padre Geronimo de Zarate Salmeron entered this missionary field, where for eight years he toiled chiefly among the Jemes Indians, of whom he baptized 6,566, and in whose language he published a small religious work. He also served at Cia and Sandia, among the Queres, and once pacified Acoma after a revolt. He was delighted with the country, but disgusted with the Spaniards there, whose highest ambition seemed to be to smoke tobacco, apparently under a vow of poverty, but in their thirst for gold by short-cut routes would "enter hell to get it."

In 1621 the missions, with over 16,000 converts, were formed into a "*custodia de la conversion de San Pablo*." Padre Alonso Benavides came as the first *custodio*, bringing with him twenty-seven friars. By the year 1626, however, when it was claimed that over 34,000 Indians had been baptized and forty-three churches built, only sixteen friars and three laymen were left in the field; the cause of this wonderful decrease has not been explained. The lack of imported missionary force being reported to the *comisario general*, more men were sent into the field.

Between 1620 and 1630 we have the names

of two governors,—Felipe Zotylo and Manuel de Silva. Mere names thus given have no historical value, however, without the relation of some events with which they might be connected; but historical data for this period of New Mexico's career are remarkably lacking.

In 1630 the Franciscan comisario general represented to the king the necessity of erecting a bishopric in New Mexico, where "half a million gentiles had been converted and 86,000 baptized, where over 100 friars were at work, in 150 pueblos, where there were no clergymen and none authorized to administer the rite of confirmation." A bishop, he claimed, would save much expense, and would easily be supported by tithes, especially as rich mines had been found, and the population was rapidly increasing. But long delays ensued, until apathy was fully established, and nothing was done in the direction desired by the comisario.

In these days of modern spiritualism and theosophy, when so many believe in astral trips being made by the adepts, it will be interesting to notice here one of many legends apparently believed in with sincerity by Roman Catholic divines. Padre Benavides, the missionary of New Mexico, on his return to Spain in 1630, recounts the miraculous conversion of the Jumanas, living about 300 miles east of Santa Fe, through the supernatural visits of Sister Luisa de la Asencion, an old nun, of Carrion, Spain, who had the power of becoming young and beautiful, and of transporting herself in a state of trance to any part of the world where there were souls to be saved. Sometimes she made the round trip several times in twenty-four hours; and she could easily speak the native dialects when on the ground, but not in Spain! etc., etc. During the dark ages of the past there was more of this kind of literature than of any other, besides the multitudinous traditions and flying stories that were never put in print. No wonder the world has become sick of it!

From 1630 to 1680 there is scarcely anything to record except a list of governors,

probably incomplete, a few references to explorations on the eastern or Texas frontier, a few uncertain accounts of troubles with the Indians, and an occasional item of mission progress, or politico-ecclesiastical controversy. The governors named for this period are given in the list elsewhere in this volume. It appears evident, however, that there were many cases of slaughter and punishment, both of the missionaries and of the natives, by way of alternate retaliation, besides many attempts of the kind which did not prove successful.

We now quote from Hon. Wm. G. Ritch :

"There is but a trifle of definite or important knowledge of this 'kingdom of the province of New Mexico,' as it is often called, except in relation to the oppressions and revolts. The holding of the village Indians to an entire subordination, and to that enforced labor and bondage of soul which enabled their conquerors, like all conquerors before them, to live for the time in indolent affluence at the expense of the sweat, blood and manhood of the conquered, brought its bitter and legitimate resentments and retaliations. In this connection one is peculiarly reminded of the inquiry of Shylock in his reply to Salvino. Queries this man of worldly wisdom, 'If a Jew wrongs a Christian, what is his humility?' 'Revenge.' 'If a Christian wrongs a Jew, what should his sufferance be by Christian example?' 'Why, revenge.' 'The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard; but I will better the instruction.' The application is, of course, apparent. Murmurings of dissatisfaction, amid patient waiting and endurance, became loud and deep, and finally culminated in that unsuccessful attempt at revolution in 1640, which proved to be the first of a series of revolts and warfare which continued, nothing daunting, through the remainder of the century. The immediate cause of the first of this long series of revolutions, as stated in Governor Davis' 'Conquest of Mexico,' was the whipping, imprisoning and hanging of forty Indians, because, in brief, they would not change their religion. These sanguinary measures were, no

doubt, the work of the Inquisition, the latter being supreme in the ecclesiastical jurisprudence of New Mexico during its great revolutionary period.

“The penalties enforced against the revolutionists, it is due to state, were of much the same character as those given as the cause of the revolt. At this distance of time, humanity indeed yearns with sympathy at the sad condition of these village Indians.

“The more important of the revolts that soon followed was that of 1650, during the administration of Concha, in which five pueblos were united, including Isleta and Jemez; and the wild Apaches were their allies. The time for the uprising had been fixed for Thursday evening of Passion week, when the Spaniards would be generally assembled in the churches for religious worship. The plot was discovered and defeated. According to Davis, in the crushing out of this revolt, the ring-leaders were secured, and nine of them hung, many imprisoned, and a number sold into slavery for ten years. Whatever may have been the condition of the country during the decade following 1650, the data are not at hand to compile a satisfactory statement of the facts. It is not to be supposed, however, that the gentle pueblo inhabitant lay slumbering all those years at the feet of peace. His one central, ever present idea was to free the country of his oppressor; to this end he bent all his energies; and when Shea, in his ‘Roman Catholic Missions in America,’ expresses his opinion, as he does, that ‘the territory must have been abandoned before 1660,’ there is a strong probability for the belief, if Shea be correct, that the Pueblos had something to do with forcing that abandonment, although the contrary is claimed as true.

“The civil authorities seem to have been embarrassed by the interference of the Inquisition with at least two of the governors. One historian says that ‘great complaints were made to the viceroy against Dom Bernardo Lopez de Mendizaval, governor of New Mexico, whose greater crime was his falling out with the in-

quisitors and their partisans.’ Nevertheless he was recalled, and the count of Penyalosa was selected in his stead, and to appease the troubles ordinary in that country.

“Don Dionisio de Penyalosa (count of Penyalosa) served as governor from 1661 to 1664, and was in an eminent degree a strong man, and for this reason, no doubt, was appointed at the head of the government of a province beset with most serious complications. It was a situation which demanded wise statesmanship; and the new governor proved himself the man for the occasion; for we are told that he ‘appeased the trouble in New Mexico, made war on the hostile Apache, whom he defeated and compelled to sue for peace, and that he founded two new cities, and erected public buildings.’

“It is not only possible, but probable, that the erection, after Assyrian methods, of the old government buildings at Santa Fe, known as ‘the palace,’ and still occupied by the various branches of the Territorial Government, was due to this governor.

“The distinguishing feature of the administration of Penyalosa was his inemorable expedition to ‘Mischipi’ river. This expedition, we are told, numbered 8,000,—1,000 Indians, all well-armed, 1,100 horses and mules, thirty-six carts and six three-pound guns. Penyalosa speaks of the Mischipi as a beautiful river, running through delightful prairies, and in part, at distances of a few leagues, through great forests. He, like Coronado, visited Quivira, made friends of some of the native tribes, and chastised others, as the situation demanded, and altogether made discoveries of a great country, of which he made a formal report to his government. The river referred to, no doubt, was the Missouri. This expedition antedates Marquette and Joliet’s explorations in the Mississippi valley, was before La Salle sailed up the Chicago river in an Indian canoe, and 170 years before the foundation of the great metropolis of the great lakes.

“Like his predecessor, Governor Penyalosa became involved with the inquisitors. The

historian, Shea, informs us that 'the commissary general of the inquisition assumed a boundless authority, and wished to dispose sovereignly of everything; so that, to check his tyrannical and extravagant enterprises, he (Penyalosa) was compelled to arrest him as a prisoner for a week in a chamber of the palace, after which he set him at liberty, in the hope that he would be more moderate in the future.'

'Returning to Mexico in 1664, to propose to the viceroy the conquest of the Mischiipi country, he was arrested at the instance of the inquisition, and imprisoned for thirty-two months. His property was confiscated, heavy fines were imposed, he was deprived of the governorship, and declared incapable of holding any office in New Spain.

'On the 3d of February, 1668, the tribunal of the inquisition celebrated an *auto da fe* in Santo Domingo, in which Penyalosa, the late governor of New Mexico, was condemned to penance for his unrestrained language against the priests and lords inquisitors. And thus we learn, from Shea's Penyalosa, the fate of one of the most enterprising, prominent and best of the early governors appointed over New Mexico.

'This deposed governor sought redress in Spain, but in vain. Shea says 'his misfortune, or the terror and artifices of the inquisition, were so great that up to the present time he was unable to obtain redress. Chagrined and mortified, Penyalosa joined with La Salle in an unsuccessful attempt to incite a revolt in northern Mexico against Spanish government, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the mines for the benefit of France. It is not impossible that the insurrection of 1680 was quickened by Penyalosa and his French emissaries, as the latter was contemporaneous with his engagement with La Salle.'

'Revolts of some proportions are recorded as occurring during the succeeding administrations, respectively of Villanueva and Frencino,—the latter in 1675, but which revolt was suppressed in time; and death, the prison and slavery received their usual harvest.'

The famous revolution of 1680 was apparently brought about by the persistent efforts of the missionaries to eradicate the last vestige of the primitive religious faith of the natives, a portion of which seemed still too dear to them to think of parting with. The natives, therefore, headed by a man named Pope, at length determined to rise in united force and "eradicate" the last vestige of the Spanish religion and customs from their midst. Making Taos his headquarters, Pope appealed to popular superstition as well as patriotism, claimed to have formed an alliance with the Great Spirit (called "Demon" by the Spaniards), and introduced his movement in all the pueblos excepting those in the extreme south; the reason why they, too, were not invited to participate in the revolution, is not related. Only a few Pueblans exhibited any reluctance. According to the old political maxim, the period made the man, the man drove with a tight rein, and succeeded. The same effort at any other time would not have succeeded; and many times, too, success is dependent upon some little unobserved circumstance rather than upon the conspicuous management of the campaign.

A knotted cord carried to the towns was the signal for the general uprising. But, although Pope had taken extra precautions to keep the movement a secret, the plot was revealed to the Spaniards, who made precipitate haste to flee. The precise day set for the uprising was the 13th of August, but, probably by confession of a convert to his priest, the plot became known about four days previously, and Pope, in order to catch the Spaniards unprepared as possible, hurried up action, commencing the bloody work on the 10th. The plan of the natives was a thorough one, namely, utterly to exterminate the immigrants by taking their lives, sparing no adult person, man or woman, excepting some of the most beautiful young women, to be held as captives. The number of victims is reported at a little over 400, including twenty-one missionaries and seventy-three men capable of bearing arms. Those who escaped are numbered at 1,950, including

eleven missionaries and 155 men capable of bearing arms.

Santa Fe, commanded by one Otermin with less than 150 men, and having within its boundary about a thousand people, was besieged for five days, by about 3,000 natives, who succeeded first in destroying the suburbs, burning the church and convent, cutting off the water supply, etc.; but the Spaniards, becoming desperate, at length made a sortie and succeeded in driving off the natives, killing 300 of them and taking forty-seven captives, whom they massacred. During this whole siege only five Spaniards were killed, though the governor and many others were wounded.

On the 21st the Spaniards determined to go to Isleta, to defend that place, and the natives in the vicinity saw them depart, without resistance. On arriving at Isleta on the 27th they found that Captain Garcia had left with the Spaniards there about two weeks previously. The Spaniards rendezvoused at El Paso del Norte, where they remained unmolested. A wagon train of supplies from old Mexico arriving in time prevented starvation.

Father Ayeta, who had charge of the wagon train mentioned, returned to Mexico with a full report of the revolution, and the viceroy not only took measures to relieve the immediate necessities of the suffering Spaniards at El Paso, but also at length to reconquer New Mexico.

Now that the Spanish were out of the way, the New-Mexicans were again masters of their own country, so to speak, but more strictly, as is generally the case, were slaves to a still greater tyrant, in the person of one of their own countrymen, Pope, who claiming supernatural authority levied onerous taxes and proceeded to obliterate every vestige of Spanish religion and custom from the realm. He even forbade the naming of children Maria or Jesus or by any other Christian name, decreed that all who had been married by the Christian ceremony should put away the wives whom they had wedded by that means and take other wives, that all Christian names be dropped,

estufas be reopened, the Spanish language totally abandoned, etc. He traveled from place to place to see that his decrees were executed. He proclaimed that the Christian God was dead, having been made of rotten wood, while the native gods were now at the front of affairs; the Castillos were not to be feared, as he had built up walls to the skies to keep them away. On his tour he dressed in full Indian costume and wore a bull's horn upon his head, and everywhere he was received with the highest honors. He was drunk with victory and carried forward to insane lengths. The destruction of Christian relics was attended by noisy demonstrations, processions, dances, offerings to heathen deities, and every conceivable profanation of all that the missionaries had held most sacred. Of course we are indebted only to Christian (Catholic) authority for these details, and the writers may have exaggerated somewhat, especially as to the dreadful condition of New Mexico in material prosperity during the period of native rule.

Pope's reign was doubtless oppressive and inconsistent, and gradually weakened until he was deposed and another king was elected in his place. He was re-elected in 1688, but died soon afterward.

In the autumn of 1691 began the march of Otermin's army of 146 men and 112 Indians up the Rio Grande for the reconquest of New Mexico. Arriving at the southern pueblos and ranches in early winter, they found that the country had been abandoned by the native Piro, and for public rites nothing left but a few meager heathen ceremonies and articles used in their worship in the subterranean chambers (*estufas*). Neighboring predatory tribes of Indians had aided much in the utter ruin of the country.

The details of the movements in the reconquest are given at length in the Mexican archives, but are rather monotonous for popular entertainment. Succinctly, however, we venture to give the following abstract:

To Diego de Vargas, in 1692-4, belongs the glory of reconquering the country and bringing

about that almost continuous peace and increased stability in the government which followed the ever present or threatened revolts of the Pueblo Indians during the preceding two generations. He at first brought with him from old Mexico an army of only 200 soldiers. Possessed of that strategy and generalship which belongs to every successful military leader, and the worldly wisdom of the diplomat, which enables him to take advantage of the discouragements and temper of the enemy, Vargas readily availed himself of the depressions and jealousies incident to twelve years of exhausting warfare with a great government which was determined to regain supremacy and revenge the death and destruction which had preceded.

Don Diego de Vargas, in command of the army for reconquest, found the old villages, but little or nothing in the way of either people or property to "reclaim," proceeding northward until he reached Santa Fe, which for a time he made a sort of headquarters. Generally the natives offered a little resistance at first or fled at the approach of the Mexicans, but were soon persuaded to submit or were subdued by a little effort. Terms of submission were made with some of the pueblos already tired of war, and a few enlistments of friendly Indians were added from time to time to his small force. Other pueblos were brought to terms with slight resistance, while others, like Ildefonso and Jemez, held out bravely and stubbornly fought to the end. Victory and peace finally came in 1694, but not until Vargas had returned to Mexico and obtained a larger army—the peace being stipulated upon terms which, according to tradition and published statements thought by many to be true, involved an abandonment of the working of the mines, but with more or less of the usual pains and penalties upon the revolutionists. But the anxiety of the Spaniards to obtain the precious metals was more than apparent, and misgivings and discussions followed. Diplomacy among the natives was exhibited by assurances which encouraged them to look for

gold and silver in a country far beyond. By this means the Indians got rid of an expedition which had quartered itself upon the country, intending to remain during the season.

October 15 Vargas wrote to the viceroy that he had "conquered for the human and divine majesties" all the pueblos for thirty-six leagues, baptizing nearly 1,000 children born in rebellion, and that, to hold the province for the king he must have 100 soldiers and fifty families; and he recommended the sending of convict mechanics from the Mexican jails to serve as teachers and search for metals.

By the setting in of winter all the pueblos along the Rio Grande where the people could be found resident had resubmitted to the Spanish crown. In November Acoma and Zunyi were the last to succumb, after the usual show of resistance and suspicion. Apache Indians every now and then made a raid upon the Spaniards for booty in their march through the country, thus materially retarding their progress. But all this submission to Spanish authority was merely formal, in order to get rid of the invaders as smoothly as possible, for no Spanish soldiers were left in the wake to hold the realm or execute royal mandates. A real battle occurred at the point where the Tanos had assembled, but they were subjugated by force of arms, after some loss of life. Their women and children, 400 in number, were distributed as hostages until the viceroy should decide their fate.

The Spaniards now had good accommodations in respect to shelter for the winter, as they had the unoccupied buildings for barracks; but their prospects as colonists were gloomy, as they were confined to Santa Fe, all beyond being wild and savage. Their fighting force was now small, while the friendly villages in the vicinity had all they could do to protect themselves against raids from unfriendly Indian tribes.

Following the second expedition of Vargas came 1,500 immigrants, accompanied by supplies and domestic animals, and settled at Santa Fe and other important points. Garrisons

were established according to the necessities. No attention apparently had been given to agriculture and the raising of supplies by the colonists; dependence was placed upon subsistence being brought to them from the adjoining provinces, and supplies were accordingly sent in large quantities. Famine followed, however, in 1696, and with it came great distress, and considerable loss of life by starvation. Taking advantage of the situation, another revolt of the Indians followed, in which fourteen of the pueblos joined. Vargas was equal to the emergency, and again met the insurgents successfully, and with a vigorous enforcement of the penalties. About the same time charges were preferred against Vargas for speculating in the supplies furnished, and was suspended from office. He seems, however, to have been vindicated by the home government, as he was knighted "Marquis de la Nava de Brazinos, conqueror, pacificator and settler of this kingdom of New Mexico," as a special recognition of his services. In addition to this distinguished consideration, Vargas was returned as governor. Except during suspension, he was governor of New Mexico from 1692 to 1704, in the spring of which year he died, at Bernalillo, having been taken sick at that point while returning from a successful expedition against the Apaches east of the mountains.

And thus closed the career of one of the most successful and distinguished of all the long line of Spanish and Mexican governors, numbering over seventy, who have occupied the chair of the chief executive of New Mexico. The Marquis de la Nava evidently was well-adapted to the rough vicissitudes of a hostile extreme frontier. He was a man of expedients, a diplomat, and at the same time bold and aggressive in war. Had he been a man of less versatile powers, at his distance from his base of supplies, with his small force, and in face of the desperate hostility of the village Indians, the re-conquest would probably have been deferred indefinitely. The pueblos had become thoroughly desperate, had

from the first united in a bold, grand effort, once for all to free the country of their common oppressor and enemy.

In the spring of 1696 there were indications of another native revolt, as the missionaries were rather poorly supported by soldiers, and there was really danger of another uprising like that of 1680. The padres complained, but no attention was paid to them, and in June following a number of communities arose against the Spaniards and put a number of them to death, and immediately fled to the mountains to avoid punishment. The governor, with his small force at hand, immediately began to punish the guilty rebels in return, putting some of them to death. A number of other campaigns were made, with similar results, all tending to reduce the country to poverty and desertion. In May, 1697, a report gave the number of Spanish families in New Mexico as 313, not including the soldiers; the total number of Spaniards in the territory probably was not less than 1,500.

In July, 1698, it was decided at the capital of Mexico that the New-Mexican colonists must thereafter depend upon their own exertions, and very little was sent them after that. By the close of this century all the pueblos and communities had made a formal surrender to the Spanish authorities, but in religion it was very imperfect and unreliable. Pagan rule, however, had gone down forever, although it could not be known at any time that the "country was safe."

All the petty movements and events of the first half of the eighteenth century may be summarized as a succession of governors, political controversies, renewals of efforts to Christianize the Moqui Indians, reports of mission progress or decadence, unimportant and fruitless expeditions out into the plains or mountains, feeble revivals of the old interest in mysterious regions of the North, rare intercourse with the Texan establishments, fears of English or French encroachment, etc. The general governmental records are meager and fragmentary,—but personal and other petty de-

tail,—far too bulky for popular use. Like all other Spanish-American provinces, New Mexico now settled down to a long career of religious monotony and lack of wordly progress.

During the first quarter of the eighteenth century there was almost constant fighting with the Apache, Comanche and Navajo Indians, who were bent on obtaining their sole subsistence by robbery; and also there was almost equally constant controversies with the Moquis, partly political but mostly religious. After about 1730 all was quiet in both these respects,—at least so far as the records inform us. In 1742 the Spanish population of New Mexico was given at 9,747, living in twenty-four towns, besides the soldiers and their families. At this time also there were scarcely any domestic quarrels among the local Spanish authorities; all was a dull routine, with no thought of wordly advancement.

The Marquis de la Nava was immediately succeeded as governor by Juan Pais Huertado, his inspector general and confidential friend. Huertado served as governor frequently for brief periods between 1704 and 1735. He also held various other offices with credit, including that of general in the army of the viceroy. He especially distinguished himself in the several campaigns against the Navajo Indians.

In 1706 the Duke of Albuquerque, whose name has come to be familiar as a representative of one of the new commercial centers of the New West, became governor and captain general, and thus remained continuously and peaceably, except when temporarily absent, until 1710.

Jose Chacon Medina Salazar y Villasenor (El Marquis of Penuela) comes as a successor. It was under his orders as governor and captain general that Huertado made his campaigns against the Navajos. He is the governor who left his monument in the rebuilt San Miguel church, which is one of the landmarks well remembered by every tourist visiting Santa Fe. The inscription branded upon the beam facing the front entrance to this old

church when translated reads: "Royal Ensign Senor Augustine Flores Vergara, a servant, constructed this edifice under the Marquis de Penuela, in the year 1710."

As governor of New Mexico in 1712, and at the same time as viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), was "Duke Fernando de Alencastre," who was viceroy from 1711 to 1716. His full name and titles were Don Fernando de Alencastre Noreno y Silva, Duke of Lanaras, Marquis of Valdefuentes of Govea, Count of Portoalegre, Grand Commander of the Order of Santiago of Portugal, Lord of His Majesty's Bed-chamber, and of His Council, his Viceroy, Lieutenant Governor and Captain General of New Spain and President of the Royal Audience, etc." He was a very respectable personage, and was for a few weeks honored in New Mexico by becoming its chief executive, while he was at the same time viceroy,—the ruler with regular authority of New Spain and its provinces. (Nearly all of the governors of New Mexico down to the era of the Mexican Republic possessed a name and title as long as the one just quoted, or even longer.)

Following the long line of distinguished personages who have served New Mexico as its chief executive, we read names representing the ancestors of many families in the Territory to-day, as familiar to every community in the Territory as household words. Thus we have Mogollon, Balverde, Martinez, Estrada, Bustamente, Cruzate, Olavida, Mendoza, Roeval and Huemes.

In 1737, as recorded upon Inscription Rock near Zunyi, Don Martin de Lizo Cochea, bishop of Durango, made an official visit to New Mexico. All these names run through a period of thirty-seven years, and, so far as appears to the contrary, years of peace and good government, and without important events to mark the period save an expedition in considerable force to the Missouri river in 1720, which, upon arriving at the river was massacred by the Pawnees, none surviving to tell the tale except a single priest, who lived to return to

Santa Fe to disclose the horrors to the families and loved ones of the unfortunates!

As nearly all the country was unknown excepting directly along the thoroughfares between the towns, in 1747 the governor undertook to send out a few expeditions to reconnoitre, which he did under great difficulties and with but little success.

In 1746 Apache hostilities were renewed, and contests with them, and occasionally with other hostile tribes, were of irregular occurrence from that time onward.

In 1749 the Spanish population of this territory was given by one authority as 3,779, the number of Christian Indians as 12,142, besides about 1,400 Spaniards and the same number of Indians at El Paso.

The conversion of the Moqui Indians to Christianity proved to be more tedious than that of any other tribe in America, and the measures connected with that mission naturally became permanent elements in public policy. Priests frequently visited their towns, were received in a friendly manner, and even permitted to preach; but whenever the people showed any signs of yielding altogether to the Spanish regime, a "demon-inspired" chief would quench them, urging specially the tyranny of alcalde government. The priests were good men, he would admit, but his people were too strong and sensible to become slaves of such a foreign power.

As a specimen of the friction generally existing between the political and ecclesiastical authorities, we may relate here that Governor Cachupin, in 1751, marched against the Comanches, and afterward reported to the viceroy that he succeeded in driving 145 of them into a tule swamp, set fire to the tules, and killed 101 of the Indians, and captured the rest, and the padres claimed that the governor's reports of campaigns had no foundation in fact. Cachupin's report, however, pleased the viceroy, and the latter forwarded it to the king with evident satisfaction.

The leading event during the rule of Don Francisco Antonio del Valle, from 1754 to

1760, was the visit of a Mexican bishop, who confirmed over 11,000 persons. Don Manuel, succeeding Valle, distinguished himself, if we take his word for it, by killing 400 Comanches in a fight at Taos in December, 1761. He had hoped that this victory would permanently subdue the Comanches remaining at large and strike terror upon all gentile raiders, but was disappointed at finding his successor averse to energetic and warlike methods, and the country consequently not yet saved.

This successor, Cachupin (serving a second term, despite the influence of the padres), made a specialty of prosecuting certain Indians accused of witchcraft at Abiquiu, and thus exhibited on the part of the Spaniards a greater superstition than that which he was endeavoring to eradicate. One effect of the alleged sorcery seems to have been a sad condition of the padre's stomach. Over 100 pages were filled with testimony, and the result was the condemnation of seven or eight Indians to become servants of Spanish families.

In 1767 a great flood at Santa Fe turned the course of the river into the Rio Chiquito and threatened the safety of the public buildings.

In 1771 the governor, Pedro Fermin de Mendinueta, announced the conclusion of a treaty with the Comanches, on the 3d of February, but he declared to the viceroy that the force of eighty soldiers at Santa Fe was not sufficient to protect so broad a territory, raided by savage foes from every side. There were 250 men among the settlers capable of bearing arms, but they did not have the "arms," and besides they dared not leave their homes unprotected to engage in distant campaigns. The governor's proposed remedy was a new presidio at Taos, and an enforced law requiring the Spaniards to live in compact pueblos like the Indians. The establishment of properly distributed militia about the country engrossed the attention of the governor, but, being at so great a distance from the capital, his entreaties had but little weight.

In 1776 an expedition for the discovery of

a more practicable route to the Moquis went as far as Utah lake, to find that the northern route, recommended by Padre Escalente, was impracticable.

In 1776-7 the northern provinces of Mexico were organized as the Provincias Internas, under the Caballero de Croix as comandante general, independent of the viceroy; but this change and the following complications of the military and civil status of the various districts had but slight effect upon affairs in New Mexico, the principal change being the taking of the title of captain general from the governor and at times subordinating him to the comandante instead of the viceroy.

In 1778-9 Governor Juan Bautista de Anza, an experienced Indian fighter, made a great campaign against the Comanches 200 to 250 miles to the east and northeast, and succeeded in killing a Comanche chieftain and four of his leading sub-chiefs, and some of the other highest officers of that Indian tribe. Next he turned his attention to the Moquis, who were now suffering from a failure of crops, and were probably in a condition to be persuaded, by an appeal to their stomachs, to adopt Christianity. These Indians had already begun to abandon their towns to live with other tribes, where they could obtain something to eat, and it was feared by the Spaniards that possibly all the Moquinos would at length leave their old habitation, and the governor consequently made haste to obtain assistance from the comandante of the Provincias Internas. The latter did not favor the use of force, but advised that Anza, on some pretext, as for instance an Apache campaign, should visit the Moquis, give them some food, and persuade them, if possible, to settle in New Mexico, and thus pave the way for future conversion. The governor continued his efforts, and in August, 1780, a message came that forty families were ready to emigrate if he would come in person to bring them. Accordingly, in September, with Fathers Fernandez and Garcia, he repaired thither, and visited all the towns, two of which were completely abandoned. Two weeks pre-

viously the forty families had been forced by hunger to go to the Navajo country, where the men had been killed and the women and children made slaves.

Moqui affairs were in a sad condition indeed. Of the 7,494 population reported in 1775, only 798 now remained, with no prospect of immediate relief. At length thirty families agreed to return with the governor. It is not definitely known what ultimately became of these families, but it is supposed that they became the founders of the town of Moquino.

In 1780-1 smallpox carried off 5,025 Indians of the mission pueblos, and the number of missions was reduced by consolidation by the governor, contrary to the wishes of the friars.

In 1786 Viceroy Galvez, in his instructions to General Ugarte, introduced, as a new policy, the method of extermination of the Indians in the north, but it was not carried out.

During the last decade of the eighteenth century the Spaniards were at peace with all the neighboring Indian tribes excepting that of the Apaches, with whom almost constant warfare was waged, generally with unsatisfactory results.

As to the religious status of the church in New Mexico during the eighteenth century, Bancroft aptly condenses a long account into the following brief statement:

“Before 1750 the padres were charged by secular and ecclesiastic authorities with culpable neglect of their duties as missionaries, notably in their failure to acquire the native languages, continuing to speak Spanish only, through interpreters, the result being that their preaching and religious instruction had no real effect,—that the neophytes were Christians only in name, and that confession of sins through interpreters was generally postponed until the approach of death. While this matter did not in this half century assume a controversial aspect, yet the charges are sustained by such evidence as exists. Bishop Tamaron, in his visit of 1760, had occasion at many points to administer severe reproof; and the

friars, while making various excuses for their remissness, denying some of its worst results, and even promising reforms, did not claim the ability to communicate with their neophytes except through interpreters. Charges of neglect in other matters, of oppressing the natives, of being frequently absent from their posts, and of undue fondness for trade,—are not supported by any evidence of this period.

“It should be noted that the New-Mexican missions were radically different from the California establishments of later years. Practically, except in being subject to their provincial and paid by the king, instead of being under a bishop and supported by parochial fees, these friars were mere parish priests in charge of Indian pueblos. There were no mission estates, no temporalities managed by the padres, and, except in petty matters of religious observance, the latter had no authority over the neophytes. At each pueblo the padre had a church, where he preached and taught and said mass. With the performance of these routine duties, and of those connected with baptism, marriage and burials, he was generally content. The Indians, for the most part willingly tilled a little piece of land for him, furnished also a few servants from week to week for his household service and that of the church. He was in most instances a kind-hearted man, a friend of his Indians, spending much of his salary on them or on the church. If sometimes reproved by conscience for having lost something of the true Franciscan spirit, he redoubled his zeal in petty parish duties for a time, bethought him of adverse circumstances and of the custom of the country, and relapsed into the customary inertia. If reproved by the governor or bishop or provincial,—for even the latter occasionally complained that the New-Mexican friars were beyond his control,—he had stored up in his memory no end of plausible excuses and counter-charges. The Indians were in no sense Christians, but they liked the padres in comparison with other Spaniards, and were willing to comply with certain harmless church formal-

ties, which they neither understood nor cared to understand. They had lost all hope of successful revolt, but were devotedly attached to their homes and their ancestral ways of pueblo life; dreaded apostasy because it involved a precarious existence among hostile tribes of savages; and thus, as a choice of evils, they lived and died as nominal Christians and Spanish subjects, or, perhaps more properly, slaves.”

Another authority adds, substantially: Reports from the New-Mexican friars were difficult to obtain, but they were efficient as missionaries. At Santa Fe the padre was supported by fees; elsewhere by a salary of \$330 a year. The reduction of the number of missions was a wrong to the friars and interfered considerably with mission discipline. The pueblo was ruled in local matters by a native governor, or *alcalde*, war captain and various subordinates elected each year under the supervision of the *alcalde mayor*, with the approval of the governor. These officials also rendered aid against the gentile foe. In internal affairs they often acted arbitrarily. There was no community property or formal distribution of lands, each family regarding as its own the land held by its ancestors, cultivating it according to needs or fancies; yet, as the pueblo lands were the best, the Indian obtained a livelihood more easily than the Spaniard, the latter having sometimes to rent land of the Indian, or even to work for them in bad years. The Indians did not generally dress in Spanish style or speak Spanish, though many of them understood it. They hunted deer and buffalo, or bartered for them with the gentiles. There were no brotherhoods or other social organizations.

The churches generally, during the century, were in a state of decadence, and the Indians died ignorant of the faith. The child is baptized, but does not keep his baptismal name. He attends catechetical instruction from the age of six or seven years, but after marriage soon forgets the little he has learned, and for the most part dies like the pagans. The Spaniards were but little better.

Bancroft continues:

“Countercharges of the friars against the governors and *alcaldes mayores* were repeated in this period, especially in an exhaustive report of the provincial. . . . The last governors, Cachupin, Marin del Valle and Mendoza, are represented as the worst, but all as speculating tyrants, without skill or experience in Indian warfare or civil government, habitually sending to Mexico reports of campaigns never performed, bent only on enriching themselves, treating the pueblo Indians most inhumanly as slaves, using their women and all female captives for the gratification of their lusts, cheating the gentiles, and by outrageous treatment keeping alive their hostility. The *alcaldes* are mere tools or accomplices of the governors, and even the justices are in the ring of oppressors. The Indians are the chief victims of these rascals; but the Spanish settlers are hardly less unfortunate, and even the soldiers are cheated out of half their pay. The *padres* are the objects of hatred; and if they open their mouths in protest are by perjured and suborned testimony made the victims of outrageous calumnies, their reports to Mexico being intercepted on the way.

“The partisan bitterness and prejudice of the writers, with their allusions to offenses terrible only in the eyes of the friars, and the sickening cant and priestly verbiage in which they clothe their charges, indicate clearly enough that the accusations are too sweeping and grossly overcolored; yet enough of candor and honest evidence remains to justify the conclusion that New-Mexican affairs were in a sad plight, and that the pueblo Indians were little better than slaves. With all their shortcomings, the *padres* were better men than their enemies.”

During the last half of the eighteenth century the population of the pueblo Indians decreased by about 2,400.

The missionary history, as before intimated, was rather monotonous for entertaining study, as about all the events in that direction were of too small moment to deserve mention in a

work for general reading. In 1767 the four establishments of Santa Fe, La Canyada, Albuquerque and El Paso were ordered to be put under secular curates, and this was probably done, although friars still continued to be stationed at these places.

The founding of a missionary college was ordered by the king and pope in 1777-9, but nothing further in that direction was accomplished. In consequence of the smallpox epidemic of 1780-1 the number of missions was reduced by consolidation in 1782, resulting in an annual saving of about \$4,000. The friars, of course, were displeased by this act, and were persistent to the end of the century in their endeavors to obtain an increase of help or of salary, but in vain.

During this period the industries of New Mexico consisted of agriculture, stock-raising and barter. There was no mining, though indications of mineral wealth were occasionally found. In the line of manufactures there was nothing excepting the making of cotton and woolen cloth in small quantities, and the preparation of skins for home use or a southern market, and the manufacture of what pottery was needed for home use. On the farms were raised corn, wheat and beans in the northern portion of the territory, and fruit in the southern portion. They raised what cotton they desired to manufacture for home consumption, and also an inferior species of tobacco. Sheep constituted the chief portion of the live stock.

The principal bartering was done at intertribal conventions at Taos, in July or August, when a sort of fair was held. Trade elsewhere was limited, and even sometimes forbidden by edict. The value of each year's exports was estimated in 1788 at \$30,000. The departure and return of the caravan were the great events of the year. As yet there was no trade with the Spaniards in Texas or the French in Louisiana. As the reader must know before reaching these lines that there was little or no money in the country, the traders for their accounts invented a sort of imaginary currency, includ-

ing four kinds of dollars (pesos), worth respectively ten, twenty, thirty and forty cents. The simplicity of this system enabled the people to readily understand the relative cost and proceeds of an article, the value being always expressed in multiples (twofold ratio) of the real, which was equivalent to five cents in United States money. The profits of these fairs were generally enormous, for great advantage was taken of the Indians on account of their weakness for showy trifles. Through debt, therefore, the natives became practically slaves, besides losing their land. While the settlers and pueblo Indians were always in debt to the traders, the latter in turn were debtors to or agents for Chihuahua merchants, who monopolized the profits, leaving scarcely anything for the residents in New Mexico, except certain traders, who as *alcaldes mayores* utilized their political authority for private gain.

The present century opened with nothing remarkable in the career of the people of New Mexico. They always either had a governor or acting governor, who was subject to the *comandante general* of the *Provincias Internas*. Governor Chacon ruled until the spring of 1805, when he was succeeded by Colonel Joaquin del Real Alencaster (Mexican method of writing Lancaster), whose name does not appear after 1808; but his place may have been represented by an acting governor for four years longer.

During this period troubles with the Indians were much less serious and constant than in former years. The combined efforts of the frontier garrisons, with a consistent system of treaties, etc., seemed to be producing excellent results. The Comanches in particular were friendly, and were zealous in bringing in information and rumors concerning the movements of Americans in the northeast, and were eager to aid Spain in crushing the insurgents under Hidalgo. Other tribes were often in the same mood. The Navajos, however, were hostile, intrenching themselves in the canyon de Chelly, since famous for its ruined pueblos; but after several expeditions were sent against

them they were reduced to submission, and even to friendship. Narbona reported to his governor that on one occasion he with his force killed ninety bucks, with twenty-five women and children, besides capturing thirty-six, with thirty women and children; also thirty horses and 350 sheep.

In 1806 100 dragoons and 500 militia were sent out as an exploring expedition into the northeastern plains, also to conciliate the natives and to look out for American explorers and filibusters. The intention of the United States Government to explore the Western country had been announced, and Lewis and Clarke had actually made their famous trip to the Pacific coast. Burr's conspiracy was thought also to affect the Spanish frontier.

In 1811 Jose Rafael Sarracino made an expedition to the Yuta (Ute?) country to investigate the truth of their reports respecting a Spanish people dwelling in the far northwest. In three months he reached a region where the natives had knives and other implements of European manufacture, obtained, as they said, from a people living beyond a great river, which Sarracino did not cross.

In 1818-9 the Navajos renewed their hostilities, but after several military campaigns against them a treaty was signed. The system of treaties and gifts, as before intimated, was still having a good effect generally upon the surrounding tribes of Indians, and peace and prosperity prevailed.

On one occasion the Navajos, when hard pressed, settled near the Moqui towns, whose inhabitants feared them and sent to the Spaniards for aid in repelling them from their proximity, and the Spaniards found this a most favorable opportunity of effecting an entire submission of the Moquis to their authority, after a resistance of 139 years; but we find no record of any great results of this peaceable victory.

Under the decree of the Central Council of the Spains, dated February 14, 1810, New Mexico was entitled to a representative (*diputado*) in the Spanish Cortes (royal court or parlia-

ment at Madrid). Accordingly, August 11, that year, the alcaldes and leading men of the province (there being yet no ayuntamientos) assembled at Santa Fe, Governor Manrique presiding, to select the delegate. From the three highest candidates receiving the highest number of votes the delegate was chosen by lot, and the honor fell to Pedro Bautista Pino, an old and influential resident. Provided with instructions, he made his journey to the mother country, taking along with him his grandson. He had to bear the expenses of the trip, but the patriotic people contributed \$9,000 to the cause of Fernando VII. In his report to the Cortes Pino made a thorough and tolerably exact statement of the history and condition of the people of New Mexico, and in order to arouse his home government to do something vigorous to establish its regime in New Mexico in such a way as to hold, he related in emphatic language, probably with some exaggeration, the efforts of the United States people in the West to obtain the good wishes of the people of New Mexico with a view of ultimately obtaining possession of the country. Accordingly Pino demanded the transfer of southern garrisons to the northern frontier, a separate bishopric, a college and system of schools to be supported by tithes, and a civil and criminal court at Chihuahua, that of Guadalajara being too distant; but it appears that no special attention was paid to the delegate's demands, excepting that a bishopric was established the next year.

Pino returned to his home in this country, and was re-elected for 1820-1. The sum of \$6,000 was sent to Mexico to pay his expenses, but on reaching Vera Cruz he could obtain only enough of this to pay for his journey to that point.

All of the old Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi, ceded by France to Spain in 1762-3, and returned to France in 1800, was finally ceded to the United States in 1803. From this date to 1819 the question of boundary between United States territory and Spanish possessions was an unsettled one, princi-

pally in these Western plains and mountains, an unexplored region, for which they had no use for the time passing. A final settlement was reached in 1819, when the proposition of Spain was accepted, making the Arkansas river the boundary line down to longitude 23 degrees.

The first Anglo-American to visit New Mexico, so far as known, was a trapper named James Pursley, a carpenter by trade and a native of Kentucky. Meeting Indians upon the Platte river near its source, probably not far from Denver, he learned of the Mexican settlements to the south. He finally set out with a party of Indians for Santa Fe, where he arrived in 1805, and remained until his death. But the first considerable importation of merchandise from the United States occurred in 1804, when William Morrison, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, dispatched a Creole trader named Baptiste Lalande, up the Platte river, with instructions to take the goods to Santa Fe, with a view to test the commercial prospects in that direction. Obeying his instructions, Lalande succeeded in being arrested by the Spaniards, and taken to the capital. The New Mexicans liked the goods, and Baptiste liked the country so well that he resolved to settle there. He observed the formality of accounting to Morrison for the consignment, but his creditor and employer never afterward heard from the treacherous Creole.

Zebulon M. Pike, a lieutenant of the Sixth United States Infantry, after having made an exploration of the upper Mississippi, while Lewis and Clarke were making their journey to the Pacific, was sent with twenty-two men, in 1806, to explore the country of the Red and Arkansas rivers, and to establish a good understanding with the Indians, especially the Comanches. In October he was on the Arkansas, where he found traces of a recent visit from the Spaniards. At the end of the month Lieutenant Wilkinson, with a portion of the men, embarked in boats on the river to follow it down to the Mississippi, while Pike, with the rest of the party, started up the river for the

mountains, intending, according to his instructions, to return by the Red river to Natchitoches. Pike had no serious troubles with the Indians, but neither did he accomplish anything in the direction of obtaining their good will. Late in November he was at the base of the lofty peak which has since borne his name. Then followed two months of winter wanderings in the snows and mountains and parks of what is now Colorado, marked by the most terrible sufferings from cold and hunger. Crossing the range in the vicinity of the modern Leadville he thought he was on Red river; but, after a perilous descent through the canyon he found himself back at his old camp on the Arkansas. Again he struggled on, over another series of ranges, and at the end of January, 1807, succeeded, with a number of his companions (the rest being left behind with frozen feet) in reaching another large river, which he thought must surely be the Red river. His plan was to reach Natchitoches by boats or rafts on this river.

He fortified a camp for the purpose of constructing the required boats. Although he was cautioned in his instructions not to encroach upon Spanish soil, he made the mistake of pitching this camp five miles up a branch of the Rio Grande, on the Mexican side, and here he raised the stars and stripes. He really desired to extend his explorations somewhat into Spanish territory, or at least to learn his geographic relation to Santa Fe. He had a good pretext, as he had Morrison's bill against Lalande with him, and this he sent by Dr. Robinson to Santa Fe alone, February 7. Ten days later a Spanish dragoon and an Indian made their appearance—regarded by Pike as spies—who said they had come from Santa Fe in four days, and that Robinson had arrived in safety. They learned the location of Pike's fort and his intention to descend the river to Natchitoches, and departed. After another ten days, there came a force of fifty dragoons and as many militia, under lieutenants, who informed Pike that he was not on the Red river but on the Rio del Norte, his camp being on the Conejos

just above the junction; whereupon he at once lowered his flag. The Spaniards were courteous and kind, supplying the half-starved and half naked explorers with food and blankets; but the officers soon admitted that they had to take the American party to Santa Fe. Accordingly on the 27th, they started for the city of Holy Faith, leaving a part of the Spanish force behind to bring on the eight explorers who had not yet reached the fort.

The renegade Lalande and another Frenchman endeavored to gain Pike's confidence, but were regarded by him as spies. Solomon Colly, one of the famous Nolan party of traders between the United States and Mexico through Texas, was living at Santa Fe, and served as interpreter.

The party arrived at Santa Fe March 3, and were questioned by Governor Alencaster, whose conduct was courteous and dignified, but who said that Pike and his men must appear before General Salcedo at Chihuahua. Pike denied that Robinson was a member of his party, attempted by a ruse to prevent the examination of his papers, pretending that he was sadly deceived when the governor shrewdly prevented the success of his trick, and occasionally deemed it his duty as a free-born American to be suspecting, independent and disagreeable to the verge of insolence. As men Pike and his party were courteously treated, but as Americans they deemed that they had a grievance, and, although assured that he was not a prisoner, he insisted on having a certificate that he was obliged to go to Chihuahua. To that city they went, and after an examination were escorted out of the country through Coahuila and Texas, reaching Natchitoches in July.

Pike published an account of this western expedition in book form in 1810, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and finally lost his life at the taking of Toronto in 1813.

In 1812 one Robert McKnight, with a party of nine or ten, crossed the plains to Santa Fe, with a consignment of goods, which, however, were confiscated, and they were arrested and

taken to Chihuahua, where and in Durango they were held as prisoners until 1822, when they were released by order of Iturbide. Efforts had been made by influential Americans to have the men released earlier, but in vain.

In 1815 Auguste P. Choteau and Julius de Mun, in partnership, went with a large party to the upper Arkansas to hunt and trade with the Indians. They claimed to have confined their operations to American territory, but probably they did not. Visiting Taos and Santa Fe in 1816, they were most favorably received by Governor Mainez, a very polite old gentleman, who said there would be no objection to their trapping and trading east of the mountains and north of Red river; he even thought he might obtain for them a license from the general to hunt beaver on the branches of the Rio Grande. Retiring to the north to await the desired permission, they were often visited by parties from the settlements who came to trade.

But early in 1817, after Governor Allande's accession, there was a decided change of Spanish policy. A force of 200 men, under the command of Salazar, marched out to discover an American fort said to exist on the Rio de las Animas, with cannon and 20,000 men. Such a fort of course was not found. In June, however, another force was sent out under the command of Bernal to arrest the above-mentioned Americans, and not only did they bring in Choteau, De Mun and twenty-four men as prisoners, but also opened their caches on the upper Arkansas and took goods to the value of \$30,380.74½. At Santa Fe the prisoners were tried by court martial, kept for forty-eight hours in jail and then dismissed without their property.

In 1821-2 Mexico became an independent government and Santa Fe's foreign trade became more legitimate and free. Captains Glenn, Becknell and Stephen Cooper at this time visited Santa Fe with small parties, making large profits on the limited amount of goods they succeeded in bringing so far, and they laid the foundation for future success.

During these twenty-two years (1800 to 1822) the foreign population, including the Spaniards, increased from 19,000 to 30,000 in New Mexico, while the number of pueblo Indians remained about the same,—between 9,500 and 10,000. The city of Santa Fe reached a population of about 6,000.

In 1805 the viceroy decreed that all goods bartered by New-Mexicans at the annual fair in San Bartolome valley from the 18th to the 23d of December should be free from taxes or duties. Down to about 1798 no coin was in circulation; but later the salaries of officers and soldiers were paid in money. The revenue on tobacco and powder was oppressive. The total value of imports during the first years of this century was reported at about \$112,000 a year; while the exports, chiefly wool, peltries and wine, amounted only to about \$60,000. Pinò, in his report to the Spanish Cortes already mentioned, thought that the opening of ports on the Texas and Sonora coasts would greatly enhance the production and value of goods to be exported. He also stated that many mines could be profitably opened, both for copper and silver, and that old silver mines were closed up, with the tools inside. Probably these were the prospect holes made by the Spaniards before 1680, at which time the revolutionary natives undertook to obliterate all signs of Spanish occupation, as described on a former page. But there is nothing to show that any practical mining was done under Spanish rule. Even stone was not used for building, but only adobes. A semi-transparent gypsum was quarried near Santa Fe for window panes, which was necessarily a small industry.

There were no colleges or schools, and no professional man, except in the military profession, or priest had ever been produced in New Mexico. The only medical man in the country was the presidial surgeon at Santa Fe. Of social manners and customs during this period there is but little left to be said. Pike made a few superficial observations, to the effect that the Spaniards were brave, industrious,

polite and hospitable, but were loose in their ideas of morals. The old predatory instinct of the invading Spaniards of the time of Cortez still remained in a measure, to exhibit itself on favorable occasions.

The government was still essentially military, the governor himself being the military chief. There were no village councils or courts of any kind excepting those of the *alcaldes*, no taxes and no municipal funds. The *alcaldes* were responsible only to the governor, and the only appeal was to the *audiencia* at Guadalajara. A court of this kind at Chihuahua was considered an urgent necessity. The governor, with a salary of \$4,000, had no legal adviser, being aided only by two lieutenants and two *alfereces*. The *alcaldes* were *vicinos*, who received no salary. A lieutenant of the governor in his military capacity ruled at El Paso, for a salary of \$2,000. The regular military force supported by the royal treasury was 121 men, forming the presidial company (*garrison*) at Santa Fe. Pino stated that an average force of 1,500 men had been required to defend the province, which the settlers had furnished without pay, and even armed and equipped at their own cost, thus saving the king \$43,090,000 in the preceding 118 years!—probably an exaggeration. He thought that his province deserved the same governmental footing that was enjoyed by the other provinces. Some efforts to improve the political condition of New Mexico were ostensibly made after the urgent requests of Pino were made, but, childlike, they permitted other passing events to engross their attention until the needs of a suffering people in a distant province were entirely forgotten.

During the period comprised in the present sketch there were from nineteen to twenty-two Franciscan friars in charge of the missions of New Mexico, and they lived chiefly at the places having a large Spanish population. Pino said that in 1811, in nineteen purely Indian pueblos, there were but five missionaries. There was but one secular priest at Santa Fe, and there the friars were supported by fees; the rest were supported by a salary of \$330

from the royal treasury. Lieutenant Pike found the natives virtually slaves, and cruelly treated by the Spanish officers. Friction continued between the friars and the secular authorities, each charging the other with the greater number of shortcomings, and even crimes. No bishop visited the province after 1760, and therefore no confirmations were made. Delegate Pino, a New-Mexican fifty years of age, had never seen a bishop until he went to Spain in 1812.

During the revolutionary period from 1811 to 1821, New Mexico was but little excited, as its distance from the center of the controversy extinguished nearly all interest in the passing of the events; but the Spaniards there could exhibit a degree of demonstrative enthusiasm comparable with that of the Frenchman on certain occasions, as for example the entry of Iturbide into Mexico, and his fall a little later, were each hailed with shouts of joy for the long-looked-for day of liberty! As Bancroft puts it, "there was nothing mean or one-sided in New-Mexican patriotism!"

Under the regime of the Republic of Mexico, from 1823 to 1837, the ruler at Santa Fe had the title of *Jefe Politico*, and thereafter that of *Gobernador*. [See elsewhere a list of the rulers of this period.] There is scarcely anything known concerning the peculiar features of their respective administrations or of the circumstances of their accession to power.

Until 1824 New Mexico was one of the *Provincias Internas*; then it was joined to the provinces of Chihuahua and Durango, to form the *Estado Interno del Norte*; but, as Durango protested against this arrangement because the capital was fixed at Chihuahua, the two southern provinces were made States, and from July 6 New Mexico became a "Territory" of the Republic. At the same time the El Paso district was joined to Chihuahua, but no eastern or western bounds were assigned to New Mexico, it being understood that the Territory extended in those directions far out beyond the settlements, and in the north to the Arkansas. Under the new constitution of December, 1836,

the Territory became a "Department," and was so termed to the end of the Mexican rule.

During the varying forms of republican government there was practically no change in the local government, all branches being somewhat arbitrarily controlled by the governor. There was a kind of legislature or executive council, of four or six members, known as the *Diputacion Provincial*, or *Territorial*, from 1824, *Junta Departamental* from 1837, and sometimes *Asamblea* in 1844-5; but this body is said to have been a nullity.

Instead of the *alcaldes mayores* of Spanish times there were *ayuntamientos* at a few of the larger towns, with ordinary *alcaldes* at the smaller ones. Justice was administered, rather crudely, however, by the *alcaldes*, or the arbitration of "good men," appeals to the governor, penalties of fine and imprisonment, with the absence of all the legal forms of court routine, exemptions under the military and ecclesiastical *fueros*; and consequently petty thefts, etc., were prevalent. In 1826, for example, it is stated that there was not a professional lawyer in the whole province, and litigation in the higher courts had to be carried on at enormous cost in Chihuahua and Durango. But in all these matters New Mexico was not unlike the distant provinces.

Down to 1839 the Territory was under the military rule of a *comandante*, called *militar principal* or *dé armas*, who was subordinate to the *comandante general* of Chihuahua. Sometimes the civil and military functions of the government were exercised by one man, and sometimes by two. Characteristic of Mexican regime, however, both these governments were more nominal than real, especially at the remote points, while the military outfit scarcely existed excepting on paper.

The following paragraphs are quoted from Hon. W. G. Ritch:

"Among the last acts of the Spanish regime was to arrest and imprison, for a time, David Merriweather, of Kentucky, who subsequently became United States Senator from his own State, and was governor of New Mexico from

1853 to 1857. At that time Merriweather was out with an exploring party, and came to Santa Fe as a matter of curiosity, and incidentally to learn something of the country. Facunda Melgares was the last governor under the Spanish regime, and was succeeded July 5, 1822, by Francisco Xavier Chaves, the first governor under the Republic of Mexico. Chaves was the father of a large family of boys, two of whom—Mariano and Jose—subsequently served as governors of the Territory; another son was a member of Congress. Among the first acts of the administration of Governor Chaves was the enactment of a public-school law, the schools to be established 'as soon as possible, according to the circumstances of the community;' and a special feature of his administration was the encouragement of trade with the East.

"In 1821 Captain Beckwith and four men, while on a trading excursion with the *Comanches*, fell in with a party of Mexican rangers and accompanied them to Santa Fe. Disposing of his small stock at large profits, this Indian trader confidently returned at once, and alone, to St. Louis, and in May of the next year, accompanied by Col. Cooper and thirty men, and \$5,000 in merchandise, returned by way of Taos to Santa Fe. Thus, in the summer of 1822, following the liberal policy that came with the Republic, also came the virtual establishment of the overland trade between the United States and Mexico, having Taos first and Santa Fe afterward as the port of entry and the great distributing point for Chihuahua, Durango and all northern Mexico. Thus, with Mexican liberality came toleration, the establishment of direct commercial relations with the United States, and the substantial progress over the ascetic and oppressive methods of Spanish rule.

"The prisoners arrested as spies in 1812 having been released, McKnight engaged with Andrew Curcier, a Chihuahua merchant, in working the Santa Rita copper mines, of our Grant county, while Beard and Chambers immediately returned to St. Louis, and late in

1822 started for Santa Fe with a train of merchandise. They were caught in a violent snow-storm at the Arkansas crossing, near what is now known as Dodge City, and lost their animals. Nothing daunting our courageous traders, they at once proceeded to cache (bury) their goods and then went to Taos, where a new stock of animals was obtained, and with them the cached goods were brought to Santa Fe the following spring and disposed of at liberal profits, despite the great delay and expense attending the transportation.

“Up to 1824 all goods had been transported upon pack animals: this year heavy freight wagons were introduced from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and thus came to the front the ‘prairie schooner.’

“Franklin, now Booneville, upon the Missouri river, 900 miles away, was in 1832 made an outfitting point for caravans engaged in the Santa Fe trade. This remained only a few years, as Independence, a point 379 miles from St. Louis, up the river, superseded the point lower down the river about 1832, and maintained the trade for many years, and until Westport Landing (Kansas City) came in successful competition in 1848.

“The first caravan of wheeled vehicles to cross the plains was brought to Taos in 1824 by Colonel Marmaduke, of Missouri, and consisted of eighty men, twenty-five wagons and teams, and \$30,000 in merchandise, besides a number of pack animals. The same year James O. Pattie, of Kentucky, author of the ‘Narrative’ bearing his name, came with a party of trappers to the Territory by the way of the Platte river. The party were attacked by the Indians as they came near the mountains and lost their goods. Tarrying for a time at Santa Fe, they obtained permits from Governor Bartolome Baca, and proceeded to the Gila river, and for several months were engaged in trapping. The party finally reached the Pacific coast, where, after numerous adventures and hairbreadth escapes from Indians and Mexicans, the older Pattie, father of the author, died. Mr. Pattie also visited northern

and central Mexico, and upon his return home published his narrative, giving one of the earlier and interesting accounts of the country and of his adventures.

“Following the establishment of the overland trade, came in quick succession the Anglo-American pioneers who have so prominently figured in the history and development of the Territory. Thus, in 1824, among others came Charles Beaubien, one of the three first judges under the succeeding *regime*; Antoine Robideaux, trapper and merchant; Henry Connelly, merchant, and governor, in 1861-5; Gervacio Nolan and Ewing Young, a trader at Taos. In 1826-8 came Kit Carson, trapper, guide and soldier; Charles Conklin, Hugh Stevenson, David J. Waldo, merchant at Taos and prefect of the county; John Sculley, a merchant at Santa Fe; and Colonel James L. Collins, a trader.

“In 1830-1 came Charles Bent, the first governor under the United States, and appointed as such by General Kearny. He was killed in the insurrection of 1847. Colonel St. Vrain, and the old trappers Fitzpatrick and Bridger also appear, and Josiah Gregg, the author of ‘Commerce of the Prairies,’ the same year brought into Santa Fe his first caravan. Gregg started out a consumptive in a desperate stage, and upon his first trip so far regained his health that he engaged in the trade continuously for several years.

“In 1842 Bent and St. Vrain engaged in trade at Taos, the outfitting of trappers being their chief business. The same year Albert Pike, subsequently an eminent Mason, visited Santa Fe, coming by a new trail from the State of Arkansas direct; also there came Levi J. Keithly, member of the legislature in 1851, still (1885) living at Las Vegas; also Lawrence L. Waldo, who was killed at Mora in the insurrection of 1847; he was the father of the late Chief Justice Waldo.

“In 1835 came Richard Dallum, merchant; Stephen Lee, a distiller, killed in the insurrection at Taos; and the venerable Samuel B. Watrous, a ranchman, still (1885) residing at

the railway station in Mora county bearing his name. Mr. Watrous first settled at the new placers in Santa Fe county.

“The Rev. Antonio Jose Martinez, a Mexican philanthropist, who established a school at Taos, in 1826, was subsequently made vicar of Taos. The same year he brought to the Territory the first printing office, and published his own school-books and the first newspaper ever printed west of St. Louis. Colonel Albino Perez, of the Mexican army, and recognized for his culture and ability, was appointed governor of New Mexico at this time.

“Taxes, as we know, are inseparable from all well regulated governments. In the enforcement of a new revenue system, the opponents, including a predecessor of Governor Perez, jealous and hostile, found a fertile excuse for inspiring and organizing an opposition, which, whether intended or not, early in August of 1837, culminated in a formidable revolution and in the assassination of the governor and principal officers, besides other persons. A public meeting was held a few days later in the interest of order, at which a number of prominent citizens were present. Loyalty to the home government was declared, and a provisional governor elected in the person of Jose Gonzales, a man of great popularity, asserted by some to have been a Pueblo Indian. A committee was appointed to prepare an address and to proceed in person to present the same to the supreme government. In the meantime, as resolved, all were to yield obedience to Governor Gonzales until such time as the committee should report.

“Governor Manuel Armijo, one of the committee, who ten years before had served for a time as governor, proceeded to organize against the provisional government, and in January, 1838, appeared at Santa Fe in force and drove Gonzales from the capitol. Following the retreating governor, the latter was overtaken and captured at Santa Cruz by Armijo, and summarily shot, a half-hour being allowed for confession. Armijo having ef-

fectured his *coup d'etat*, then assumed the office of governor, and finally succeeded in having himself appointed. He gave stability to the government,—at least it was free from revolt,—and held the office most of the time up to the occupation by the United States, at which time he retreated with a few soldiers to Mexico. In 1848 he was captured near Chihuahua by General Price, and paroled, after which he returned to his home at Limitar, where he remained until his death, in 1854. He was married, but had no children except an adopted daughter. There was a numerous family of brothers and sisters, some of whom, with their descendants, still reside in Bernalillo county. They are generally intelligent and influential people, frequently called to positions of trust. Several of the brothers and descendants are wealthy.

“The governors of the Territory during the Mexican *regime* not otherwise named, were Alejo Garcia Conde (Mexican boundary commissioner in 1850) *ad interim*; Antonio Viscari, who effected a treaty with the Navajo Indians about 1825; Antonio Narbona, a Canadian by birth; Santiago Abreu, who, with his brother Ramon, was killed in the insurrection of 1837. The Abreus were members of the Masonic fraternity, and are spoken of as good men, liberal and progressive. A number of their descendants, who reside in the northern counties, are good citizens. Francisco Sarracino was governor in 1833-5, and resided near Albuquerque until his death, in 1850. Antonio Sandoval, Pedro Munyoz and Mariano Martinez, each acted as governor for a few months, between 1840 and 1845.

“During 1837-9 John A. Sutter, of California gold fame, and William S. Meservy, appear, engaged in the Santa Fe trade. Meservy was secretary of the Territory, in 1853-4, and governor also in the latter year; and while in that office he was specially active in organizing and contributing Territorial militia in the war upon the Jicarilla Apaches, and in the end made the punishment of the Indians effective, which ever afterward also proved effective.

“In the '40s, previous to the Anglo-American occupation, there came to New Mexico many who will be readily remembered by all old residents, some of whom are still living in the Territory, and nearly all of whom were engaged in merchandising. Among these were Lucien B. Maxwell, trapper, hunter and trader, and of land-grant fame; Reuben Gentry, merchant at Santa Fe; Joab Houghton, the first chief justice of the supreme court; Eugene Leitensdorfer, S. J. Spiegelberg, James and Samuel McGoffin, James L. Johnson, Henry O'Neil, Ennis J. Vaughn, merchant at New Placers, and the first sheriff of Santa Fe county; James J. Webb, Preston Beck, Samuel Wethered, Peter Joseph, most of whom were engaged in the Santa Fe trade; and F. X. Aubrey, guide and trapper, came during these years. He will be remembered as winning a wager of \$10,000 that he could ride on horseback from Santa Fe to the Missouri river within six days. Colonel John C. Fremont also visited Santa Fe in the '40s. In 1841-2 the Texas-Santa Fe expedition, under General McLeod, of the Texas army took place. Their capture and march to the City of Mexico, by order of Governor Armijo, formed an exciting episode in the history of Texas.

“August 19, 1846, occurred the Anglo-American occupation of New Mexico, the old Adobe Palace, the capitol building of the old Spanish and Mexican regime, being formally surrendered by Acting Governor Juan Bautiste Vigil y Alarid to General Stephen W. Kearny, commanding the United States forces, without shedding a drop of blood or the firing of a musket. For this peaceable occupation, much is due to the practicable spirit and influence exercised by Don Donaciana Vigil, in accepting the inevitable. Vigil was appointed the first secretary, and the second governor of the Territory. The only force showing any opposition was that under General Manuel Armijo, stationed at Apache canyon, which, upon the approach of General Kearny, dispersed and returned to their homes, General Armijo, with a small command, as before

stated, retreating down the Rio Grande to Old Mexico.”

During the period from 1823 to 1846 the principal points in the career of New Mexico may be summarized as follows:

1823: Vizcarra, Chavez and Baca, governors. Treaty of peace with the Navajos.

1824: Baca, governor. New Mexico, a province of the Estado del Norte, and a Territory from July. Beginning of the Santa Fe trade and first use of wagons. United States overtures to Mexico.

1825: Baca and Narbona, governors. Survey of a United States road for the Santa Fe trade begun. Navajos again troublesome.

1826: Narbona, governor. Mexican decree for increase of military force.

1827: Narbona and Armijo, governors.

1828: Armijo, Vizcarra and Chavez, governors. Under the Mexican law expelling Spaniards, according to one historian, all the friars were forced to depart except two, Albino and Castro, who, by reason of their extreme age and by the payment of \$500 each, were permitted to remain. It is also stated that many of the expelled Spaniards came to the United States with the Santa Fe caravans of 1828-9. Discovery of the old gold placers.

1829: Chavez, governor. Proposition of John D. Bradburn to navigate the Rio Grande and colonize New Mexico declined by the Mexican government. Bent's fort, on the Arkansas, built.

1830: Chavez, governor. New decree for the establishment of a bishopric, but nothing further done. Communication with California opened by Baca and Ewing Young.

1831: Chavez and Abreu, governors. Wolfskill, Jackson and Young visit California.

1832: Abreu, governor. Publication of a meritorious little work describing the resources and possibilities of New Mexico. Fr. Juan Felipe Ortiz, vicar-general of New Mexico.

1833: Sarracino, governor. Visit of the bishop of Durango, whose reception is described as very enthusiastic.

1834: Sarracino and Ortiz, governors.

Grand demonstration of civil and military authorities on August 1, in favor of Santa Anna and pronunciamiento of Cuernavaca.

1835: Sarracino, Chavez and Perez, governors. First newspaper in New Mexico, *El Crepuculo*, published at Taos by Padre Martinez, for four weeks. Founding of Las Vegas. The Mora grant. War with the Navajos.

1836: Perez, governor. Under the new central system New Mexico was to be a department, and the ruler a governor instead of political chief.

1837: Perez, Gonzalez and Munoz, governors. Revolution, described more at length elsewhere. Fatal typhoid epidemic, which, with the smallpox following, carried off one-tenth of the inhabitants in 1840. Custom-house opened at Taos.

1838: Armijo, governor to 1844. Trouble between the Americans and the governor in 1838-9 on account of the murder of a man named Daley.

1839: New Mexico made a separate Comandancia General. Discovery of the new gold placers.

1840: Foreigners in trouble on account of the "accidental" murder of a Mexican.

1841: Sandoval, acting governor. Texan-Santa Fe invasion of 1841-2, resulting in disaster.

1842: Settlement of La Junta. Treaty with Mescalero Apaches.

1843-5: Continued troubles with the Texans.

1844: Martinez, acting governor. Destructive fire at Santa Fe.

1845: Chavez and Armijo, governors. Pronunciamiento of the governor in favor of Santa Anna.

1846: Armijo and Vigil, governors. Occupation of New Mexico by the United States.

During the period above comprised, the Indians, especially the Navajos and Apaches, continued to be somewhat troublesome, but there was no great outbreak. The government of New Mexico continued to be, at least nominally, at peace with all the tribes, and

found it to their interest to continue their system of treaties and bribes. History concerning these raids and repulses is very meager, but doubtless there were many interesting episodes and romantic experiences.

A sort of revolution took place in New-Mexican affairs in 1837-8, consisting, in its essential principle, of a rising against centralism and the new constitution of Mexico. Direct taxation was the exciting cause, but, according to a chief characteristic of human nature, other points would be brought up in issue during the progress of the contest.

In 1836 the revenue officials were arrested for peculation and were brought to trial before the district court. Two of the judges were accused of being accomplices and not allowed to sit in judgment; but the other judge, Juan Estevan Pino, found the accused guilty, whereupon Governor Perez took the case out of court and restored the *administrador de rentas* to his place, which had been temporarily filled by Manuel Armijo. The latter, moved chiefly by ambition, but also by dissatisfaction at having been removed from his situation as custom-house officer, is held by historians as responsible for instigating the revolt, in which his leading associates were Pino and Juan Rafael Ortiz. Also, the spirit of unrest in Texas, caused by the introduction of people from the United States, had doubtless its influence upon the excitable and rebellious element in New Mexico. "Americans," happening to be passing or sojourning in this Territory, would naturally encourage criticism of the Mexican government and thus fan the flame.

The first overt act of this insurrection was the release by a mob of an imprisoned *alcalde* in a northern town. A large crowd, composed in great part of pueblo Indians, soon assembled at La Canyada, where, on the 3d of August, the scheme of the insurgents was published, the practical points in which was resistance to the "departmental plan" and to all taxation; but three of the five articles of their platform were mere platitudes concerning God, country and liberty, accompanied with the usual resolu-

tions to "spill every drop of blood, if necessary," in the sacred cause.

Governor Perez, with all the force he could raise,—about 150 militia, the presidial company not appearing,—marched northward and met the foe at the mesa of San Ildefonso; but most of his men passed over to the rebels, and he was obliged to flee with about twenty-five companions, first to Santa Fe, and almost immediately from that place. Within a few days, and at different points, the party breaking up for self-preservation, the governor and a dozen or more of his associates were killed, the head of Perez being carried as a trophy to the insurgent headquarters, and the bodies of Santiago Abreu and others being barbarously mutilated.

The insurrectionists took possession of Santa Fe on August the 9th or 10th, but committed no excesses beyond the confiscation of the property of the victims. They elected Jose Gonzalez, a pueblo Indian of Taos, as governor *pro tempore*, until such time as the committee appointed to prepare and present an address to the supreme government, could report. Manuel Armijo, characteristic of Mexican nature, being a member of this committee and not being preferred as governor, decided to take vengeance as an insurgent against the insurgents, issued a proclamation at Tome on the 8th of September, and, raising a force, with the aid of Curate Madariaga, marched to the capital to "suffocate the rebellion." Gonzalez retired up the river, and Armijo easily made himself recognized as governor and comandante general. What occurred as a sequel here is scarcely known, as the data of history are meager and obscure; but at all events the rebels seemed to be held at bay by a truce until additional forces arrived from the supreme government and loyal peace was restored. At remote points from Santa Fe, however, rebellious sympathies and feeble efforts to organize and operate continued. For example, at or near La Canyada, they engaged in battle on January 27, 1838, and were defeated. Gonzalez and his associates were captured and

shot, and Armijo, in recognition of his services, was given the rank of colonel, and confirmed for eight years in his assumed positions of governor and comandante general.

As to the magnitude of this battle it is reported that the government troops numbered 582, under the direct command of Armijo; that four dragoons were killed and others wounded in an ambush; that the rebels numbered over 1,300, and lost twenty killed, many wounded and eight prisoners; and that Antonio Vigil, their commander, was killed in the first attack. But other historians deviate at some points from this account.

In 1841 Mirabeau Lamar, president of the Republic of Texas, with a few others, advised an expedition to New Mexico, with the view of making this territory a part of that realm. They had the weakness to be influenced by malcontents of no influence from this Territory, so far as to believe that the people here were generally anxious to rise up against the Mexican government and be either independent or join the Republic of Texas. The Texans, too, had a theory that according to their treaty with Mexico they had a right to this section of the country, although remote from the settlements near the gulf. Several hundred miles of desert intervened between them and the settlements here, and the scheme of an expedition to this remote point was a fearful undertaking, opposed from the start by nearly all the leading statesmen of Texas.

In the spring of this year (1841) Lamar fitted out an expedition of about 300 men, in six companies, under the command of Hugh McLeod, as brevet brigadier general. Three commissioners were sent along with them to establish Texan authority in this northwestern country, well provided with proclamations explaining the advantages of the proffered freedom; and a number of traders and travelers also joined them in quest of gain or adventure. The commissioners were men well known in Texas history, namely, William G. Cooke, Jose Antonio Navarro and Richard F. Brenham. According to one historian, the purport

of the proclamation to be made to the New Mexicans was that the expedition was sent for the purpose of trading, and that, if the inhabitants were not disposed to join peacefully the Texan standard, the expedition was to retire immediately. This and the other proclamations were printed in both English and Spanish, and not a doubt existed that the liberal terms offered would be at once accepted by a "people living within the limits of Texas, who had long been groaning under a misrule the most tyrannical."

Although so peaceful in its ostensible intention, the expedition, comprising warlike men and many desperate characters, should have been known by its leaders that it would be regarded as an invading force and would be resisted by force of arms.

This force left Austin in June, and after a tedious and exhausting march along one of the worst routes in the country, arrived at the New Mexican frontier in September, thoroughly worn out. Mexico was ready for it, and easily suppressed the invasion. Of course there was some disaffection in some quarters of New Mexico, but the masses of the people knew nothing of the character of the people or of the government they were invited to join, and the rulers themselves were naturally loyal and under every obligation to do their utmost to repel every armed force from abroad. All foreigners were watched, and a number of arrests were made. McLeod's force, now about 200 in number, finally surrendered to Archuleta, at Laguna Colorado, on the 5th of October, and on the 16th Armijo was given a public and most enthusiastic reception at the capital. The next day the prisoners left San Miguel on their tedious march to Mexico, where they arrived in several divisions early next year. In April a few were released, at the intercession of foreign ministers, on the plea that they were not Texans and had joined the expedition without knowing its real objects. The rest, after a confinement at different Mexican prisons, some of them being compelled to work on the roads in chains, were finally released by Santa

Anna, June 13. The only exception was Navarro, who was at one time condemned to death, but finally escaped and returned to Texas. As to the treatment accorded by the Mexicans to the prisoners, from the original capture to their release, the usual charges of barbarity have been made against them, but how far they are true it is impossible to ascertain.

The Texans were naturally disappointed at the signal failure of their expedition, and made vigorous threats of vengeance for what they regarded as treachery on the part of the New Mexicans; and immediately on the return of the captives, in 1841, began to make preparations to carry out a retaliatory measure, even invading Mexico to effect a secession of Chihuahua and possibly other States. For this purpose several hundred men were to be raised and sent forward under the command of Colonel Jacob Snively. Such was the feeling among the Texans, especially among the more adventurous and desperate class, that it was difficult to keep the number down to the required quota. Traders at Santa Fe immediately made known the project, and the Mexicans were again on the alert in due time.

But this great "patriotic" army soon reduced itself to a predatory band to raid on Santa Fe caravans. Some of the ruffians committed unjustifiable outrages upon innocent parties, and Snively's force was soon divided and scattered. With only about 180 men he reached the Arkansas late in May, to lie in wait for the traders. The caravan of the year, composed of both Mexicans and Americans, bound to Santa Fe from Independence, was approaching, escorted by two companies of United States dragoons under Captain Cooke; and Governor Armijo, with 500 men or more, marched from the capital to meet the caravan at the Arkansas. On June 19th the Texans succeeded in cutting off an advance party of Armijo's force, about 100 militiamen and Indians, killing about twenty and making prisoners of the rest, excepting one or two who escaped to the governor's camp. Ten days later, as the force was considered too small to

attack Armijo, and as it was thought that the caravan might have turned back through fear, about eighty of the Texans started homeward; but Captain Cooke soon came up and forced one detachment of the remaining 100 to give up their arms, claiming that they were on United States ground. About fifty now started for the Missouri, while the remainder, failing to agree upon any course of action until the caravan had crossed the river and gone on their way unmolested, started for their Texan homes, losing some men on the way in fights with the Indians.

During this summer the Mexican minister complained that the United States Government was responsible for the so-called Texan invasion, but without specifying any admitted reason.

As we should give more information as to the extent and character of Santa Fe trade and of the famous "Santa Fe trail," we quote the following condensed account from H. H. Bancroft's *History of Arizona and New Mexico*:

"With the end of Spanish rule (in 1822) ceased all opposition to the traffic on the part of Mexican authorities, and a profitable market was assured for goods from the United States. The eastern rendezvous was Franklin, Missouri, down to 1831, and later Independence (now an eastern suburb of Kansas City). From this point in May of each year set out the trains, or caravans, of pack animals in 1823, but subsequently of wagons, drawn at first by horses and mules, but later by mules or oxen, four pairs usually to each wagon, but sometimes five or six pairs, with a load of about 5,000 pounds. Cotton goods were the staple articles of traffic, but there was also carried a miscellaneous assortment of dry goods and hardware.

"The route, of over 800 miles, lay in an almost direct line west-south-west to San Miguel del Bado, and thence northwest to Santa Fe, nearly corresponding with the present line of the great Santa Fe railroad. The arrival of the caravan at Santa Fe was gener-

ally in July, and the return departure in August. The selling price of goods was on an average about double the cost, and at this rate was for a time sufficiently low to control the market as against foreign goods imported by way of Vera Cruz or Chihuahua; and indeed a large portion of the Missouri goods were sent from Santa Fe to the south by the regular autumn caravan. Duties, after an 'understanding' with custom-house officers, were from twenty-five to fifty per cent of cost, and the traders' net profit was as a rule from twenty to forty per cent, though some cargoes were sold at a loss. The goods were paid for mainly in gold or silver coin, though a considerable quantity of furs and blankets was taken, and the wagons were sometimes partly laden with wool, there being no duty on exported products."

The experiences, pleasures and perils connected with these great journeys must have burnt themselves into the memory of each trader and driver with so great intensity as to become actually burdensome; but they have furnished the material for many a romantic tale, and could have furnished a hundred-fold more than have actually been told.

Quotation continued: "Before many years Santa Fe merchants of the Spanish race fitted out regular caravans and controlled a large portion of the trade.

"Freight was carried by pack animals till 1824, when wagons were introduced, as an experiment, and, making the trip without serious difficulty, were used exclusively after 1825. These first wagons seem to have taken the Taos route, which is described by Storrs as follows: From Fort Osage west-south-west to the Arkansas; up the Arkansas north of west 240 miles; south to the Cimarron; up the Cimarron west 100 miles; and southwest to Taos; but Gregg implies that the wagons reached Santa Fe, while his map shows no route to Taos.

"By the success of this first experiment with wagons was attracted the attention of wealthier men than any that had previously engaged in the trade; and these men lost no

time in bringing the matter before the Government. Memorials were sent to Congress by the people and authorities of Missouri, demanding protection for the new industry, by treaties with Indian tribes, the marking out of a new road, establishing of a fort on the Arkansas, and the appointment of agents at Santa Fe and Chihuahua to prevent extortion in the collection of duties. Senator Benton took up the project with his customary zeal, and laid before the Senate the statement of Augustus Storrs on the history and prospects of the prairie commerce. Finally, in January, 1825, a bill was passed authorizing the marking out of a road, and appropriating \$30,000 for this purpose, and that of obtaining the Indians' consent to the road, and its unmolested use. The only objection urged in Congress was to the survey of a road in Mexican territory.

"The New-Mexicans were not less eager than the Americans for the protection and development of trade; and in June, 1825, Manuel Simon Escudero, of Chihuahua, was commissioned by Governor Baca to visit St. Louis and Washington; but little is definitely stated as to the nature and results of this mission. The assurances from United States authorities were encouraging. The same year a treaty was made with the Osages by the payment of a small sum, and the survey of the road was begun, to be completed from Fort Osage to Taos two years later. The route was partially marked by a series of mounds. But it does not appear that the traders ever made use of the road as surveyed, preferring to follow the earlier trail, with such modifications as the condition of grass and water suggested."

Trade grew, and the caravans made their yearly trips, without remarkable adventures except that the Indians became increasingly hostile, and the smaller parties, especially if insufficiently armed or were off their guard, were frequently captured, or at least robbed. Sometimes a massacre would take place; and after two or three cases of this kind occurred the citizens arrested again called the attention

of Congress to the necessity of protection to our prairie trade. As a result one caravan was escorted to the Mexican frontier.

Oxen were first used in 1830, by the traders, the experiment having been successfully tried the year before by a Government supply train. Gregg made his first trip in 1831.

The revolt of 1837 did some injury to the American traders, since the property of their richest customers was confiscated. The custom-house at Taos was opened to trade in 1837. From 1838 the Missouri traders secured a custom-house on the Missouri river, with the privilege of drawback and debenture for foreign goods, claiming that the trade had constantly diminished since 1828, and could in no other way be restored. A bill in their favor was not passed till 1845.

The caravans of the Santa Fe train came to Santa Fe and were all unloaded in the plaza, which was then open ground, no park improvements having been made.

In 1839 an attempt was made by Mexicans, with the aid of H. Connelly, an American merchant, to divert the course of trade from Santa Fe to Chihuahua direct. A caravan of 100 men made the trip through Texas, and returned to Chihuahua, in 1840, without any serious casualty; but the attempt was not repeated, on account of the heavy expenses and fears of disastrous experiences. During this period, also, Armijo tried for a short time the experiment of collecting as duties \$500 on each wagon-load of goods; but the size of the wagons that began to be used soon induced him to return to the ad-valorem system.

August 7, 1843, for military reasons, Santa Anna closed the custom-house at Taos, thus putting an end to the Santa Fe trade and creating considerable disappointment and disgust both at Santa Fe and in Missouri. At that time Gregg remarked that if the obnoxious decree were repealed trade would be renewed with greater vigor than ever; and, sure enough, almost before it had gone into effect, on March 31, 1844, it was repealed, and in 1844-6 trade was carried on as great as ever, though the net

profits had been constantly diminishing for fifteen years.

The celebrated John A. Sutter, of California-gold-discovery fame, was a trader in Santa Fe in 1835-7, while on his way to the Golden State. In 1841 the Workman-Rowland party took many foreign and native New Mexicans to southern California. In 1842 a large trading party under Vigil comprised about twenty families in search of homes, most of whom returned to settle in the San Bernardino region.

During this period, 1822-46, there was but little change in the local industries of New Mexico. There was an apparent decrease in a few lines, especially in sheep husbandry, but it is impossible to determine this, as the earlier records are so unreliable, thereby preventing a satisfactory comparison. In mining nothing marked occurred: no silver mines were worked at all.

In educational matters a slight increase of interest is observed. A college was talked of, some primary schools were kept at several of the towns, etc., but in 1834 there was no school at Santa Fe. In 1834 a printing-press was brought into the country, and with it, as already noted, in 1835, Padre Martinez issued for four weeks, at Taos, the *Crepusculo*. The missions continued along in the old ruts, every feature of them being merely formal or nominal.

By the year 1846 there were probably in New Mexico a population of about 80,000 whites, and about 9,000 pueblo Indians.

We have now arrived at the period of the Mexican war, 1846-8, which resulted in the segregation of New Mexico and other portions from the old country of Mexico. This war was inaugurated, in fact, by the Texans, whose rights had been often and seriously trampled upon by the Mexican government, first when Texas was a part of the mother country, and afterward while it was an independent Republic, 1836-46.

The "Army of the West" was organized at Fort Leavenworth, under Colonel Stephen W. Kearny, on the part of the United States,

to occupy the broad territory stretching from New Mexico to California inclusive, and also to act in co-operation with other armies further south. The advance division of Kearny's force consisted of 300 regulars under Major Edwin V. Sumner, which was a regiment of mounted volunteers called out by Governor Edwards, of Missouri, for this campaign, and commanded by Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, and five additional companies of volunteers. A second and a reserve division comprised another regiment of Missouri volunteers under Colonel Sterling Price, besides two battalions. In the advance division were 1,700 men, and in the reserve 1,800.

The advance army left Fort Leavenworth in June, 1846, and their long supply train of over 1,000 mules was soon augmented by the 400 wagons of the annual Santa Fe caravan. After a tedious march across the plains they arrived at Bent's Fort on the Arkansas. From this fort Lieutenant Decourcy was sent with a detachment of twenty men to Taos to learn the disposition of the people, and they reported that a resistance might be expected at any point. Similiar reports had been previously received.

From Bent's Fort Captain Cooke also, with twelve picked men, was sent in advance, ostensibly to effect a treaty with Governor Armijo for the peaceful submission of eastern New Mexico, but really to escort James Magoffin, the true ambassador, on a secret mission to Santa Fe. It was indeed a hazardous undertaking to send an army of only 1,700 men a thousand miles across the plains amid hostile savages to invade a country as populous and well fortified as was New Mexico. American traders had so long and so uniformly insisted at Washington that the inhabitants, by trade, had become so familiar with the people of the United States, and so friendly disposed toward them, that little or no resistance would be made to the approach of Kearny's army, and that this expedition would occupy rather than conquer New Mexico.

Magoffin, named by the Spanish of New

Mexico Don Santiago, was a Kentuckian of Irish ancestry, a man of wealth long known in the Santa Fe trade, and had many acquaintances and friends in that country as well as in this. He was a lover of wine and could speak the Spanish language well. At Washington he was introduced by Senator Benton to the president of the United States, James K. Polk, and to the secretary of war; and at the request of these three gentlemen he (Magoffin) agreed to accompany the expedition to Santa Fe, professing his ability to prevent any armed resistance on the part of Governor Armijo and his officers.

Cooke's party arrived at Santa Fe August 12, and were hospitably received by the governor, who seemed to think that the approach of the army was rather rapid. In return he sent Dr. Connelly back with Cooke. In the meantime Magoffin persuaded Armijo to make no defense at Apache canyon, a strategic point on the way to Santa Fe; but with Archuleta, the second in command, he had more difficulty; however, by appealing to his ambition, suggesting that he could have the command of western New Mexico, against which Kearny had no designs, he at length overcame his objections also, and thus secured an open road for the army. It is probable, however, as the historian Bancroft suggests, that not so much of this success is due Magoffin as the above simple narration of facts would imply, for there were evidently other agencies at work in the same direction.

Armijo, in order to preserve his credit as a Mexican officer, made a show of resistance by calling for a number of volunteers to join their little regular army, but no fighting was done, as it was now indeed too late to go to battle at the best advantage. He went out toward Apache canyon with the avowed intention of meeting the enemy; but, on the last day, in consequence of differences of opinion between the general and his officers, the former dismissed the auxiliaries to their homes, and with his presidial troops retreated to the south by way of Galisteo, near which place he left his can-

non. Of course Armijo was blamed by some of his countrymen, who saw that he was not sufficiently energetic.

Kearny's army left Bent's Fort August 2, proceeding by the old Santa Fe trail, not far from the present Santa Fe railroad. The march was a tedious one, the men suffering many privations. The season being unusually dry, the army had to advance in several divisions, by different routes, in order to utilize the scanty supply of grass and water. Small parties of Mexican scouts were frequently captured, or came voluntarily into camp, and after being set at liberty they returned to the Mexicans with exaggerated accounts of the United States forces, and taking along with them also copies of Kearny's proclamation.

At the principal points along the route Kearny, by this time brigadier general, made speeches from house-tops absolving the people from their allegiance to Armijo and promising protection to the life, property and religion of all who should peacefully submit; and the alcalde, and in some cases the militia officers also, were induced more or less willingly to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and continue in office.

On arriving at San Miguel Kearny learned of the flight of Armijo, and on entering the city of the Holy Faith itself, no opposition whatever was encountered, the acting governor, Juan B. Vigil, receiving him in a friendly manner. The United States flag was raised at sunset August 18. General Kearny slept the first night in the old "Palace," while the army encamped on an eminence in the vicinity.

Thus was New Mexico "occupied," without the shedding of blood, in fulfillment of the hopes and promises of those zealous Americans who had encouraged the invasion. These events took place while General Taylor was on his way with his army to capture Monterey.

The next day the general assembled the people in the plaza and made a speech to them, through an interpreter. Then the acting governor, secretary, alcaldes and other officials took the required oath of allegiance,

Governor Vigil also delivering a brief address and reading the general's earlier proclamation. The people of New Mexico, as subjects of the United States Government, were assured full protection for their lives, property and religion not only against American depredators but also against the Mexican government and Indian foes. Three days afterward he issued the following proclamation, setting forth fully the status of affairs:

PROCLAMATION.

As by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States; and as the undersigned, at the head of his troops, on the 18th took possession of Santa Fe, he now announces his intention to hold the department, with its original boundaries (both sides of the Del Norte), as a part of the United States, and under the name of the Territory of New Mexico. The undersigned has come to New Mexico with a strong military force, and an equally strong one is following close in his rear. He has more troops than is necessary to put down any opposition that can possibly be brought against him, and therefore it would be folly and madness for any dissatisfied or discontented person to think of resisting him. The undersigned has instructions from his government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico, to protect the property of the church, to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and their religious rights in the amplest manner preserved to them; also, to protect the persons and property of all quiet and peaceful inhabitants within its boundaries against their enemies, the Utes, Navajos and others. And, while he assures all that it will be his pleasure as well as his duty to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws; to require of those who have left their homes and taken up arms against troops of the United States, to return forthwith to them, or else they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjecting their persons to punishment and their property to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the public treasury.

It is the wish and intention of the United States Government to provide for New Mexico a free government with the least possible de-

lay, similar to that in the United States, and the people of New Mexico will be called on to exercise the rights of free men in electing their own representatives to the Territorial legislature; but until this can be done the laws hitherto in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority; and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The undersigned hereby absolves all persons residing within the boundary of New Mexico from further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and hereby claims them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered as good citizens and receive protection. Those who are found in arms, or instigating others, against the United States, will be considered as traitors and treated accordingly. Don Manuel Armijo, the late governor of this department, has fled from it. The undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood,—in which he most truly rejoices; and for the present will be considered as governor of this Territory.

Given under my hand and seal this 22d day of August, A. D., 1846.

By the Governor,
S. W. KEARNY,

Brigadier General, U. S. A.

It is to be noted that in the above proclamation the territory claimed is assumed to be on "both sides of the Del Norte," and that by some slip of the tongue or pen, the people still found in arms against his troops are considered "traitors." Either this was an inadvertency or unnecessarily cruel; but we recall that in times of war this word "traitor" is very commonly used in an improper sense in the superfluous zeal of ignorant people to appear loyal.

After the occupation representatives of other towns and of the Indian pueblos, and even of several of the principal Indian tribes in the vicinity, came in to listen to the general's explanations of United States policy and to offer peaceful submission to his authority. Many who had fled from their homes on the approach of the American army for fear of lawless depredations soon witnessed the dignity

and sincerity of Kearny and his men and returned contented.

A flagstaff was erected on the plaza, and Fort Marcy, on an adjoining hill, was constructed and named in honor of the secretary of war. Rumors of Mexican forces coming to repulse Kearny caused the general to go south for several days with a portion of his army to reconnoiter, but he found no signs of enemies marching towards Santa Fe.

On account of want of supplies and too close military discipline, there was much suffering and still more complaint among the American soldiery during their sojourn at Santa Fe. Later they went on to California, while other United States forces passed along to Mexico in the prosecution of the war in that direction. Doniphan took possession of El Paso December 27, and passed on into Chihuahua. During this campaign there were a few skirmishes.

From the first day of occupation of New Mexico at Santa Fe by General Kearny, Captain Waldo, of the volunteers, was set at work translating all the Spanish and Mexican laws into English that could be found at Santa Fe, while Colonel Doniphan, a lawyer by profession, aided by Willard P. Hall, devoted his time to the preparation of a code of laws, which was published September 22, and is still in force. It was printed in both English and Spanish with the old press and type found at the capital. This code was submitted to the Government at Washington, together with "an organic law of the Territory of New Mexico," which provided for a permanent Territorial organization under the laws of the United States, naming the first Monday in August, 1847, as the day for electing a delegate to Congress.

As Kearny in his proclamations and proceedings went a little farther than the letter of his instructions would allow, and as by the progress of events, various matters were taken up by the North and South against each other, with reference to the war with Mexico, issues regarding the occupation of New Mexico, and

the establishment of a government therein were introduced into Congress and between the great political parties of the country, thus delaying many measures of public policy, which might otherwise have been promptly and satisfactorily adopted.

After the departure of Doniphan from Santa Fe rumors of plots against the Americans became rife, and investigations instituted, with the result of discovering one, planned on a large scale, in which many of the leading citizens were accomplices. Even a time was set for a simultaneous uprising at night to prosecute a general massacre of Americans; but the revelations made by a mulatto woman led to its extinguishment. Two of the chiefs in the plot, Ortiz and Archuleta, fled to the South. There were a number of favorable conditions for a revolt,—the sickness and want of supplies suffered by the United States forces, excesses by some of the soldiers, the remoteness of the United States army from the base of supplies, exaggerated news from the war in Mexico, etc.; yet, with all these, the mass of the people remained quiet, patiently waiting a reasonable length of time for the fulfillment of the promises made by Kearny.

Soon after the above occurrence a revolt was actually inaugurated at Taos, and a number killed, but that little storm immediately passed over. It had been the belief of the instigators of this sally that it would become general, but, like nearly all schemes designed for popularity, the people in general did not respond. The plotters fortified themselves in the pueblo at Taos, and were taken by General Price, with a loss of about 150 Indians killed, and seven killed and forty-five wounded among the Americans. Tomas and Pablo Montoya, leaders in this conspiracy, were killed, while Manuel Cortes, another leader, was permitted to live. The latter afterward continued his raids east of the mountains at times during the following season.

The Taos insurrection extended to Mora, where 300 or 400 established themselves for fight; they were driven from that place and

overtaken in a deep canyon of the Red river, where a fight took place, and during the intervening night they fled, and were not again overtaken.

In June, 1847, there was trouble at Las Vegas. Lieutenant Robert T. Brown and three men, pursuing horse-thieves, were killed; whereupon Major Edmondson made an attack, killed ten or twelve men, found indications of a new revolt, captured the town and sent some fifty prisoners to Santa Fe. In July a party of thirty-one soldiers was attacked at La Cienega, not far from Taos, Lieutenant Larkin and five others being killed. On the approach of reinforcements, however, the enemy fled. In the same month Edmondson found about 400 insurgents at La Cuesta, and took fifty captives, the rest fleeing to the mountains.

Of the prisoners sent in to Santa Fe by Price and later by his officers, fifteen or more were tried by court martial, and being found guilty were executed. These included six of the murderers of Brown and his party. Others were flogged and set at liberty, while still others were turned over to the civil authorities.

During these first days of United States rule in New Mexico, the humiliated and indignant Mexicans, especially at remote points, naturally stirred up prejudice among the Indians, who in turn would naturally render themselves more reckless and predatory, and thus a great deal of trouble was caused to the overland traders. These little plots and revolts and predatory raids were nothing more than the old habit kept up from time immemorial. Such a disposition has ever been characteristic of the people; it is their nature, and always will be. Excuse or no excuse, prospect or not of final victory, fighting and robbing constitute their "normal" employment.

For some time after the suppression of the revolts just alluded to, the government of New Mexico was a poor one, and the people were actually suffering more than before American occupation. The military was badly demoralized, Indians continued to make their characteristic raids upon the natives, believing

that the United States people were in sympathy with them as against the natives, and the civil government was weak, having no authority back of it excepting the military. In the records extant many small details of troubles are given concerning this period, but all of them can be classified under the above heads. They were all small affairs, but numerous and continuous.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, finally ratified May 30, 1848, was the forced agreement signed as the final result of the great war with Mexico; and by this treaty New Mexico, as well as Arizona and California, became a portion of the United States. Not before this could our general Government recognize New Mexico as a Territory of the United States and establish a civil government therein. The south boundary of the Territory was described in the treaty as the Rio Grande, the upper Gila, and a line uniting these two rivers just above the latitude of El Paso.

The establishment of a form of civil government with all its necessary machinery was naturally a slow process, irritating the feelings of those residents of the Territory who were well-wishers of the public welfare. The people were given a choice of citizenship between the two republics, and pending a decision were assured full protection. The immediate effect of the treaty had scarcely any visible effect upon New Mexican affairs. The military regime was properly at an end, and the civil form of government it had been keeping up was ordered to be continued by Congress until a Territorial government could be established. The governors of this realm, therefore, had a perplexing task before them.

On the advice of Senator Benton the people of the Territory held a convention to devise a simple and cheap government to serve until Congress could provide for them; but they did little else than to send a memorial to Congress asking for a speedy organization of civil government, also protesting against dismemberment in favor of Texas and against the introduction of slavery. In September, 1849, an-

other convention assembled at Santa Fe, consisting of nineteen delegates elected by the people under a proclamation issued by Lieutenant Colonel Beall, acting as governor in Major Washington's absence. This body elected Hugh N. Smith as a delegate to Congress, and also adopted a plan for a Territorial government, the establishment of which he was to urge at Washington, and prepared a series of instructions for his guidance. In these instructions no notice was taken of slavery or of Texan encroachments, as was done in former documents, the Territory simply was to be bounded on the east by Texas; but Congress, after a long debate, finally refused, by a vote of ninety-two to eighty-six, to admit Smith as a delegate. Even before this vote was taken, however, according to advice from Washington, the local authorities of the people of New Mexico attempted organization as a State. By proclamation of Governor Monroe, in April, 1850, a convention assembled at Santa Fe on the 15th of May, under the presidency of James H. Quinn, and after a session of ten days framed a constitution for the "State of New Mexico." This document prohibited slavery and fixed as the eastern and western boundaries the 100th and 111th meridians, respectively. This constitution was submitted to the people by the military governor's order of May 28, requiring an election to be held June 20, at which time the people were to elect State officers, representatives to Congress, etc., and representatives to a State legislature.

The election resulted in the adoption of this constitution by a vote of 8,371 to 39, and Henry Connelly was elected governor by a large majority over an opposing candidate. The legislature met and elected Francis A. Cunningham and Richard H. Weightman United States senators, appointments were made, and almost everything done necessary to set in motion a fully manned State government. But the military governor could not allow a recognition of these proceedings, as New Mexico had not yet been admitted into the Union as a

State, and this position he successfully maintained to the end.

In regard to the political condition of the newly-acquired territory from Mexico there were three theories, thus summarized by the historian Bancroft:

"First, that the treaty put an end to the Mexican system and to the temporary system of the military regime, leaving no government at all, but a right on the part of Congress to impose a government, and on the part of the people, pending Congressional action, to organize one for themselves. This was the settlers' theory.

"Secondly, that the laws of New Mexico, that is, the Mexican laws, not inconsistent with the constitution and treaties of the United States, were still in force, and must still continue in force till changed by competent authority, that is, by that of Congress; meanwhile the military commandant was civil governor. This was the position assumed 1847 to 1850 by the military governor, Bennett B. Riley, of California, where the status of similar territory was the same.

"Thirdly, that the temporary system of the military interregnum, virtually the Mexican law as modified by necessity, remained in force as a de facto government with the consent of the people,—a consent presumed as an alternate of a state of anarchy, and could be changed only by Congress. This theory, in a practical sense not differing much from the second, was that held by the administration at Washington, and inculcated in various instructions to officers in New Mexico and California, and it was virtually the one maintained to the end in the former Territory."

The irrepressible slavery question was naturally introduced into national politics concerning the Territories, which caused long delays in reaching a conclusion; but at no time was there a decision as to which one of the above theories concerning the status of the Mexican territories lately ceded to the United States was correct. Nor did Congress, or even the people of the North gen-

erally, seem fully to realize the pressing needs of the people of New Mexico, so absorbed were they in the general question of slavery.

The eastern boundary of this Territory was an unsettled question, seriously affecting the people. Texas has ever claimed the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source as her western boundary, and such a claim included New Mexico; but this claim was never recognized as legitimate by all the parties concerned; nor had Texas ever exercised her authority in this section, her jurisdiction here being always nominal. Her only attempted invasion of this realm proved a most disastrous failure. The general government, however, seemed to side with Texas, at least temporarily. The secretary of war, for example, gave the following instructions to the commandant of New Mexico, March 26, 1849:

“In regard to that part of what the Mexicans called New Mexico, lying east of the Rio Grande, the civil authority which Texas has established or may establish there is to be respected, and in no manner interfered with by the military force in that department, otherwise than to lend aid on proper occasions in sustaining it. It is not expected that Texas will undertake to extend her civil government over the remote region designated; but should she do so you will confine your action to arranging your command in such a manner as not to come in conflict with the authorities so constituted. On the claim of Texas to any or the whole of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, it is not necessary to give an opinion, as Congress and that State alone have the power of adjusting it.”

Texas went so far as to organize, on paper, the Territory of New Mexico into a county of that State; and in 1850 sent Robert S. Neighbors as a commissioner here to divide the country east of the Rio del Norte into several counties, for that State, and to hold elections in them for county officers. His mission becoming known here, it was loudly denounced in public meetings throughout the Territory. He issued a proclamation appointing the time and

places for an election, but no one went to the polls, and the movement fell to the ground.

Previous to the above occurrence, as early as 1847, Texas had sent Judge Beard to New Mexico to hold court here, but Colonel Munroe paid no attention to him, proceeding to order an election for a delegate to Congress.

In 1850, the prospect of a conflict of arms becoming imminent, Congress was led to a compromise with references to the slavery question in the settlement of the Territorial status of New Mexico. By this compromise a more stringent fugitive-slave law was adopted on the one hand, while on the other the slave trade was prohibited in the District of Columbia, and California was admitted as a free State. New Mexico and Utah, embracing all the rest of the newly acquired domain, were admitted as Territories without conditions prohibiting slavery; and Texas was paid \$10,000,000, about half of which amount may be considered as payment for her claim to New Mexico. This last measure was probably brought about by the creditors of that State, which was deeply in debt.

This adjustment, due mostly to the wisdom of the great statesman, Henry Clay, was satisfactory to all the sections concerned. The South won the main point at issue, by defeating all measures designed to prohibit slavery in the Territories, but lost a possible chance of making southern California a slave State; while the North, though forced to recede from its original uncompromising position, gained a free State and made no permanent concessions to slavery.

In August and September, this year (1850), both the Texas boundary bill and the one organizing the Territory of New Mexico were passed by Congress and approved by the president; but they were not to go into effect until Texas had formally accepted the boundary, which she did November 24. The boundary was as follows:

“Beginning at a point in the Colorado river where the boundary line with the Republic of Texas crosses the same; thence east-

wardly with the said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of the said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence east with said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north said degree of longitude to the parallel of thirty-eight degrees north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence west with the said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with said boundary line to the place of beginning."

That part lying west of longitude one hundred and nine degrees was detached in 1863 to form Arizona; and that part above latitude thirty-seven degrees in 1867 to form Colorado. In 1854 a large addition was made by the Gadsden purchase, most of which was detached from New Mexico with Arizona. Utah, as organized in 1850, included what is now Nevada and those parts of Colorado and Wyoming which lie south of latitude forty-two degrees and west of the Rocky mountains. A small strip of the territory acquired from Mexico lying between latitude thirty-eight degrees, the mountains and the Arkansas river, does not seem to have been provided for in the final settlement of 1850. Congress reserved the right to divide the Territory, or attach any portion of it to any other Territory or State.

The new government of New Mexico did not get into actual operation until March, 1851.

The treaty with Mexico brought within the limits of the United States government about 120,000 Indians, over one-fourth of which number were in New Mexico. Our Government assumed the responsibility of protecting the province from the incursions of hostile tribes,—an obligation it was impossible to fulfill, especially for a number of years. The Navajos and Apaches were particularly troublesome. The Navajos, rich and prosperous and excellent warriors, made the stealing of live

stock a regular business, boasting that they would have exterminated the Mexicans long previously did they not find them profitable as shepherds; and the Apaches came to regard their raids as a legitimate occupation, keeping on friendly terms with disreputable traders of American or Mexican nativity. They would sometimes steal women and children for the sake of obtaining money or property as a ransom. The pueblo Indians continued peaceable, but their political status presented several perplexing problems to the statesman.

The first Indian agent for this Territory, James S. Calhoun, who arrived in July, 1849, was an intelligent and conscientious man, and made a thorough report of the Indians here to the Government. He was not furnished means to do much more than this. Many other reports were also made by other parties, all of which constitute a voluminous mass of monotonous material. Indians continued to be Indians, despite all treaties and bribes.

The survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo took place in the west from the Pacific to the Colorado previous to 1850. In November, this year, John Russell Bartlett, the new commissioner, arrived at El Paso, where he was met by the Mexican commissioner, General Pedro Garcia Conde, and they proceeded to adopt the necessary preliminaries.

Early the next year (1851) the survey began; and, after some vexatious delays, caused by differences of opinion concerning some minor matters and the tardy arrival of Gray and Graham, by September the region from El Paso to the San Pedro had been explored and the boundary line partly surveyed by the Americans, and to its full extent by the Mexicans. Dissensions between Bartlett and other Americans served to delay the completion of the work until some time in 1853, when Robert H. Campbell as commissioner, and W. H. Emory as astronomer and surveyor, finished the survey.

According to the treaty of 1848 the national boundary line was to follow up the Rio Grande "to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westward along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to said branch, and thence in a direct line to the same); thence down the middle of said branch and said river until it empties into the Rio Colorado."

It appears from all before us that the western boundary of New Mexico was not definitely fixed, or even thought of; but had not the map of Disturnell been finally referred to in the above document its western boundary would naturally have been the same meridian as divides Chihuahua and Sonora, at about 108 degrees 30 minutes. The reference to this map caused all the confusion that followed in regard to the matter. Bartlett consented to set the initial monument where latitude 32 degrees 22 minutes crosses the Rio Grande, by way of compromise; but it seems that his survey was rejected by the Government, and a line adopted on latitude 31 degrees 54 minutes 40 seconds from the Rio Grande west to longitude 109 degrees 37 minutes, and on that meridian north to the Santo Domingo river.

Before the agreement was made between the United States and Mexican commissioners upon the initial point of the survey, a few settlers from Donna Ana, a little further north, had entered the valley; and afterward a colony from Chihuahua also settled there, and a dispute was raised concerning the propriety of the Bartlett line, not settled until the Gadsden purchase naturally put an end to the controversy. The Senate of the United States reported against the Bartlett line, and in the appropriation bill forbade the spending of any more money on the survey until it should appear that the line was not farther north of El

Paso than was indicated on Disturnell's map.

In New Mexico there was an intense feeling on this subject, and in the press there seemed to be a considerable breeze to the effect that there might be another war with Mexico. The only trouble left in later years was the dispute concerning the validity of the Mexican colony grants made after 1848, and therefore not protected by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

As to citizenship, according to the treaty, the people of New Mexico had their choice, either to remain as American citizens or return to Mexico, or if they remained in the Territory over a year they were to be considered American citizens any way. Of course, some went to Mexico, probably about 1,200 altogether, although the Mexicans made considerable effort to induce an exodus of about 80,000.

The Congressional act organizing the Territory of New Mexico had no unusual features. A few Territorial officers were provided for, at low salaries. The first officials appointed by the president in 1851 were: James S. Calhoun, governor (for some years previously superintendent of Indian affairs); Hugh N. Smith, not confirmed by the Senate and replaced by William S. Allen, secretary; Grafton Baker, chief justice, with John S. Watts and Horace Mower as associates; Elias P. West, attorney; and John G. Jones, marshal.

Governor Calhoun ordered an election of members of a legislature, which body was ready to work by the month of June, 1851. He was a politician of considerable executive ability, honorable in his intentions and popular, but intemperate. He was, on account of illness, for some time unable to attend to official duties, and he died in June, 1852, on his way to the States. His place was then filled by the military commander, Colonel E. V. Sumner, in the absence of the secretary, the official successor to the governor. William Carr Lane, appointed by the president, arrived in September, assuming the office of governor. Sumner's assumption of the executive office was criticised by many as unwarranted.

In his report to the Government Sumner was very "pessimistic." According to him no civil government emanating from the United States could be maintained without an army, making it virtually a military government, costly and burdensome to the nation, without helping the New-Mexicans even then; and they would in turn become all the more worthless as public money was spent in the country. Said he, "Withdraw all the troops and civil officers and let the people elect their own civil officers and conduct their government in their own way, under the general supervision of our Government. It would probably assume a similar form to the one found here in 1846, viz., a civil government, but under the entire control of the governor. This change would be highly gratifying to the people. There would be a pronunciamento every month or two, but these would be of no consequence, as they are very harmless when confined to Mexicans alone!"

The controversies among the leading citizens of New Mexico continued meanwhile along the old lines, namely, between those who favored and those who opposed military regime, etc.

The secretary of war at Washington went even so far as to advise the Government to buy all New Mexican property, either for money or in exchange for other lands, and abandoning the Territory, as much cheaper than employing a military force at an annual cost of nearly half the total value of the real estate. Certainly, it would have been cheaper, but was not practical on account of treaty rights, etc. Congress could not entertain such radical and drastic measures, but continued to pursue its old policies.

Governor Lane was a gentleman of superior ability, but his rule ended with his futile attempt to be elected a delegate to Congress, when Padre Gallegos was chosen instead.

The first legislative assembly convened at Santa Fe June 2, 1851. A large majority of the members were natives of the Territory, and elected by the very extensive and influen-

tial families to which they belonged, while the masses of the people took little or no interest in public affairs.

The members were, as a rule, patriotic and able men, rarely accused of corruption. In session they puffed their cigarettes and indulged in other peculiarities of conduct unknown to American assemblies, but their work was of as good quality as the average of similar bodies in the United States. Their proceedings were conducted in the Spanish language, and the laws published in both Spanish and English. As might be expected, some of the members of this first legislature were very ignorant. Following are two amusing instances:

Upon one occasion, during an election for officers of the house (lower branch of the legislative council) the vote was being taken for engrossing clerk, when one of the members, when his name was called, came forward to the speaker's chair and asked, "What do you want with me, sir?" He was told that his name was called that he might vote on the question before the house, when he returned to his seat. In a few minutes his name was called again, when as before he demanded, "What do you want with me, sir?" He was again instructed as to what was required of him, and a second time he took his seat. His name was now called a third time, and, as before, he asked the same question, desiring to know why his name was called so many times. At this stage of the proceedings a friend caught the obtuse member by the coat-tail and directed him for whom to vote.

Upon another occasion, when a vote was being taken *viva voce*, a member (an American) who felt no interest in the question, replied to the call of the clerk, "Blank." The next member called was a Mexican, who, supposing that his predecessor had voted for a bona fide person, and having confidence in his choice, replied, "I also vote for Mr. Blank!"

Down to 1869-70 the sessions of the legislature were held annually. In 1866-7 a bill was passed by the house amending the organic act and providing for biennial sessions, and

this became a law for all Territories in 1869; and from 1871 the New Mexico assembly met biennially, though in 1873-4, and again in 1876, memorials in favor of yearly sessions were sent to Congress.

By act of Congress in 1871 the legislature was authorized to meet on the first Monday in December; but in 1876 this date was changed to the first Monday in January. The same body again changed the time from the even to the odd years, beginning with 1883, and members were elected accordingly; but for want of an appropriation from Congress no change was made. Very nearly the same effect, however, was accomplished by an act of 1884, changing the date from January to December, 1886.

By an act of 1869 \$5 a day was added to the pay of the members of the legislative assembly, to be received from the Federal Government, which in 1878 was fixed by Congress at \$4, with \$6 for the president and the speaker. At the same time the number of councilmen was limited to twelve and of representatives to twenty-four.

In 1880 the sessions were limited to sixty days.

In the composition of the legislative assemblies Spanish names occur rather more often than previously.

In politics the legislature has been nominally Republican, though political considerations have always been secondary to those of a local and personal nature.

In 1884 there was a wrangle over the organization of the legislature, when the councilmen from Bernalillo and Santa Fe were refused their seats on allegations of fraudulent election, and the contestants were sworn in by the secretary, without certificates, on the vote of the other members that they were entitled *prima facie* to seats. This led to the organization of a rival council, under the management of J. F. Chavez, and to much controversy.

The laws of chief public interest adopted by the first several legislatures are as follows:

1851-2: Declaring a bill of rights; mak-

ing Santa Fe the capital; providing that existing laws not repugnant to those of the United States and the organic act be still in force, except the registry of lands under the Kearny code; for publication of laws in English and Spanish, 500 copies; for a board of commissioners to compile a code; the legislature to meet the first Monday in December; organizing the militia; defining judicial districts; providing for the election of delegates to Congress, and thirteen councilmen, on the first Monday in September every two years from 1853; of twenty-six representatives yearly from 1852, and of county officers yearly from 1851; voters must be white men and ^{not} connected with the army; resolution asking Congress for the protection of wood and timber, salt marshes, etc., and perpetuation of Mexican mining law; memorial asking for a road from Taos to Santa Fe, and for a geological and mining survey of the Territory; dividing the Territory into nine counties and apportioning the number of legislators; establishing an annual fair of eight days from August 8 at Las Vegas; repealing the ad valorem tax on merchandise, which according to the Kearny code was one-fourth of one per cent; for all who pay the present license tax; making occupation and improvement on public land a transferrable interest; providing for public irrigating ditches and retention of old regulations; making six per cent the legal interest; establishing justices' courts; licensing gambling houses at county seats at \$600; resolution asking for military aid against the Indians; extending session to ninety days, and protesting against any treaty with the Navajos not including a restoration of Mexican captives and indemnity for past injuries.

1852-3: Forbidding sale of liquor to Indians excepting the Pueblos; enabling owners to obtain property recovered from Indians by traders, paying not less than ten per cent; establishing an annual fair of eight days from February 2 at Donna Ana; relating to robbery, punishment of drunkards, etc.; pimps to get thirty lashes in public and ride on an ass on feast day accompanied by the town crier;

authorizing the erection of public buildings, and punishing vagrancy; resolution asking for a regiment of rangers; claiming the right to hunt buffalo and other game on the plains adjoining New Mexico, lately interfered with by the military in behalf of the Indians; memorials, asking that judges be familiar with the Spanish language; asking for a penitentiary to cost \$50,000; for a yearly appropriation for education, for roads to other States and Territories, especially to the Missouri State line, for mail facilities and for wells on the *jornada*.

1853-4: Establishing annual fairs at Las Cruces, Albuquerque and Socorro; and memorials on roads, geological survey, artesian wells in the *jornada*, archives, Indians, Mexican land grants, public buildings and Fort Atkinson; resolutions on route from Independence to California, and bridges across the Rio Grande.

1854-5: Acts establishing annual fairs at Mesilla, eight days from March 1; at Tome, twelve days from September 1; and at Santa Fe, eight days from July 4; authorizing the governor to call out 1,000 volunteers for Indian service when expedient; attaching the Gadsden purchase to Donna Ana county; and permitting probate judges to issue gambling licenses in and out of county seats.

Trading at these fairs was free from all taxation, and gambling was permitted by the payment of a small license. At Santa Fe all the prohibited games might be played free of license, and the occasion was also to be distinguished by the delivery of an oration and other literary exercises; and the pueblo Indians were invited to attend and give their characteristic dances. But the acts establishing these fairs were repealed in 1856-7.

In regard to agricultural, pastoral, mining and other industrial interests of the Territory, the general method was to continue the old Mexican *regime*. Most of these old regulations were superceded in later years by general legislation.

At the first session of the legislature the capital was fixed at Santa Fe, where it had al-

ways been, and has since remained, without controversy. In 1850 Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings, with which the foundations of a grand capitol were laid, on a lot adjoining the old *palacio*. In 1854 another appropriation, of \$50,000, was obtained, and with it the walls of an awkward and ill-planned structure were raised a story and a half, to stand in that condition for over thirty years! During this time the old adobe palace served all public purposes.

At its subsequent session the first legislature divided New Mexico into nine counties,—Taos, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, San Miguel, Santa Ana, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Donna Ana,—with the names and bounds substantially as in earlier days. In 1854-5 the Gadsden purchase was added to Donna Ana county, but in 1859-60 was organized into a new county of Arizona. In 1861-2, however, on the organization of Arizona Territory, the county act was repealed, and all of Arizona remaining in New Mexico was restored to Donna Ana county. In 1860 the county of Mora was created in the northeast, with the seat of government at San Gertrudes de Mora. In 1861 San Juan county was created in the northwest, with its capital at Baker City; but the next year this act was repealed.

As the Territorial officers and the members of the legislature were paid, during the period above considered, by the United States Government, the burdens of taxation upon the citizens of New Mexico were not heavy. The total valuation of property in 1850 was \$5,174,471, and in 1860 \$20,838,780. During the latter year the total taxation was \$29,790; and in this year the Territorial debt was only \$3,673, which was constantly diminished until 1863, by which time there was a surplus in the treasury of \$3,080.

As to popular education, this was at a lower stage than anywhere else in the whole United States. In 1850, according to the census, there were 25,085 adults in the Territory who could neither read nor write, and in 1860, 32,785. In 1860 there were 600 pupils (though

one table makes the attendance 1,466) being educated, in four colleges, academies or private schools, with 33 teachers and a revenue of only \$13,149. Practically there were no public schools at all. The priests, while they dimly saw some advantage in public education, such were their prejudices and old habits that they practically stood in the way of any new measure that might be proposed. At the session of 1854-5 the legislature passed an act establishing a system of public schools, to be supported by a tax of fifty cents for each child, the justice of the peace to employ a teacher and require attendance from November to April, and the probate judge to act as county superintendent; and this was the system for many years.

During the period above mentioned all industries were at a standstill. Indian depredations were worse than ever. Merchandise was brought from Missouri over the Santa Fe trail. Davis, in *El Gringo*, estimates that the annual amount of this merchandise was three quarters of a million dollar's worth, the freight costing nine to ten cents a pound. The trains arrived in August, after a trip of forty-five to sixty days. The circulating medium was gold from California and silver from Mexico, the merchants making their drafts obtained of United States officials. Merchants paid a license for transacting business.

During the decade ending in 1860 there was a marked increase in the number, size and value of the farms, though a diminution in cultivated acreage, showing that the herding interests were expanding.

The first artesian well was bored in 1858-9 near Galisteo, as an experiment, to the depth of 1,300 feet, resulting in obtaining good water, which, however, did not rise to the surface,—an aid to travelers but worthless for irrigation.

All irrigable lands were owned by private parties and but slowly improved, and as immigration was very slow, the importance of improving them or of opening up public lands was not pressing. In 1853 Congress gave to every citizen residing here previous to that period, or settling here before 1858, a donation

of 160 acres of land, to be patented after four years' occupation. The usual grant of two sections in each township, Nos. 16 and 36 for schools, and two townships for a university, was also made.

At this time also, under provision made by Congress, a survey of the public lands was commenced. Surveyor General Pelham arrived in December, 1853, and in the following April established an initial point for base and meridian lines at a hill on the west bank of the Rio Grande, in latitude 30 degrees 19 minutes. From this beginning the surveys were slowly advanced from year to year, the appropriations for the work being small. The authorities at Washington deemed it not expedient to proceed with the work to a great extent until certain private and Indian claims could be settled. Besides, the remoteness of the public lands from the settlements rendered the work of surveying particularly dangerous. Although a land office was established at Santa Fe in 1858, down to 1863 there were no sales. About 100 donation claims were filed, but only a few patented. The total area surveyed during this period was 2,293,142 acres, the area of the whole territory being 77,568,640 acres, or 121,201 square miles.

The best lands, which were along the water-courses, had been for centuries occupied by a people who had a careless method of describing the boundaries of their possessions and wording their title deeds; and hence there has been an infinite amount of trouble in settling many claims which have come within the jurisdiction of New Mexico from old Mexican times.

There was scarcely any mining done in the period 1851-63. On account of slight immigration, and especially constant Indian hostilities, the conditions were unfavorable for mining industries; yet the soldiers and others did something incidentally in the way of prospecting, making some good discoveries. The census reports of 1860 mention only one silver mine and three of copper,—all in Dona Ana county, employing 390 workmen and producing \$212,000; but the governor, in his message of 1861-2,

alludes to thirty gold lodes at Pinos Altos, employing 300 miners and producing \$40 to \$350 per ton of ore; also to rich gold placers near Fort Stanton, and to work at Placer mountain near Santa Fe, besides the copper mines at Santa Rita and Hanover. But all work was suspended during the Confederate invasion of 1861-2; after that the industry in a small way was revived.

In some cases of election of delegates to Congress charges of fraud were freely made, the strife being principally between two factions of the Catholic church,—one headed by Bishop Lamy, of French ancestry, whose party were regarded as newcomers and intruders by the old Spanish element. Father Gallegos, of the latter class, was elected in 1853, and his election was unsuccessfully contested by ex-Governor Lane, who claimed, among other things, that the votes of pueblo Indians for himself had been illegally rejected. In 1855 Gallegos was again elected, according to the governor's certificate, but this time his seat was successfully contested by Otero. The principal claim made in this contest was the voting of men who, after the treaty with Mexico, had chosen to remain citizens of that country, but had now changed their minds, yet had made their choice, as was claimed, not in due legal form. The controversy lasted many years.

These delegates were men of fair ability, and probably did as well by their constituency as the circumstances would allow; for Congress could not be induced to take great interest in New-Mexican affairs.

United States explorations for the purpose of discovering the best railroad routes and for other (scientific) purposes, were made through and near New Mexico as follows: In 1851, by Sitgreaves, and by Captain John Pope from Santa Fe to Fort Leavenworth by way of the Cimarron river and Cedar creek; in 1852, by Captains Marcy and McClellan; in 1853, by Major J. H. Carleton, with a detachment of 100 men, from Albuquerque to Casa Colorada, Abo, Quarra and Gran Quivira; in 1853-4, by Whipple; in 1854, by Captain Pope, a railroad

survey of the thirty-second parallel from the Red river to the Rio Grande; in 1854-5, by Parke; in 1857, by Beale; in 1858, by Ives; and in 1859, by Captain Macomb, in the north-western portions of the Territory and in the adjoining parts of Colorado and Utah.

From 1851 to 1863 New Mexico was the Ninth Military Department of the United States. In 1851 it was commanded by Colonel John Monroe; in 1851-2, by Colonel E. V. Sumner; 1852-4 Colonel Thomas J. Fauntleroy; 1854-8, General John Garland; 1858-9, Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville; 1859-60, Fauntleroy again; 1860-1, Colonel W. H. Loring; 1861-2, Lieutenant Colonel E. R. S. Canby; and in 1862-3, by General James H. Carleton.

The force under these commanders up to 1858 was from 1,400 to 1,800 men, and afterward from 2,000 to 4,000, distributed generally at Forts Union, Marcy, Defiance, Craig, Stanton, Fillmore, Bliss and Sumner.

The military headquarters was successively at Santa Fe, Fort Union, Albuquerque, and from 1852 again at Santa Fe.

The above described force was utterly inadequate to carry out the promise of protection made by General Kearny in 1846, when he first took possession of New Mexico in behalf of the United States. The Indians were as bad as during the Mexican period, if not even worse, as indeed was claimed by many residents.

Owing to the want of a definite policy at Washington concerning the best method of treating the Indian question, the people here in the Territory, in their helplessness, entertained a variety of theories, some for extermination, some for enforced residence within reservations, and some for a combination of the last method with that of feeding the red men at Government expense, etc. The Government dallied along, sending the soldiery out after the Indians on occasions, to chastise or recover plunder, but establishing no effectual method of "protecting" the people from predatory incursions.

During this period the number of wild In-

dians in New Mexico was about 17,000, besides the 7,000 peaceable Pueblos. This number comprises about 10,000 Navajos in the northwest, 2,000 Utes in the north, and 5,000 Apaches in the rest of the Territory. Other tribes, of course, often extended their raids into New Mexico, and also some of the same tribes as those mentioned who generally made their sojourn without the limits of the Territory. In their raids they seldom took life simply for the sake of killing people, but only incidental to their plundering. Women and children were sometimes captured and made slaves, and as such were sometimes sold to distant tribes. The number of whites who lost their lives at the hands of the Indians was probably between 200 and 300, while the property lost may have amounted to a million dollars.

Colonel Sumner assumed command in July, 1851, and was somewhat successful in carrying out his instructions, selecting new sites for military posts, reducing military expenses and in chastising the most hostile Indians. During the interval of peace, 1852-3, some progress was made with civil affairs, at great expense; but the methods proposed were not approved by Congress, and soon the "hostiles" were again on the war-path. General Garland and his officers made active campaigns in all directions with detachments of the soldiery, often accompanied by volunteers, especially against the Mescaleros, Jicarillas and Utes; treaties were made by Governor Merriwether, but not approved, and thus were crippled the efforts of the department to perfectly subdue the hostile Indians. From 1858-61 there were many fights with the Indians, with varying results.

Following is a summary of Indian affairs from 1864 to 1884, according to Bancroft's History:

1864: Depredations much less frequent and serious than in former years, though the Apaches are still hostile. The superintendent declares that hostilities might have been prevented by more liberal supplies of food. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs notes no im-

provement under military management, but thinks some experience is being gained for future guidance. A member of the legislature gives losses at the hands of Indians in the past fifteen months at 99 killed, 47 wounded, 18 captured, and property stolen to the value of \$448,683.

1865: Superintendent complains of want of funds; commissioner, that most agents cannot speak English. The governor, in a proclamation of May 4, forbids expeditions by citizens, and all trade in captives.

1866: The settlement of claims of citizens for Indian depredations, breaking up of peonage and captive slavery, and suspension of raids by citizens, are urged. Agents should be Americans, and their salaries not less than \$2,500 instead of \$1,500. A special commission should select reservations, and whites should be strictly excluded. A few bad Indians spoil the reputation of a whole tribe. The Apaches may be made self-sustaining in three years by liberal appropriations and good management. The governor says the Indians must be conquered and their right to roam taken away by treaty, their reservation defined, and to be at a distance from the white settlements; that the United States should be liberal in the donation of cloth, seeds, implements, etc., for ten years, and education be enforced at an industrial school on each reservation.

1867: Expenditures since United States occupation, \$4,000,000 a year; it would have been much cheaper to buy the whole Territory and turn it over to the Indians.

1868: The report to the Government is devoted chiefly to an argument against turning over Indian affairs to the War Department. Army was sent to Washington on a mission connected with Indian affairs. The governor is bitter against the United States for not sending more troops, now that the war of the Rebellion is over; also against the Peace Commission. He complains of constant depredations, and says the settlements must defend themselves, as it is not best to call out the

militia. The Utes and Jicarillas are peaceful, but constitutionally dishonest. Other Apaches are hostile, and there is little hope for the Navajos. The latter, 7,304 in number, were removed this year to their old habitat as a reservation in the northwestern corner of the Territory. Since then they have lived more quietly, increasing in numbers and wealth, being more inclined to raise live-stock than most other Indians.

1869: The commission disapproves of treaties with Indians as sovereign powers. No decided improvement. The superintendent says that nothing can be done till Congress furnishes means to carry out the policy of feeding as cheaper than fighting.

1871: Larger appropriations wanted. Commissioner thinks that Grant's peace policy has improved the character of the agents, etc. Collyer says that for fifteen years the Apaches have desired peace, but the agents have had no means of feeding them.

1872: Some general progress, excepting that it is impossible to control the Apaches. While it is cheaper to feed than to fight them, it is better to do both, by the hands of discreet men. Superintendent should have authority to investigate all claims.

1873: Superintendent reports matters generally in a satisfactory condition. Better agents should be secured, at a higher salary. Prompt appropriations would secure lower prices for all goods. The commissioner thinks the plan of appointing agents on the recommendation of religious bodies is working well. The governor says that Indian depredations no longer amount to anything, a false impression having gone abroad concerning that matter.

1874: Superintendent Dudley at Washington reports that not a single white person had been killed during his term.

1875: Agents' reports show no troubles. Petition of citizens for the removal of the Indians.

1876: Commissioner urges concentration, allotment of lands in severalty, extension of United States court, jurisdiction over the

Indians and the removal of New Mexican Indians to Indian Territory.

1877-80: Nothing new, except that at the end of 1879 Apaches begin troubles again.

1881: The commissioner says: "To allow the Indians to drag along year after year and generation after generation in their old superstitions, laziness and filth, when we have the power to elevate them, would be a lasting disgrace." No change to be expected as long as the Indians are simply fed. All the Indians of southern New Mexico should be removed north, away from the frontier. On this latter proposition the military authorities were agreed.

1882-3: Nothing of general importance.

1884: The governor thinks no more raids like those of 1880-2 in the south are likely to occur. The legislature protests against discrimination against New Mexico in the purchase of supplies, and asks that New Mexico be made a military department, with headquarters at Santa Fe.

The invasion of Confederate forces from the South in 1861, during the great Civil war, put an end to all efforts of the civil department in behalf of the Apaches, and all of them, including the Mescaleros, after the abandonment of Fort Stanton, threw off every restraint, and freely gave themselves up to hostile raids. The Pueblos continued to live peaceably.

During the war "between the States" the people of New Mexico were loyal to the Federal Government, only a few men of southern origin and thoroughly imbued with the sentiments of the South, sympathizing with the Confederacy. Being remote from the seat of war, however, they were not enthusiastic. There were no negro slaves in the Territory excepting a few body servants. Two other forms of slavery were prevalent, however, namely: Peonage and that of Indian captives. By the former term is meant volunteer servitude for debt,—generally for debt which increased as fast as liquidated or faster. It involved no loss of civil rights, no sale or transfer of serv-

ice, and no legal obligation of the children. The Indian captives were bought and sold, one or more serving in the family of each citizen of the wealthier class. This slavery existed by mere popular sufferance, and not by law. It was abolished by the president's emancipation proclamation of 1865, and orders issued in consequence of that measure. But peonage was not abolished until 1867. This system of slavery was very oppressive, and by both usage and law was becoming more and more so. For example, to liquidate a debt of \$60, a man binds himself to his creditor to labor for him continually for \$2 a month until paid, meanwhile feeding and clothing himself! To pay this small sum, therefore, would require a lifetime, not allowing anything for periods of sickness. This form of servitude was sanctioned by Territorial law. An act of 1851 regulated contracts between masters and servants, preventing the latter from quitting the former's service while in debt. An amendment in 1853 made the regulations still more stringent, authorizing the sheriff in certain cases to contract the debtor's services to the highest bidder; and in 1859 an act provided for the arrest of fugitive servants, and prohibited the courts from interfering in the correction of servants by their masters unless administered "in a cruel manner with clubs or stripes."

But African slavery the people of New Mexico never desired. The Territory, by its organic act, was left open to have such slavery or not, as the people might desire when they proposed a State constitution, and thus this Territory was constantly in the minds of the politicians of both North and South, serving as a bone of contention.

In 1857 a law was enacted prohibiting, under a severe penalty, the residence of free negroes or mulattoes in the Territory for a period of thirty days. Any owner of a slave who might free him here was required to transport him beyond the Territory within thirty days. The law did not apply to permanent colored residents, except in requiring them to give bond for good behavior. In 1859 an act was passed

"to provide for the protection of property in slaves in this Territory," comprising measures about as stringent as those existing in the old slave States east. It is stated that this ultra pro-slavery act was adopted for a political purpose, namely, to disgust the people, and especially Congress, with the slave laws of this Territory, so that that body would annul all of them. A resolution to that effect passed the house, but not the senate. The act was repealed in December, 1861, on account of its severity. In 1865-6 the act of 1857 against free negroes was repealed, and in 1866-7 an act was passed abolishing all involuntary servitude in the Territory.

The southern statesmen naturally expected that New Mexico would ultimately join them, but instead of that she favored the Union and furnished 5,000, or 6,000 troops, volunteers and militia, to resist the Confederate invasion, more probably, however, with the idea that the invasion was from Texas rather than from the Southern Confederacy generally.

The Confederacy naturally desired to take under its ægis all of Spanish America within the domain of the United States,—New Mexico, Arizona and California, and indeed it came within one breath of acquiring the latter State. Many considerations were in favor of Southern hopes,—the predominancy of citizens from the old South, the neglect of that portion of the Union by the general Government, the prejudice of the Indians against the United States, distance from Washington, military stores easily seized, etc.; but probably the two simple reasons,—hatred of African slavery and of the Texans,—led the majority of the people of New Mexico to side with the Union. By shrewd management Colorado was saved to the Union, and from that Territory a force was sent down into New Mexico to clear out the Rebel element.

Attempts were made in the autumn of 1861 by Colonel W. H. Loring of the mounted rifles,—of later fame in Egypt as Loring Pasha,—temporarily in command of the department, with the aid of Colonel George B. Crittenden,

commanding an expedition against the Apaches, to attach the New Mexican troops to the Confederate cause, but their plan was defeated by Lieutenant Colonel B. S. Roberts. Many of the subordinate officers made haste to join the Southern leaders.

Loring was succeeded by Canby, he by Crittenden and the latter by Major H. H. Sibley, in command of the New Mexico military department. About the same time (June, 1861) the Territorial secretary, Alexander M. Jackson, resigned his office to go South, and the project of invasion began to assume definite shape. Major Sibley was made brigadier general, and ordered to Texas in July to organize and command the expedition; ex-Secretary Jackson became his assistant adjutant general of the "Army of New Mexico;" and the order for the brigade to advance from San Antonio was given on November 16.

But operations began here before Sibley's arrival. Lieutenant Colonel John R. Baylor, C. S. A., occupied Fort Bliss, on the Texas side, in July, and crossed into New Mexico and occupied Mesilla on the 25th of that month. On August 1 he issued a proclamation as governor, taking possession in the name of the Confederate States; he was then in what is now Arizona, taking possession of all south of latitude 34 degrees. He declared all offices vacant, organized a military government, fixed the capital at Mesilla, divided the Territory into two judicial districts, and in a proclamation the second day appointed civil officials, including James A. Lucas as secretary, M. H. McWille as attorney general, E. Angerstein as treasurer, and George M. Frazier as marshal.

At this time Isaac R. Lynde, of the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, in command of the Southern District of New Mexico, had a force of about 700 men at Fort Fillmore. Although from the North by birth and education, his Southern sympathies were so strong that in the latter part of July he surrendered his whole force as prisoners of war to Baylor. A short time previously, according to

order, Forts Buchanan and Breckenridge in Arizona were surrendered to the Confederacy.

On the march of the garrisons from these forts, about 450 strong, they heard of the unexpected surrender of Major Lynde, and directed their course to Fort Craig. In December Baylor's Confederate force was estimated by Canby at 800 Texans, besides 200 or 300 volunteers from the floating Mexican population of Mesilla valley.

About the middle of December General Sibley arrived with his Texan rangers, and issued his proclamations, declaring martial law and taking possession of the Territory. Colonel Canby at the same time was endeavoring to organize his forces and provide means of defense, being greatly embarrassed, however, by the want of supplies. He reported the people loyal but apathetic,—too indifferent indeed to be relied upon for much aid.

The legislature authorized the governor to call into service the whole force of the Territory to resist invasion; volunteers rapidly enrolled, and Governor Connelly in his message afterward congratulated the people on their patriotism, announcing that the Confederates had not come north of the jornada and that the Federal force was sufficient to repel them.

At the beginning of 1862 Canby established his headquarters at Fort Craig, where he had a force of nearly 4,000 men, of whom, however, 1,000 were useless militia, and less than 1,000 regular troops. Sibley had about 2,500 men, Texan rangers, accustomed to Indian warfare and good fighters.

Passing over, at this point, any notice of the campaign in Arizona, we proceed with an account of operations directly in the field of New Mexico.

In February, 1862, Sibley proceeded up the Rio Grande on the western side, by way of Mesilla and Fort Thorn, reaching the vicinity of Fort Craig on the 18th. Next day Canby sent an artillery force, supported by volunteers, to occupy the bluff on the eastern bank, and here on the 20th there was some firing. Major Roberts, with infantry and two

batteries, was sent to Valverde, a ford seven miles above, to hold that point, the Confederates on the other side making for the same point, where, early on the 21st, a fight occurred, in which Roberts had the advantage and repulsed the Confederates. The forces engaged in this preliminary conflict were about 700 on each side.

Canby arriving about noon, the battle was renewed, resulting in a victory for the Confederates, although at fearful expense of life. The latter then marched up the river to Albuquerque, without opposition, leaving their sick and wounded at Socorro. Santa Fe was at length occupied, probably without resistance. The main force of the Confederates marched on to Fort Union, where there were stores to the value of about \$300,000, and where Major Donaldson also arrived, March 10, with a train of twenty wagons from Albuquerque. The Texan advance (a portion of Sibley's command) under Major W. R. Scurry, reached Apache canyon on the 25th. This point was sufficiently garrisoned by the Federals barely in time to save it.

A regiment of "Pike's Peakers," good fighting men from Colorado, marched to Fort Union, arriving March 11-13. At one time they marched sixty-four miles in twenty-four hours. At this fort the united forces were placed under command of Colonel Slough. On the 22d these forces, numbering 1,342 troops, including 300 regulars, started for Santa Fe. On the way they found scouts of the enemy, and at Apache canyon the enemy posted in force, who opened a battery upon Slough's army; but after a desperate struggle the Texans there were dislodged. In this encounter Captain and his immediate successor, Lieutenant Nelson, were most conspicuous for bravery. Major Chivington was also a brave commander on this occasion.

Deciding to move around to the rear of the enemy, over the mountain, Major Chivington, with the aid of Manuel Chavez as guide, succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in reaching the point; and after several desperate en-

counters with the Confederates, and meeting with some reversals of fortune, succeeded in routing the boastful Texans with his non-boasting Pike's Peakers; and Sibley, seeing that his main reliance was broken, was obliged to retreat altogether from the seat of war. Thus passed the high tide of the Confederate war in New Mexico, and the credit of the victory is mainly due to Major Chivington, a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Colorado.

Slough was now to protect Fort Union at all hazards, to which point the army fell back on April 2; but on the 5th this army, under Colonel Paul, Slough having resigned, was ordered south. The Confederates had mostly fallen back to Albuquerque. Against this place Canby then made a demonstration on the 8th, with but slight effect. On the 13th he was joined by Colonel Paul, and the next day Major Chivington was appointed Colonel of the Colorado regiment, and the united army marched down the Rio Grande on one side, while the retreating Confederates marched down the other side and finally disappeared from the Territory altogether. Thus ended the Confederate invasion of 1861-2 in New Mexico.

The New Mexico legislature, during its session following the above described war, passed resolutions thanking "the brave California and Colorado troops for their timely aid in driving the traitors and rebels from our soil," with an added paragraph especially complimentary to General Carleton and the Californians, whose march across the desert was regarded as "one of the most remarkable achievements of the age." This paragraph brought out a letter from Governor Evans of Colorado, complaining of injustice done to the Colorado troops, as the Californians did not arrive until the campaign was virtually over. Accordingly at the next session the legislature attempted to set the matter right, solemnly affirming that it was "not the intention to place these brave soldiers second to none!" The Californians, however, deserve extraordi-

nary credit for making so long a march in so short a time, against so many obstacles.

From this point onward it will be more convenient to treat the history of New Mexico by topics instead of the chronological method, taking all topics at once. This is an illustration of the modern doctrine of "differentiation," which inculcates the law of multiplication of organ and function from the "simple and homogeneous to the complex and heterogeneous." As the stream of history divides into several channels on entering the delta, we must consider each stream separately. Therefore we will consider the outline of political government, Indian affairs, material industries, education and public institutions, etc., in separate sections, each to its conclusion, as being by far the most satisfactory method.

THE PRINCIPAL ACTS OF CONGRESS

with reference to Mexico have been as follows:

1864-5: Joint resolution to facilitate communication with New Mexico. Joint communication of delegates of the Territories approving the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Act to establish post roads.

1865-6: Bill to confirm land claim of J. S. Ramirez passed by the senate.

1866-7: Bill to abolish peonage passed Congress; also, after much discussion, a bill to prohibit restriction of suffrage on account of race or color. Bill to provide for biennial sessions of the legislature passed the house.

1867: Act legalizing the acts of the legislature at its session of 1866-7. Bill to settle private land claims referred to committee, as also were many other bills earlier and later on this subject; and also bills on war and Indian claims.

1867-8: Resolution for the relief of Navajo captives held as peons, passed both houses. Several bills on lands, railroads, claims and other subjects introduced by Delegate Clever, but not finally acted on. Bill for relief and reservation of Navajos at Bosque Redondo, passed by the house and amended by the senate.

1868-9: Act on the Vigil and St. Vrain land grants for the benefit of settlers. Act providing for biennial sessions of the legislature; also amending the organic act on the passing of bills over the governor's veto by a two-thirds vote; also, making the governor the superintendent of public buildings, at a salary of \$1,000; also, making the salary of the secretary \$2,000 from 1867.

1869: Act repealing the acts of the legislature to impose a capitation tax on bovine cattle introduced from other States and Territories.

1869-70: Bill to annul part of a New-Mexico law on execution and mortgages; also, bill to authorize a State constitution, referred to a committee. Act increasing the salary of justices to \$3,000.

1870-1: Bill to authorize a State constitution under the name of Lincoln, reported by the senate committee, but again referred to the senate committee in 1871. Bill to pay volunteers' claims, tabled in the house. Bill to confirm Rio Grande land claim, passed both houses apparently, but referred to the house committee in 1871.

1871: Act to authorize the legislature to meet on the first Monday in December, and authorizing an election.

1871-2: Bill to enable land claimants to test the validity of their claims, referred to the senate committee. State of Lincoln bill tabled in the house. Act to pay the salary of the secretary as superintendent of public buildings to June, 1872, but repealing the act of 1868, which gave that salary. Act granting the right of way to the New Mexico & Gulf railroad

1872-3: Act for completing the military road from Santa Fe to Taos. Bill to survey private land grants at Government expense, referred to the house committee. Bill to donate ten sections of land for finding water in the desert, tabled. Bills to extend the time of voting on the State constitution and to create a new land district, referred to a committee.

1873-4: Bill for a State constitution,

passed by the house and referred by the senate. Act creating a new land district.

1874-5: Bill for a State constitution, passed by the senate, with amendments.

1876: Bill for a State, passed by the senate, and referred by the house.

1876-7: House bill to pay Indian depredation claims, tabled.

1877: Bill to attach Grant county to Arizona, referred to a house committee.

1877-8: Bill to annul the act of the legislature incorporating the Society of Jesuits, passed by the senate, and referred by the house. Bill for the relief of mounted volunteers, passed by the senate, and referred by the house.

1878: Act providing that the legislature shall not exceed twelve councilmen and twenty-four representatives, at \$4 a day, the president and speaker each to receive \$6.

1878-9: Act annulling the act of the legislature incorporating the Society of Jesuits.

1880-1: Act limiting sessions of the legislature to sixty days.

1881-2: Act legalizing the election of the legislature of November, 1880.

1883-4: Act legalizing the legislature elected November, 1882, to meet in February, 1884.

Thus it is seen that Congress did little else than to pass a few bills of a routine nature, most others being referred to committees to die, or were tabled. The annual appropriations for government expenses amounted to \$33,000 to \$40,000 for the years in which the legislature met, and about half as much for the other years, while much larger amounts were devoted to Indian and military matters,—about \$3,000,000 to the military alone.

Congress has been singularly negligent of the claims of New Mexico citizens for damages in the revolt of 1847, Indian depredations and the Confederate invasion of 1861-2, and of those who rendered military service from time to time in these various emergencies.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF NEW-MEXICAN HISTORY.

1540-97: Discovery and exploration.

1535-6: Cabeza de Baca, passing through Texas and Chihuahua, hears of the New Mexican pueblos.

1540-2: Coronado's army enters by way of Sinaloa, Sonora and Arizona, spending two winters in the Rio Grande valley.

1581: Fr. Agustin Rodriguez enters New Mexico from Chihuahua.

1582-3: Espejo's expedition.

1583-95: Several projects of conquest without results.

1594-6: Expeditions of Bonilla and Humanya.

1598-9: Spanish conquest and occupation, by Juan de Onyate.

1601-5: Onyate's expedition to Quivira and the mouth of the Colorado.

1615: Santa Fe founded about this time or a little later. (This is entirely too late,—1599 is more like it.)

1630: Fifty to a hundred missionaries serving in ninety to one hundred pueblo missions.

1640: Beginning of dissensions between the government and the missionaries.

1650: Beginning of serious troubles with the Indians.

1664 and afterward: Penyalosa's filibustering schemes.

1670 and afterward: Apaches begin their raids. Navajos mentioned. Spanish population about 2,400, converted Indians 20,000.

1680: Successful revolt of the Pueblos, expelling the Spaniards, but killing 400. El Paso founded.

1681-2: Otermin's vain efforts to reconquer the province.

1692-6: Reconquest by Diego de Vargas.

1706: Founding of Albuquerque.

1709: First important war and treaty with the Navajos.

1712 and afterward: Efforts to conciliate or conquer the Moquis, who refused to submit.

- 1716 and afterward: First troubles with the Comanches.
- 1730-42: Controversies of Franciscans with the church and with the Jesuits.
- 1730: First visit by the bishop.
- 1750: Spanish population 4,000; Indian converts, 12,000.
- 1760: Tour of Bishop Tamaron.
- 1760-1800: "A period of dissension, rascality and decadence."
- 1774-6: Active efforts for exploration in the West and for the conversion of the Moquis. Expedition of Dominguez and Escalante to Utah.
- 1776-7: Organization of the Provincias Internas, including New Mexico.
- 1780-1: Ravages of small-pox, leading to the consolidation of the missions.
- 1786: New Apache policy.
- 1800: Spanish population, 18,000; Indian, 9,700.
- 1803: Louisiana ceded to the United States.
- 1804-5: Beginnings of the Santa Fe trade. Working of the Santa Rita copper mines.
- 1806-7: Pike's exploring expedition.
- 1810: Pino sent to the Spanish court by New Mexico.
- 1819: Boundary treaty with the United States.
- 1821: New Mexico supports Iturbide.
- 1822: Spanish population, 30,000; Indian, 10,000.
- 1822: New Mexico becomes a Mexican province.
- 1824: New Mexico a territory of the Mexican Republic. Beginning of the legal Santa Fe trade.
- 1828: Expulsion of Spaniards and partial secularization of the missions. Discovery of the gold placers.
- 1833: Visit of the bishop.
- 1835: First printing-press and newspaper.
- 1836: New Mexico a department under a governor.
- 1837-8: Rebellion of Gonzalez and accession of Governor Armijo.
- 1839: New Mexico a separate comandancia. Discovery of the new placers.
- 1841: Texan Santa Fe invasion.
- 1844: Department divided into districts and partidos.
- 1845: Population about 70,000; Indian, 10,000. Texas annexed to the United States.
- 1846-7: Mexican war. Occupation of New Mexico by General Kearny.
- 1847: Revolt of the New Mexicans. First legislature and first newspaper in English.
- 1848: Treaty between the United States and Mexico, the latter ceding New Mexico and California. Territorial convention.
- 1849-50: State convention. Debates in Congress on slavery and Texan boundary.
- 1850: New Mexico admitted as a "Territory." Population, 61,000. Vicarate of Santa Fe established; Lamy, titular bishop.
- 1850-1: Mexican boundary survey.
- 1851: Organization of the Territorial government, and meeting of the first legislature.
- 1851-9: Several railroad and other explorations, for thoroughfare and scientific purposes.
- 1853-4: Dispute with Mexico for possession of the Mesilla valley.
- 1854-5: Gadsden purchase annexed to New Mexico. Indian wars.
- 1855: Surveyor general's office established.
- 1858-60: Pueblo, private and town land claims confirmed by Congress.
- 1861: Cimarron Indian agency established.
- 1858-63: Navajo wars, ending with the expedition of 1863-4 by Carleton and Carson.
- 1861-2: Confederate-Texan invasion. Territory of Colorado cut off.
- 1863: Arizona cut off. Fort Sumner and Bosque Redondo reservation established.
- 1864: Governor Connelly. General Carleton. Indian Superintendent Steck. Navajos at Bosque Redondo.
- 1865: Publication of the revised statutes. Indian Superintendent Delgado.
- 1866: Governor Mitchell. Indian Superintendent Norton. Repairs on the Palacio.

Mescaleros quit the Bosque Redondo reservation.

1867: Generals Sykes and Getty. Indian Superintendent Webb. Discovery of Moreno mines. Peonage abolished. Death of Padre Antonio J. Martinez. Decision of supreme court that the Pueblo Indians are citizens. Soldiers' monument dedicated at Santa Fe.

1868: First daily mail from the East. Navajos removed from the Bosque Redondo to their old home in the northwest. First military telegraph in operation. Death of Kit Carson. Chavez, contestant, seated as a delegate in Congress. Fort Sumner abandoned.

1869: Governor Pile. Indian Superintendents Gallegos and Clinton. Archives sold for waste paper. Earthquakes.

1870: Indian Superintendent Pope. Population, 90,573. Forts Cummings and McRae garrisoned. Apaches at Canyada Alamosa moved by Colyer to Tularosa. First National bank at Santa Fe.

1871: Governor Giddings. General Granger (also 1875). Biennial sessions of the legislature. Water found by Martin in the jornada del Muerto. Filing of land claims resumed.

1872: Indian Superintendent (the last) Dudley. State constitution formed. New public school law.

1873: General Gregg. Jesuit school at Albuquerque.

1874: General Devin. Mescaleros on the reservation at Fort Stanton. Apaches moved to Hot Springs. New land district in the south at Mesilla. Protestant Episcopal missionary district.

1875: Governor Axtell. Military telegraph from Santa Fe to Mesilla. Archdiocese of Santa Fe created. Rev. F. J. Tolby murdered in Colfax county. Jesuit schools at Las Vegas and La Junta.

1876: Colonel Wade and General Hatch. Telegraph to Tucson. Prefect system of county government abandoned. Murder of Hon. Louis Clark in Rio Arriba. Fort Selden abandoned.

1877: Apaches removed to San Carlos,

Arizona. Telegraph to San Diego. Survey of land claims resumed. Grand lodge of Masons organized.

1878: Governor Wallace. Railroad crosses New Mexican line at Raton mountain. War of stockmen begins in Lincoln county. Santa Fe Academy incorporated. Jicarillas removed to reservation in the northwest. Utes removed to Colorado.

1878-82: Apache raids at Victorio.

1879: Act incorporating Jesuits annulled by Congress. Beginning of a boom in mines. White Oak mines discovered. Los Cerillos camps. Railroad reaches Las Vegas. Hot Springs hotel opened. First Protestant Episcopal Church in New Mexico dedicated at Las Vegas. Albuquerque Academy incorporated.

1880: Railroad reaches Santa Fe. Street railroad at Albuquerque and Isleta. Narrow-gauge railroad from the north enters the Territory. General incorporation act. Bureau of Immigration and Historical Society organized. Founding of New Albuquerque. Las Vegas Academy. Fire at Las Vegas. Victorio killed in Mexico. Visit of General Grant and President Hayes. Gas at Santa Fe. Population of the Territory, 109,793.

1881: Governor Sheldon. Generals Bradley and Mackenzie. Railroad completed to Deming, El Paso and California; also, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in the north, and the Atlantic & Pacific to the Arizona line. First Territorial fair and Congregational church at Albuquerque. First volume of the New Mexico Supreme Court Reports published. Telephone at Santa Fe. Educational association organized. Indian school at Albuquerque.

1883: Tertio-millennial celebration at Santa Fe. Atlantic & Pacific Railroad reaches Colorado river. Jicarilla Indians removed to the Mescalero reservation.

1884: Navajo reservation extended and consolidated with that of the Moquis. Appropriation of \$200,000 for completing public buildings. Wrangle about the organization of the legislature.

1885: Governor Ross. Publication of the Compiled Laws.

1886: Fire at Socorro.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1856 a "Revised Code of New Mexico" was prepared, but never printed. In 1862 the governor, authorized by an act of 1859, appointed Kirby Benedict, C. P. Clever and Facundo Pino to codify the laws; but their work was delayed by Pino's death and other causes, and other efforts were made in 1864, 1871-2, 1875-6 and 1880, but nothing accomplished. Judge Prince prepared a compilation of several laws, published in 1882 and again in 1884, and referred to the Supreme Court opinions.

Almost ever since the organization of the Territory of New Mexico efforts have been made to bring it into the Union as a State, but without avail up to date, 1895. For a long time there has been a sufficient population, but several things have stood in the way, as national politics, unassimilated natives, complications with Indian affairs and frontier controversies.

In 1874 the question was "State or no State"; and the politicians of the Territory were divided into Territory men and "Statesmen." The delegate in Congress introduced a bill for an enabling act to become a State. The people were already "able" to support a State government, but did not yet understand American institutions sufficiently to be prepared for State autonomy according to the Federal constitution.

Financially, the Territory has never been greatly in debt. The rate of taxation has never been high. Of the total rate of 11¼ mills on the dollar in 1884, five mills were for the Territory, three for schools, two and a half for the counties and the rest for interest. The poll tax of \$1 is for the benefit of schools.

CENSUS.

Some idea of the comparative growth of the various people in New Mexico may be obtained from the following brief table:

	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Total population.....	80,567	90,573	109,793	153,593
Indians .....				.....
Colored		180	1,015	1,956
Chinese			57	.....
Natives of N. Mexico.	82,193	92,271		
Born in other parts of the United States.. ..		2,760	9,471	} 142,334
Natives of (old) Mexico	3,903	5,173		
Natives of foreign countries.....		1,717	2,878	11,259

While the United States census is generally behind the times and at any one time seems to be far behind the local calculations, yet a little study of them presents some curiosities and often serves pretty well for comparison of one region or municipality with another at the period referred to.

According to the census of 1890, we have the following table of population in New Mexico:

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
Colfax	7,974
Bernalillo	20,913
Donna Anna	9,191
Grant.	9,657
Lincoln	7,081
Mora	10,618
Rio Arriba	11,534
San Juan.	1,980
San Miguel.....	24,204
Santa Fe	13,562
Sierra	3,630
Socorro... ..	9,595
Taos	9,868
Valencia	13,876

Total..... 153,593

Of the above there were native citizens 142,334; foreign born, 11,259; white, 142,719; negroes, 1,956.

The religious denominations were represented as follows:

Catholics	100,576
Congregationalists.....	175
Disciples	65
Adventists.....	172
Baptists	39,760
Jews	50
Mormons.....	456

Lutherans	64
Methodists of all kinds	2,360
Presbyterians	1,275
Protestant Episcopal	375

The total membership of all religious bodies together was reported at 100,749.

GOVERNORS OF NEW MEXICO.

Juan de Onate, 1598-1608.
 Pedro de Peralta, 1608.
 Felipe Zotylo, 1621-8.
 Manuel de Silva, 1629.
 Fern. de Arguello, 1640. (?)
 Luis de Rosas, 1641.
 — Valdes, 1642.
 Alonso Pacheco de Heredia, 1643.
 Fern. de Arguello, 1645.
 Luis de Guzman, 1647.
 Hernando de Ugarte y la Concha, 1650.
 Juan de Samaniego, 1653-4.
 Enrique de Avila y Pacheco, 1656.
 Bernardo Lopez de Mendizabal, to 1661.
 Diego de Penyalosa Briceno, 1661-4.
 Fern. de Villanueva.
 Juan de Medrano.
 Juan de Miranda.
 Juan Francisco de Trevino, 1675.
 Antonio Otermin, 1679-83.
 Domingo Jironza Petriz Cruzat, 1683-6.
 Pedro Reneros de Posada, 1686-9.
 Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de Leon, 1691-7.
 Pedro Rodriguez Cubero, 1697-1703.
 Diego de Vargas, etc., Marques de la Nava de Brazinas, 1703-4.
 Juan Paez Hurtado, acting, 1704-5.
 Francisco Cuervo y Valdes, ad interim, 1705-7.
 Jose Chacon Medina Salazar y Villasenor, Marques de la Penuela, 1707-12.
 Juan Ignacio Flores Mogollon, 1712-15.
 Felix Martinez, ad interim, 1715-17.
 Juan Paez Hurtado, acting, 1717.
 Antonio Valverde y Costo, ad interim, 1717-22.

Juan de Estrada y Austria (?), ad interim, 1721. (?)
 Juan Domingo de Bustamente, 1722-31.
 Gervasio Cruzat y Gongora, 1731-6.
 Enrique de Olavide y Michelena, ad interim, 1736-9.
 Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza, 1739-43.
 Joaquin Codallos y Rabal, 1743-9.
 Francisco de la Rocha, 1747.
 Tomas Velez Cachupin, 1749-54.
 Francisco Antonio Marin del Valle, 1754-60.
 Mateo Antonio de Mendoza, acting, 1760.
 Manuel Portillo Urrisola, acting, 1761-2.
 Tomas Velez Cachupin, 1762-7.
 Pedro Fermin de Mendinueta, 1767-78.
 Francisco Trebol Navarro, acting, 1778.
 Juan Bautista de Anza, 1778-89.
 Manuel Flon, 1785.
 Fernando de la Concha, 1789-94.
 Fernando Chacon, 1794-1805.
 Joaquin del Real Alencaster, 1805-8.
 Alberto Mainez, 1807-8.
 Jose Manrique, 1810-14.
 Alberto Mainez, 1815-17.
 Pedro Maria de Allande, 1816-18.
 Facundo Melgares, 1818-22.
 Francisco Javier Chavez, 1822-3.
 Antonio Vizcarra, 1822-3.
 Bartolome Baca, 1823-5.
 Antonio Narbona, 1825-7.
 Manuel Armijo, 1827-8.
 Antonio Vizcarra, acting, 1828.
 Jose Antonio Chavez, 1828-31.
 Santiago Abreu, 1831-3.
 Francisco Sarracino, 1833-5.
 Juan Rafael Ortiz, acting, 1834.
 Mariano Chavez, acting, 1835.
 Albino Perez, 1835-7.
 Pedro Munoz, acting, 1837-8.
 Jose Gonzalez, revolutionary governor, 1837-8.
 Manuel Armijo, 1838-40.
 Antonio Sandoval, acting, 1841.
 Mariano Martinez de Lejanza, acting, 1844-5.
 Jose Chavez, acting, 1845.
 Juan Bautista Vigil y Alarid, acting, 1846.

Of the governors of New Mexico since annexation to the United States the following observations may be made:

Governor Connelly was a weak man, of good intentions, who, notwithstanding his loyal sentiments, made no very brilliant record as a "war" governor. He died in office.

W. F. M. Arny, the secretary, was prominent in Indian affairs and other public matters, involved in many controversies, but of good repute.

Governor Mitchell incurred the enmity of the legislature to such an extent as to call out from that body a resolution for his removal. He was accused of having absented himself during the session, removing on his return the officials appointed by Secretary Heath, and refusing to sanction a memorial passed in his absence. He even had the audacity to appoint a delegate to Congress to fill a vacancy! It was resolved to send laws not approved by him to Congress for confirmation, at the same time asking for an abrogation of the governor's absolute veto power, which was granted by an amendment of the organic act in 1868. There was a controversy between the governor and secretary, the latter being denounced in public meetings at the capital, but sustained by two resolutions of the assembly.

Governor Pile, 1869-71, committed the stupid blunder by which half the old Spanish archives were lost. By his order they were sold for wrapping-paper. Governor Giddings boxed up about five cords of such remnants as could be rescued, to protect them from the weather and from further loss.

Governor Giddings died in office in 1875.

Wm. G. Ritch, who as secretary of the Territory was acting governor in 1875, was president of the Bureau of Immigration in 1882-3, author, and since 1873 one of the most active and successful workers for the benefit of the Territory.

Governor Lew Wallace was famous as a general and as an author. He was appointed in place of Governor Axtell, removed on account of dissatisfaction of the administration

with the latter. This brought him into immediate opposition to Governor Axtell's friends and entire harmony was never restored. He was self-reliant and fearless. He went personally to the scene of the disturbances in Lincoln county, and succeeded in bringing them to an end. He organized the militia and used it actively. He had the satisfaction of leaving the Territory perfectly quiet and free from Indians or desperadoes. The railroad came during his term and the influx of population built up the new town.

Apart from other matters, his residence in Santa Fe is connected with the writing of "Ben Hur," which was finished at the "Palace."

Lionel A. Sheldon, appointed governor of New Mexico in 1881, is of Norman descent, his ancestors settling in Yorkshire, England, about the time of the conquest, one of whom was afterward appointed Lord Mayor of London, another Bishop of Canterbury, and a third Lieutenant General.

In 1646 three brothers of this family emigrated to America, and from one of them Lionel descended. He was born in Worcester, New York, August 30, 1831. After receiving a thorough legal training, at the age of twenty-one, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and soon afterward Probate Judge for Lorain county. At the expiration of his term he began the practice of law and to take an active part in political and military affairs. In 1858 he was appointed Brigadier General of militia, and at the outbreak of the war joined the Union army as Captain of a cavalry company, soon afterward being promoted to a Colonelcy and Brevet Brigadier General, and taking part in a number of engagements. In 1868, and again in 1870 and 1872, he was chosen for Congress from New Orleans, and later was attorney for the Government in the Alabama claims. In 1880 he was a member of the Chicago convention, which nominated Garfield for the presidency, and for several days was his guest at the White House.

Gov. Sheldon had been in the war with Gar-

field's regiment, and was afterward member of Congress from New Orleans in reconstruction times. He was appointed governor by Garfield, and, probably relying on his influence with the president, he antagonized resident leaders in the Republican party, and thereby injured his influence in legislation, and caused divisions, which gave the delegateship to the Democrats for ten years. He devoted much attention to the militia, and called them out to aid in putting down an Indian uprising in 1884. His most cherished project was to erect a penitentiary, instead of having prisoners kept in outside institutions, and in this he succeeded, and the penitentiary was built.

Governor Ross, previous to his appointment as the chief executive of the Territory of New Mexico, had been a major in the war, and senator from Kansas to fill an unexpired term. By his negative vote he saved Andrew Johnson from impeachment. He was a practical printer and editor, and a politician whose most noticeable characteristic was great firmness, called by some obstinacy, which led him to prefer antagonism to any compromise. This resulted in quarrels with Democratic leaders and with the legislature, and resulted in his failure to have any of his important appointments confirmed at either session, as also in the singular fact that of the last hundred laws enacted in 1889 only twenty were with his approval, seventy-two became laws by limitation without signature, and eight were passed over his vetoes. He was sternly honest, and always meant to do right, but was devoid of tact and ability to carry his ideas and wishes into practical operation.

Governor L. Bradford Prince had the advantage of long residence and familiarity with the country and people, hence his appointment to the leading office was unusually satisfactory. During his term the university, school of mines, agricultural college, insane asylum, etc., were erected and commenced operations, normal schools were established and advanced public school laws passed and successfully inaugurated. He was the active friend of all

progressive movements, and succeeded in getting the army post at Santa Fe restored when it was abandoned, and in having U. S. Land Court established. During his term of office there were no Indian uprisings or other disturbances; peace and prosperity prevailed.

Governor Thornton has served in the Confederate army and in the Missouri legislature. Having lived in New Mexico twenty years he was familiar with the peoples' needs and the country. He is especially interested in mines, being superintendent of the Bennett-Stevenson mine through first half of official term. He is active and energetic, taking active measures to put down crime and violence, and was specially successful in Mora county.

DOMESTIC CUSTOMS.

It is interesting to observe, by the way, some of the peculiar customs of the Spaniards and their descendants (Mexicans) in New Mexico during the age just past.

The internal arrangement of a Mexican house is as different from that of an American as the building itself. The style is essentially Spanish, blended with which are observed many traces of the Moors, their early ancestors.

All the rooms open into the patio, except some which communicate directly with the sala and with each other. It is a very rare thing to see a board floor in a Mexican house, the substitute being earth,—cheaper in the first place and more easily repaired. A coating of soft mud is carefully spread over the earth, which when dry makes a firm and comfortable floor. The common covering for the floors, when they are covered at all, is a coarse article of domestic woolen manufacture, called *gerga*, which answers the purpose of a carpet. The inside walls are whitened with calcined gypsum, which is used instead of lime, but it does not adhere to the walls with the same tenacity, and comes off on every article that touches it. To prevent this the rooms are

lined with calico to the height of four feet, generally with bright colors.

The ceiling is never plastered, but in the buildings of the wealthier classes the beams that support the roof are planed and painted in various colors, and sometimes an artificial ceiling is made by tacking bleached muslin to them. In some sections a choice room is ornamented by sticks painted blue, red and green, and attached to the beams in herring-bone style.

The fire-place occupies a small space in the corner of the room. Its mouth is somewhat in the shape of a horse-shoe, not generally more than eighteen inches or two feet in height, and the same in width at the bottom. The use of andirons is unknown, the wood being placed on end against the back of the fire-place. No shovels or tongs.

When a house becomes dingy outside a new coat of mud is given it; and when dingy inside a new coat of the calcined gypsum is given it, followed by a new floor with the same sort of soft mud as before. This renovation suffices, instead of the semi-annual house-cleaning which causes American housewives so much annoyance.

Few chairs or wooden seats of any kind are used, but in their stead mattresses are folded up and placed around the room, next to the wall, which, being covered with blankets, make a pleasant seat and serve also the place of sofas. This is an old Moorish custom. At night they are rolled out and used for beds, and this in the sitting-room. Bedsteads are almost unknown. The mattress, if raised at all above the floor, is placed upon a low wooden frame.

Trunks and antiquated chests take the place of the American bureau and dresser. The kitchen utensils are equally meager. The people cook almost universally in earthen vessels, and never use a stove. The sala is the principal room of the house,—being parlor, sitting-room and bed-room. This, the family room, is adorned with a number of rude en-

gravings of saints, among which the Virgin of Guadalupe is always conspicuous.

The tortilla and the frijole constitute the staff of life. The former is a thin cake made of corn as follows: The corn is boiled in water with a little lime, to soften the skin so that it can be peeled off, when they grind it into a paste upon an oblong hollowed stone. The operator kneels down behind it, and takes in both hands another long, round stone like an ordinary rolling-pin, between which and the hollowed stone she mashes the corn. To bake this, the paste is spread upon thin sheets of tin or copper, and in a few minutes it is ready for use. It is quite palatable when warm, but as tasteless as sawdust when cold. The frijole is a preparation of beans.

The people, of all classes, receive their friends with demonstrative affection, and it is customary to embrace each other when they meet. They will embrace a friend with a hug, irrespective of sex; and they are distinguished for politeness and suavity.

The following account concerning courtship and marriage is substantially from Bancroft's history:

In New Mexico the method of wooing and winning a helpmeet for life is widely different from that practiced in the States. Here the institution of marriage, at best, is little more than a mere matter of convenience rather than affection. It always serves as a cloak to hide numerous irregularities that many of the married females are prone to indulge in, which can be practiced with more facility in the wedded than in the single state.

One great obstacle in the way of marriage, and more especially among the poorer classes, is the high rate of fees which the priests charge for performing the marriage ceremony. Thus many are tempted more than naturally into illicit intercourse. In some instances several hundred dollars have been paid for performing the ceremony, that being the regular fee of the curate and not, of course, the voluntary gift of the bridegroom. The lowest price paid,

where the parties are married in church and the simplest rites performed, is about \$20.

As to the pleasures of courtship, there are none in New Mexico. The young people have no moonlight walks and sentimental chats along the bank of a pleasant stream in summer; no strolls in the fields, in spring time, to gather early flowers to present to each other as emblems of their own budding affection; no pleasant drives through shady groves, when the horse goes *so* slow, and the afternoon is *so* warm that it is impossible to return home before night, when the moon will be up to light the road. Here there are no pleasant evenings passed in each other's society, to study character and disposition and absorb the pleasant emanations of each other's presence, when the eyes speak volumes though the tongue be silent; no sweet good-bys at the door-step, away from ma's searching eyes, when a sly and gentle pressure of the hand is given and received in token of that affection which is as deep as it is silent. These little maneuverings and heart episodes are strangers in all the land of New Mexico in connection with the *business* of marrying and giving in marriage. The accommodating parents relieve the young people of all these burdens. A girl can scarcely put her head outside the door without an old woman tagging after her to stand guard over her heart.

The old Spanish custom is still adhered to. In the first place all proposals of marriage are made to the father, or, if he be dead, to the mother, who is supposed to be the rightful keeper of the daughter's affection. If a lad "falls in love" he unbosoms his troubled soul to his father, who thereupon writes a plain, cold business note to the father of the young lady, and without more ado asks the hand of his daughter in marriage for his son. The matter is then duly considered by the parents of the young lady; and if the match is viewed as an advantageous one, in nine cases out of ten the proposal is accepted without consulting the wishes of the daughter, who, as a dutiful child, is presumed, as a matter of course, to

do just as pa wishes. It is beneath the pride of a Spaniard to regard the inclination or preference of the child in such matters, and, if *he* is pleased with the proposed alliance, that is deemed all-sufficient. The length of time given the parents to sit in council over the matter is generally a month, at the end of which time the affair is concluded and an answer is given in due form. It is very seldom that a young lady thinks seriously of matrimony unless it is proposed by the father, and it sometimes happens that the parties have never met until the day of marriage.

Per contra, there are some advantages in this system of wooing and marrying compared with the usual Yankee style. The young lady is saved a deal of trouble and anxiety, to say nothing of the jealousy, which, under our system, in spite of all she can do, will now and then creep into the heart. She is relieved of the necessity of always being "fixed up" in proper trim in order to receive her lover should he come at an unexpected hour. And then, under the Spanish *regime*, there are none of the heart-burnings and uncertainties as to whether her love is returned, as is often experienced under our system. There is no time lost in rides and walks, and expensive outfits for occasions; no sleep lost in thinking and planing, not to mention also a cause for lawsuits, for damages resulting from a broken heart, etc. For the lad it saves even more trouble than for the lass. It economizes even his breath, which is thus not wasted in long-drawn sighs, and last, though not least, it is a great blessing to hired horses. Even the fiery ordeal of "popping the question," the greatest bugbear of all, is dispensed with!

BENCH AND BAR.

The history of the bench of New Mexico, may be said to commence with the following notice, issued by General Kearny on September 22, 1846,—only four days after the occupation of Santa Fe. It was printed on a little sheet only six and one-half by eight and

one-half inches in size, the first half occupied by the Spanish "Aviso," and the remainder by the following, in English:

NOTICE.

Being duly authorized by the President of the United States of America, I hereby make the following appointments for the Government of New Mexico, a Territory of the United States; the officers thus appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Charles Bent to be Governor.

Donaciano Vigil, Sec. of Territory.

Richard Dallam, Marshall.

Francis P. Blair, U. S. D. At'y.

Charles Blummer, Treasurer.

Eugene Leitensdorfer, Aud. of Pub. Acc.

Joal Houghton, Antonio Jose Otero, Charles Beaubien, to be Judges of "the Superior Court."

Given at Santa Fe, the Capitol of the Territory of New Mexico, this 22d day of September, 1846, and in the 71st year of the Independence of the United States.

S. W. KEARNY,

Brig. General U. S. Army.

The haste with which this historic document was printed is evident from the fact that no less than four mistakes occur in the spelling of the names of the officials.

Simultaneously with the issuance of this decree, the celebrated "Kearny code" was promulgated. This is one of the most extraordinary documents ever produced when the circumstances of its construction are considered.

As soon as it was evident that the United States would soon be in possession of New Mexico it became apparent that one of the most important and yet difficult and delicate tasks which had to be performed was with regard to the civil law to be observed and enforced under the new *regime*. This, of course, required immediate action, and General Kearny committed the work of preparing a code to Colonel A. W. Doniphan and Willard P. Hall, of the Missouri volunteers. Just as this work was being completed, and while he was actually engaged in a room in the Palace in transcrib-

ing part of the laws, Mr. Hall received the intelligence of his election as a member of Congress from the district in Missouri in which he resided. As preliminary to the work the general directed a translation to be made of all the laws and decrees found in the official archives at Santa Fe,—a work which was rapidly accomplished by Captain David Waldo (the uncle of Hon. Henry L. Waldo, afterwards chief justice of New Mexico). This code, much of which has remained as the law of the Territory for nearly fifty years, contained a bill of rights quite similar to those in many of the States, proclaiming the broadest principles of liberty, and was made up largely from Missouri statutes and existing Mexican laws. It was to be promulgated in both Spanish and English, and the labor of translation was confided to Captain Waldo, whose varied accomplishments and scholarship were frequently of much value in similar matters. Considerable difficulty was experienced in printing the work, the only press in the Territory being a small one which had been used by the former government in printing proclamations, public notices, manifestoes, etc. The type was worn, and ink and other materials difficult to obtain; but finally the work was accomplished. The type being Spanish, and consequently containing no w, we are told that whenever that letter occurred in the book the compositor had to substitute two v's. This "Kearny code" was promulgated on September 22d, and took effect immediately.

Thus on one and the same day a complete set of new laws, to take the place of all the Spanish system which had existed for over 250 years, was proclaimed; and the officers to enforce those laws were appointed.

Our interest is with the three men named as judges of the Supreme Court. They were all residents of the Territory and stood high in the estimation of the people. It was a very important matter, at that critical period, when a new government was being established among people whose prejudices had been excited by every kind of misrepresentation against the invaders, that the officers selected to enforce the

new laws should possess the confidence of the old population; and the tact and good judgment of General Kearny are nowhere more evident than in his selection of these judges. The population of New Mexico was mainly Spanish, but there was a considerable admixture of French, mainly from St. Louis. To them was now added the new American element.

In the formation of the Supreme Court all these nationalities were represented: the Spanish by Judge Otero, the French by Judge Beaubien and the Anglo-American by Judge Houghton. That the selections gave at least reasonable satisfaction is evident from the fact that no change was made until it became necessary by the entire alteration of the system after the regular organization of New Mexico as a Territory. As these judges will always head the column of the judiciary of New Mexico, it may be interesting to say something of their lives and character.

Joab Houghton was born in the year 1811, in the State of New York, and grew to manhood in that State. He received a common-school as well as a collegiate education. He was by profession a civil engineer. When thirty-three years of age he came to New Mexico, and in the year 1845 was appointed United States consul at Santa Fe. About the same time he engaged in merchandising with a man by the name of Leitensdorfer, and from 1846 to 1848 theirs was one of the leading mercantile houses west of the Missouri river. The firm had its store on the corner of what was known as the Galisteo road and the present San Francisco street. After his appointment by General Kearny, Judge Houghton held his first term of court for Santa Fe county in December, A. D. 1846, and continued to hold court at the regularly appointed terms up to his retirement from the bench in 1852. He was not educated to the bar, and the records of his court from 1846 to 1850 clearly demonstrate, from the crude manner in which the entries are made, and from the decidedly peculiar and irregular method of entering up or-

ders, judgments and decrees, that Judge Houghton's experience in dispensing justice in those turbulent and troublous times was anything but satisfactory, either to himself or to litigants.

During the war of the rebellion, he was a staunch Union man, asserting his sentiments when it required nerve to maintain his patriotism. In 1862 Judge Houghton was an acting United States district attorney, and as such drew several indictments for treason against prominent citizens. In the year 1865, when Judge Houghton was again appointed to the bench, he was assigned to the Third Judicial District, and while officiating as Judge had before him various suits brought under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, authorizing the confiscation of property in certain cases. By his rulings in these cases Judge Houghton laid himself open to the severest criticism, much of which was brought about through his lack of legal knowledge. The "New Mexican," of December 15, 1865, says: "It is now clear that Judge Houghton is wanting in all the essentials necessary to a speedy and satisfactory administration of justice, and his appointment to the bench is but another evidence that those not bred in the law should not be intrusted with its administration."

His court was called a "prize court;" and so great was the indignation in certain quarters against the judge, the United States attorney and the marshal, that on December 5, 1865, they were denounced to their faces as unmitigated scoundrels. It is impossible now to realize how overwhelming was the excitement and prejudice of those days. The exercise of calm judgment seems to have been almost an impossibility. In his two official terms Judge Houghton appears to have filed but one written opinion: that was in the case of Archibeque v. Miera, in 1869. In that year he was succeeded by Judge Bergen, appointed by President Grant.

After his retirement from the bench Judge Houghton practiced law and lived in Santa Fe until February, 1876. He drew the original

plans of the capitol, which was commenced by the United States Government before the war, and which twenty-five years afterward was completed as the "Federal building" at Santa Fe.

In 1876 he married a daughter of Captain Shoemaker, military storekeeper and ordinance officer at Fort Union.

Antonio Jose Otero was a native of Valencia county, New Mexico, having been born in the plaza of Valencia on the 13th day of March, 1809. His father's name was Vicente Otero, his mother's maiden name, Gertrudes Chaves. His grandfather was Don Pedro Otero, who came to Santa Fe about the year 1776, and afterward moved to Valencia. Judge Otero lived at Peralta, in the county of Valencia, when the Americans took possession of New Mexico, and was 35 years old when Kearny made him judge. He presided over the third circuit court, which at that time comprised everything south of Santa Fe and all of what is now the Territory of Arizona. He was a man of large views and commanding influence, and was held in high esteem by those who knew him personally.

He received a portion of his education at Laguna, New Mexico, where he was taught by Father Penol, a Franciscan friar. He also studied with one of New Mexico's most celebrated citizens, the eminent Father Jose Antonio Martinez, of Taos. Judge Otero was endowed by nature with fine intellectual powers, all of which were developed and strengthened by a discipline which enabled him to comprehend readily and accurately the important questions demanding his attention in after years.

On the whole, viewed from any standpoint, Judge Otero seems to have given far greater satisfaction than did Judge Houghton. He was an excellent man, and a just and impartial judge. He died in 1870, about sixty-one years of age, honored and respected by all. Though the population of New Mexico is so largely Spanish, Judge Otero is the only man of Spanish origin who ever held a place in the Supreme Court of this Territory.

Charles Beaubien, the third member of

the court, had come to New Mexico as early as 1822, and settled at Taos. In 1826 he married Pabla Valdez, a sister of Don Pedro Valdez, a well-known citizen of the Territory. He was widely known and highly respected. In the court he seems to have had no desire to be conspicuous, and he did not write a single opinion. He was one of the two persons to whom the celebrated "Beaubien and Miranda Grant," afterward more widely known as the "Maxwell Grant," was conceded, January 11, 1841. This immense tract embraces, over 1,800,000 acres, lying principally in New Mexico, but partly in Colorado, and is the largest area of land ever owned by a single individual or corporation in the United States.

Judge Beaubien was the father of Narciso Beaubien, who was killed at the time of the Taos revolt, January 14, 1847; of Pablo Beaubien, who is still living at Fort Sumner, and of five daughters, all of whom married prominent citizens. One of them, Maria de la Luz, became the wife of Lucien B. Maxwell, and it was in this way that the latter ultimately became the owner of the grant which has given celebrity to his name.

Judge Beaubien was a French-Canadian by birth, having been born at St. Nicolet, Canada, in 1796. He died at Taos, where he had lived for forty years, in 1862.

Such were the judges who introduced the administration of law according to the American system into the newly-acquired territory of New Mexico.

It was a peculiar transitional condition of society from the Mexican to the American in nationality, from the Spanish to the English in language. There was grave doubt as to the boundary line between the powers of the civil officials, including the courts, and those of the army officers, of whom the military governor was chief. This rendered the duties of the judges peculiarly delicate and difficult. To maintain their own official dignity and yet not come into a conflict with the military authorities,—in which case the rule that "might makes right" would very likely have prevailed,

—was no easy task, and required a moderation and tact not commonly found. Taken altogether, the judicial officials performed their peculiar duties wisely and well, and opened with as little friction as possible the new *regime* in the old province of the "Conquistadores."

Those who were in the practice from the beginning of the court established by Kearny were few in number, and all of them, with possibly one exception, were officers or soldiers or volunteers in the American army, who had studied law before being called away by the excitement of the war. They were: James H. Quinn (called Santiago Quinn in New Mexico), William Z. Angney, Murray F. Tuley, Theodore D. Wheaton, Hugh N. Smith, Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Palmer J. Pillan. There was also a Captain Chouteau, who was admitted to the bar, but seldom, if ever, practiced.

The judicial history of New Mexico may be divided into three epochs:

The first is that which has been already referred to under the Kearny code, and before the passage of the act in 1850 which gave to New Mexico a regular "Territorial" government.

The second epoch extends from 1850 to the opening of the Territory to new immigration and influence by the coming of the first railroad in 1879.

The third epoch commences at the latter date and includes all the period to the present.

During the second, which covers nearly thirty years, communication with the outside world was slow and difficult; there were no telegraphs or means of rapid travel. It required at least thirty days for a letter to reach the older portions of the country. Newspapers were few and usually were strong party or personal organs, scarcely calculated to build up a high and impartial sentiment. The judges laboriously journeyed from county to county, followed by the court officers, attorneys, litigants and witnesses. They were largely a law unto themselves, some of them holding court in a very injudicial fashion, and indulging in practices which would scarcely be con-

sidered dignified or proper in localities where public opinion holds stronger sway. There are many odd anecdotes regarding events that occurred in the courts of those days which are still current. The war came in the middle of this period and brought with it sharp divisions and animosities. It also brought many new men, some from the East, and others who crossed from the Pacific in the celebrated "California column," and who a little later became prominent at the bar and in other walks of life. This period embraced the contests of cattlemen and cowboys, culminating in the so-called Lincoln county war, which found a kind of counterpart in the north in the outrages and murders which made Cimarron and Colfax county notorious for some years. All these things gave rise to litigation, both civil and criminal, in which large bodies of the people arrayed themselves as bitter partisans.

During this period appeals to the Supreme Court of the Territory were comparatively few, except from the First Judicial District, as the expense of sending counsel from the other districts to Santa Fe was too great to be afforded, except in important cases.

The Territory continued during all these thirty years, and for ten years after, to be divided into three districts, corresponding to the three judges of the Supreme Court, and the chief justice always resided at Santa Fe, where the Supreme Court sessions were held. From 1846 to 1860 the districts were divided as follows:

First District: The counties of Santa Fe, San Miguel and Santa Ana. Court held at Santa Fe.

Second District: The counties of Bernalillo and Valencia, and, as soon as organized, the counties also of Socorro, Donna Ana and Arizona. Court held at Albuquerque,—sometimes, under special order of the court, at Socorro.

Third District: The counties of Taos and Rio Arriba. Court held at Fernandez de Taos.

In 1860 a new distribution of districts took place, the southern part of the Territory hav-

ing meanwhile increased in population and business importance. Under this, the great bulk of business was thrown into the First District, which covered all the northern half of the Territory, and embraced seven counties until the extinction of Santa Ana county, and afterward six, thus necessitating a great amount of travel on the part of the judge.

The courts in this district were arranged to take place in succession, forming a regular circuit, so that the court officers and lawyers could start from Santa Fe and proceed in turn to San Miguel, Mora and Colfax, crossing the Rocky mountains to Taos and thence proceeding down the west side to Rio Arriba and back to Santa Fe, the whole circuit occupying a little less than three months. The courts of the other districts were arranged so as not to interfere with this circuit, but to follow it in such order that the lawyers, nearly all of whom lived at Santa Fe, could attend all the courts of the Territory.

Under the new arrangement of districts in 1860, the counties were divided as follows:

First District: Counties of Santa Fe, Santa Ana, San Miguel, Mora, Colfax, Taos and Rio Arriba.

Second District: Bernalillo, Valencia, and Socorro.

Third District: Donna Ana, Grant and Lincoln.

During these first two epochs, down to the entrance of the railroad into Las Vegas in July, 1879, the number of opinions delivered by the judge was very limited. In fact, during the entire thirty-three years before that date, all of the opinions rendered by the Supreme Court, when put together, make exactly one volume! New Mexico Reports, Vol. I, contains reports of eighty-one cases, in which eighty-four opinions were rendered, commencing in 1852 and running to 1879. In 1852 two cases are reported; in 1853, ten; in 1854, three; in 1855, two; in 1856, none. Even in the later years the opinions rendered are very few. In 1875 there is one; in 1876, one; in 1877 and 1878, none at all; in 1879, three.

Several of the judges never wrote any opinion at all; several others only one during their terms of office.

The only judge who showed a special desire to make his views matter of record was Judge Benedict, whose reported opinions number twenty-two. Judge H. L. Johnson follows with thirteen; Judge Bristol with eleven; and Judges Watts and Deavenport with seven each. We have five for Judge Waters, four each for Judges Brocchus and Boone, two apiece from Judges Baker, Hubbell and Palen, and just one each from Judges Mower, Knapp, Slough, Houghton and Parks.

Judge Watts and Judge Benedict both enjoyed historical research, and some of their opinions which involve matters of that character are of much interest outside of their legal value. It is to be regretted that in those days, when time was plentiful and business comparatively light, more of these essays on historical points relative to the Pueblo Indians and the aboriginal and Spanish customs were not prepared.

In no one respect, perhaps, does the contrast between the epochs referred to,—between the old and the new,—show itself more plainly than in this matter of judicial opinions. As before stated the first volume of New Mexico Reports contains all that were delivered in the thirty-three years from 1847 to 1880. The whole of Vol. II, with the exception of six cases, is taken up by the opinions rendered in the three years 1880, 1881 and 1882, when the Supreme Court was composed of Chief Justice Prince and Associate Justices Bristol and Parks.

THE CHIEF JUSTICES,

From the beginning until 1879, were the following, they being also Judges of the First Judicial District:

1846: Joab Houghton (Kearney Court).

1851: Grafton Baker (under Territorial government).

1853: J. J. Deavenport.

1858: Kirby Benedict.

1866: John P. Slough (killed while in office).

1868: John S. Watts.

1869: Joseph G. Palen (died in office).

1876: Henry L. Waldo.

1878: Charles McCandless.

1879: L. Bradford Prince.

The Judges of the Second District were:

1846: Antonio J. Otero (Kearny Court).

1851: John S. Watts (Territorial).

1854: Perry E. Brocchus.

1859: W. F. Boone.

1861: Sidney A. Hubbell.

1867: Perry E. Brocchus.

1869: Hezekiah S. Johnson.

1876: John I. Redick.

1877: Samuel B. McLin (not confirmed).

1878: Samuel C. Parks.

Those of the Third District were:

District in North, Court at Taos.

1846: Charles Beaubien (Kearny Court).

1851: Horace Mower.

1853: Kirby Benedict.

1858: W. G. Blackwood.

District in South—Donna Ana, Lincoln and Grant.

1861: Joseph G. Knapp.

1865: Joab Houghton.

1869: Abraham Bergen.

1870: Benjamin J. Waters.

1871: D. B. Johnson.

1872: Warren Bristol.

The court officers during the same period were:

ATTORNEY GENERALS OF TERRITORY.

1846: Hugh N. Smith.

1848: Elias P. Smith (U. S. Atty. in 1851).

1852: Henry C. Johnson.

1852: Merrill Ashurst.

1854: Theodore D. Wheaton.

1858: Richard H. Tompkins (U. S. Atty. 1858).

1859: Hugh N. Smith (died in office).

1860: Spruce M. Baird.

1860: Richard H. Tompkins (reappointed 1861).

1862: Charles P. Clever.

1862: Stephen B. Elkins.

1863: Charles P. Clever (resigned).

1867: Merrill Ashurst.

1869: Thomas B. Catron (U. S. Atty. 1872).

1872: Thomas F. Conway.

1872: William Breeden (resigned 1878).

1878: Henry L. Waldo.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

1846: Frank P. Black, Jr.

1847: Hugh N. Smith.

(No U. S. Atty. 1848 to 1851).

1851: Elias P. West.

1853: W. H. H. Davis.

1855: Wm. Claude Jones.

1858: R. H. Tompkins.

1860: Theodore D. Wheaton.

1861: Stephen B. Elkins.

1871: S. M. Ashenfelter.

1872; Thomas B. Catron.

1878: Sidney M. Barnes.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1847: James M. Giddings.

1854: Louis D. Sheets.

1856: Augustine DeMarle.

1859: Samuel Ellison.

1866: William M. Gwynne.

1867: Peter Connelly.

1868: Samuel Ellison.

1869: William Breeden.

1873: Rufus J. Palen.

1877: John H. Thompson.

U. S. MARSHALS.

1846: Richard Dallam.

1831: John G. Jones.

1853: Charles L. Rumley.

1854: Charles H. Merritt.

1856: Charles Blummer.

- 1858: Charles P. Clever.
- 1861: Abram Cutler.
- 1866: John Pratt.
- 1876: John Sherman, Jr.

The following brief sketches of some of those who occupied the position of chief justice during this period give some idea of the condition of the Territory, and of the circumstances surrounding them, as well as of the characters and careers of the judges themselves.

Judge Benedict was born in Connecticut, in 1811, and was consequently forty-two years old when he was appointed associate justice of New Mexico by President Pierce in 1853. He had passed all of his adult life to that time in Illinois, where he was a distinguished member of the bar and a friend of both Douglas and Lincoln. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability and his integrity was never questioned. Literary pursuits had an especial charm for him, and this characteristic has a lasting memorial in some of his judicial opinions, which assume the form of essays, in the first volume of New Mexico Reports.

On arriving in New Mexico he was assigned to the old Third District, then consisting only of the counties of Taos and Rio Arriba, with headquarters at Taos. Here he continued as judge for five years, at the end of which he was appointed chief justice, and removed to Santa Fe, having the First District as his circuit. In 1860 his old counties of Taos and Rio Arriba were added to that district, so again came under his judicial control. It was in Taos that he delivered the famous sentence of death, which will probably survive all of his more elaborate utterances or writings. It is so characteristic that we insert it entire, as repeated by one who was present in court at the time.

Jose Maria Martin had been convicted of murder in the district court held at Taos, and the crime was shown to be of a very aggravated nature and without provocation. The judge evidently concurred in the verdict as fully as if he had been a member of the jury. When the time for sentence arrived the

prisoner was brought before the judge, who addressed him as follows: "Jose Maria Martin, stand up. Jose Maria Martin, you have been indicted, tried and convicted, by a jury of your countrymen, of the crime of murder, and the court is now about to pass upon you the dread sentence of the law. As a usual thing, Jose Maria Martin, it is a painful duty for the judge of a court of justice to pronounce upon a human being the sentence of death. There is something horrible about it, and the mind of the court naturally revolts from the performance of such a duty. Happily, however, your case is relieved of all such unpleasant features and the court takes positive delight in sentencing you to death!

"You are a young man, Jose Maria Martin; apparently of good physical condition and robust health. Ordinarily you might have looked forward to many years of life, and the court has no doubt you have, and have expected to die at a green old age; but you are about to be cut off in consequence of your own act. Jose Maria Martin, it is now the spring-time, in a little while the grass will be springing up green in these beautiful valleys and on these broad mesas and mountain sides flowers will be blooming; birds will be singing their sweet carols, and nature will be putting on her most gorgeous and her most attractive robes, and life will be pleasant and men will want to stay, but none of this for you, Jose Maria Martin; the flowers will not bloom for you, Jose Maria Martin; the birds will not carol for you, Jose Maria Martin; when these things come to gladden the senses of men, you will be occupying a space about six by two beneath the sod, and the green grass and those beautiful flowers will be growing above your lowly head.

"The sentence of the court is that you be taken from this place to the county jail; that you be there kept safely and securely confined, in the custody of the sheriff, until the day appointed for your execution. (Be very careful, Mr. Sheriff, that he have no opportunity to escape and that you have him at the appointed

place at the appointed time.) That you be so kept, Jose Maria Martin, until—(Mr. Clerk, on what day of the month does Friday about two weeks from this time come? 'March 22d, Your Honor.')

Very well,—until Friday, the 22nd day of March, when you will be taken by the sheriff from your place of confinement to some safe and convenient spot within the county (that is, in your discretion, Mr. Sheriff, you are only confined to the limits of this county), and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and, the court was about to add, Jose Maria Martin, 'may God have mercy on your soul,' but the court will not assume the responsibility of asking an All-wise Providence to do that which a jury of your peers has refused to do. The Lord couldn't have mercy on your soul! However, if you affect any religious belief, or are connected with any religious organization, it might be well for you to send for your priest or your minister and get from him,—well,—such consolation as you can; but the court advises you to place no reliance upon anything of that kind! Mr. Sheriff, remove the prisoner."

The anecdotes related of Judge Benedict would fill a volume, and they well illustrate the character of the times as well as of the man.

After the appointment of Judge Slough to succeed him, in 1866, Judge Benedict became irritable and morose, and seemed to consider that the position which he had held for thirteen years belonged to him, and that any one else who assumed it was a kind of interloper, and was doing him a personal wrong. This feeling coupled with the effect of too great an indulgence in stimulants, caused frequent difficulties in his intercourse with the courts, and led to his ultimately being suspended from practice. This occurred at the annual session of the Supreme Court in 1871. He made several demands to be reinstated, unaccompanied by any apology, but finally, finding that course of procedure unavailing, he tendered an apology and explanation and requested resto-

ration. He no doubt expected that this would be granted without further ceremony, but the court referred the application to a committee consisting of Judge Hubbell, Judge Houghton and Colonel Breeden, "to report whether the habits and character of Kirby Benedict are such as to make him a fit person to practice in this court." Chagrined at this action, Judge Benedict withdrew his application and soon after died.

Judge Slough's career as Chief Justice was comparatively brief, and he is the only high official thus far in the history of New Mexico who has met a violent death during his term of office.

His first connection with New Mexico was one which will ever be remembered, and specially endeared him to the loyal people of the Territory. When the rebel army from Texas had possession of Santa Fe and was about to start on its way to Fort Union to take possession of the vast stores accumulated there, and thence northerly to cut off the Pacific slope from communication with the remainder of the country, it was the First Regiment of Colorado volunteers, commanded by Colonel John P. Slough, that came to the relief of New Mexico.

They left Denver in February, 1862, and on March 7 arrived at the foot of the Raton Pass. By rapid marching the vanguard succeeded in getting to Fort Union on March 11, and the entire regiment on March 13. This was of great importance, as it was known that the Texans were on the march, and none knew how soon they might arrive. Here the Colorado volunteers were joined by some regular troops and New Mexico volunteers, so that the total force under Colonel Slough amounted to 1,342 men. Pressing on again, they encamped at Bernal Spring on the 24th, and soon after met and turned back the forces of the invaders at the battle of Glorieta or Pigeon's Ranch. Therefore, when Colonel Slough was appointed Chief Justice, in 1866, he naturally met with a very hearty welcome from the people. At the Supreme Court session in 1867 he wrote one of the three opinions that were rendered,

and during that year he announced an important decision declaring the Pueblo Indians to be citizens of the United States.

On Sunday, the 15th day of December, 1867, Chief Justice Slough was shot and killed in the office of the Fonda (now the Exchange) hotel, at the corner of the plaza in Santa Fe, by Captain William L. Rynerson, then a member of the legislature from Donna Ana county.

Judge Watts occupied a conspicuous position in New-Mexican affairs for a long series of years. He was originally a citizen of Indiana, where he won an excellent reputation at the bar. In 1851 he was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court by President Fillmore, when the regular Territorial government was organized, and was assigned to the Second District, with headquarters at Albuquerque. Here he continued in office until superseded by Judge Brocchus, appointed by President Pierce, in 1854. Soon afterward he removed to Santa Fe and engaged in the active practice of the law. When Abraham Lincoln became president, Judge Watts had large influence with the administration and succeeded in securing the appointment of Henry Connelly as governor and Miguel A. Otero as secretary. The people became convinced that he could be of more service to the Territory than any one else, as delegate, and at the election, in 1861, he was elected to Congress by a sort of unanimous consent, without any regular opposing candidate. In every position he was a man of great industry and perseverance, and he carried those qualities with him to Washington, where he made a reputation for his active presentation of the interests of New Mexico. He was not a candidate for re-election, but resumed the practice of his profession until appointed Chief Justice early in 1868, after the death of Judge Slough. In this position his official term was not of great length, as Judge Palen was appointed soon after the accession of General Grant to the presidency. Thereupon he again resumed his profession, and was an important factor in all New-Mexican affairs

until about 1875, when he returned to Indiana and soon after died.

Judge Palen was born in the year 1812, in Palenville, Greene county, New York, of old Knickerbocker stock. He was educated at local schools and at Harvard and Amherst Colleges. He afterward studied law with the celebrated Ambrose L. Jordan, and for a number of years practiced in the city of Hudson. When the Republicans came into power in 1861 he was made postmaster of that city, and continued in that office until he was appointed Chief Justice of New Mexico, on April 15, 1869. He was re-appointed March 20, 1873, and occupied the position until his death on December 21, 1875.

Judge Palen was a man of strong characteristics, and left his impress on everything with which he came in contact. His instincts were high and noble, and he was uncompromising in carrying his ideas of right into effect. He had no patience with looseness of character or laxity in manners. He always fully sustained the dignity of the court, and he exacted proper respect to his high office from everyone. No breath of slander ever assailed his private character. He was an incorruptible and enlightened judge, a fearless man and an exemplary citizen. His death was a loss to the Territory which was felt by every New Mexican.

Judge Waldo was born in Jackson county, Missouri, in January, 1844; he was educated in that State, and at the age of eighteen started across the plains for a new home in California. There he studied law with Judge Farley, afterward United States Senator, and was admitted to the bar, and shortly thereafter was elected district attorney for Amador county.

On account of the health of his wife he returned to Kansas City in 1872, and was practicing there when Stephen B. Elkins, on his election to Congress, sent for him to take charge of his legal business at Santa Fe. That was in 1874. In the subsequent year Waldo formed a partnership with Colonel William

Breeden. On the death of Judge Palen, through the influence of Elkins, Breeden and other Republicans, President Grant appointed him Chief Justice.

When accepting the office Judge Waldo told his friends that he only intended to hold it for two years, and true to that idea he resigned in 1878, although his judicial career was very satisfactory to the people. At about the same time Colonel Breeden resigned as attorney general of the Territory, and Judge Waldo was immediately appointed to that office by Governor Axtell. These appointments were the more complimentary, as in both cases they came from Republican executives, while Judge Waldo has always been a Democrat and stands high in the councils of that party. The term for which Judge Waldo was appointed expired by limitation at the end of the next session of the legislature, but he was continued in the discharge of the duties of public prosecutor, by temporary appointments, and as acting attorney general by Judge Prince. From the time of the entrance of the railroad into New Mexico, Judge Waldo has been general solicitor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company in the Territory, and has consequently declined general legal business. No one stands higher in the profession or among the people than he.

The judicial career of Judge McCandless was exceedingly short, being confined to a single term of court. He was appointed from Pennsylvania, as chief justice, by President Hayes, early in 1878. On arriving in the Territory he presided at the summer term of court at Santa Fe and then was called by urgent business to return to the East. He was a man of large ability and great decision of character, and conducted the business of the court with much vigor. But he never returned, and tendered his resignation soon after reaching Pennsylvania.

A biography of Chief Justice Prince appears in another part of this volume. As a judicial officer he was characterized by executive ability and untiring energy, which cleared the dockets

and kept them clear, although it might be necessary to open court every morning at 9 and hold evening sessions every night; by an impartiality which had not always been manifested before in the selection of jurors; and a jealous regard for the rights, time and convenience of the people when they seemed to be disregarded or infringed upon.

No term of court was ever postponed or allowed to lapse during his term of office; and one of the notable events of his service was the holding of a court in Rio Arriba county without the aid of a lawyer except the clerk. In that case the county seat had been changed from Plaza del Alcalde to Tierra Amarilla, which was far distant from the center of population and from the main thoroughfares. The journey required two or three days and was over bad roads. So the lawyers urged that no court should be held there; but the judge answered that it was his duty to go, no matter at what inconvenience. Then they agreed not to attend, so that no business could be transacted. The judge and clerk proceeded by themselves, the court was opened and juries empaneled. Mr. F. M. Clancy, the clerk, who was a member of the bar, was appointed prosecuting officer, and the judge informed the people that he would try all the cases that were ready, and that parties could appear and try their cases in person. The result was that more suits were disposed of than had been tried in that county in over five years before, and the term was in every way satisfactory. At the next term the lawyers were all in attendance!

Judge Prince's period of service embraced the time of the coming of the railroad, when the business, civil and criminal, was very large; and during one single circuit he tried no less than seven murder cases. He introduced many modern improvements, such as stenographers and printed dockets.

In 1882, for business reasons, he resigned, in May, but remained in office until he swore in his successor, George Axtell, at the Las Vegas court in August. The following extracts from his letter of resignation will give some

idea of the condition of legal business at that time:

"You are, perhaps, aware of the circumstances under which I came here; that I accepted the position only after twice declining it, and at the repeated solicitation of the president, secretary of state and attorney general, who were anxious to have some one appointed that would clear up the large amount of accumulated business, and had no affiliation with any of the conflicting interests represented in the litigation of the Territory, and who were kind enough to think that I could accomplish what was required.

"While the position has been in almost all respects an interesting and pleasant one, yet I have been obliged to recollect, in justice to others as well as myself, that after a protracted legislative service in the East, I could not well afford to give more of the best years of my life to a public position whose salary allowed of no provision for the future.

"I had therefore intended to tender my resignation at the close of last year, but the pendency just then of an effort to displace me by certain persons who needed a partial and subservient judge in order to carry out their plans, made such resignation then practically impossible. I have waited therefore until that effort passed, and until I felt that no public interest would be injured by the resignation.

"The Court calendars have been cleared of the accumulated business; no less than 1,184 civil and 1,483 criminal cases having been finally disposed of during the seven circuits which I have held. The critical period surrounding the coming of the first railroads is ended, and good order and prosperity everywhere prevail."

THE BAR.

Turning our attention now to the practitioners, we find that what may be called the first generation of them comprised Hugh N. Smith, Elias P. West, Henry C. Johnson, Merrill Ashurst, Theodore D. Wheaton, Richard H. Tompkins, John E. Garey, William B.

Angney, James H. Quinn, Palmer J. Pillan, Spruce M. Baird, W. H. Henrie, Mr. Hopkins, etc.

Others some time after became prominent, as Charles P. Clever, Sidney A. Hubbell, A. M. Jackson, S. B. Elkins, Thomas B. Catron, H. L. Johnson, Benjamin Stevens, Thomas T. Comday, William Breeden, Henry L. Waldo, John O. Bail, Jose D. Sena, Frank Springer, Melvin W. Mills, William C. Hazledine, John M. Ginn, William T. Thornton, Eugene A. Fiske, Charles H. Gildersleeve, Louis Sulzbacher, L. B. Newcomb, W. O. Lee, J. Francisco Chaves, Wm. L. Rynerson, Albert J. Fountain, Theodore Greiner, etc.

These comprised the most of the bar until the time when the railroad arrived and brought with it a flood of new population and a large number of new lawyers.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion the most active practitioners were Judges Houghton and Watts, and Messrs. Ashurst, Tompkins, Wheaton, Clever, Baird, Henrie, Hubbell, Johnson, Jackson and Greiner. Of these, Messrs. Henrie, Hubbell, Johnson and Greiner lived at Albuquerque, Mr. Wheaton at Ocate and all the remainder at Santa Fe.

The United States courts (as distinguished from the Territorial ones) were, in the earlier days, mostly engaged in the disposition of cases involving questions arising from the annexation to the United States, the status of citizens of Mexican descent, the rights and obligations of the Pueblo Indians, etc.

During and after the Rebellion arose another series of questions naturally occasioned by the war, of confiscation of property, etc. Still later they were chiefly occupied with violations of the internal revenue laws, especially in the sale of liquors or tobacco without a license.

In the "seventies" arose many prosecutions for illegal cutting of timber on the public domain, and during the first Cleveland administration there were a multitude of indictments for offenses connected with the acquisition of the public lands by fraudulent entries, etc.

These failed, with scarcely an exception, to result in convictions, and were finally nearly all abandoned. Succeeding these came hundreds of trials for infractions of the "Edmunds Act," passed by Congress to suppress polygamy in Utah, but which applied equally to all the Territories; and these continue until this writing.

Thus it will be seen that the business of those courts has always consisted of a specialty, which has changed from time to time, but each of which in turn has occupied much time.

Proceeding now to the third epoch, we find a great and sudden change in the character of the courts, the methods of administration, and the classes of business disposed of.

Beginning in 1879, with the coming of the railroad, there was a sudden rush of new population into New Mexico. That which came first,—the set of gamblers, saloon-keepers, robbers and desperadoes, who followed the advance of the railroad, always operating in the town nearest the terminus, and living from the hard-earned money of the laboring men and mechanics who built the road,—was as bad as could be. It would be difficult to imagine a greater aggregation of the criminals of all classes than passed through New Mexico at that time. They first appeared at Otero, near the present Raton, the first station on this side of the Colorado line; then for a year or more they infested Las Vegas; then Lamy was their headquarters; and next they appeared in force at Albuquerque. Altogether they were within the Territory for about two years; and the courts at that time were largely occupied by trials of these men for every conceivable kind of crime. The volume of criminal business then was far greater than it has ever been since.

Following this advance guard came thousands of good citizens to establish themselves in the new land just opened by the railroad to general access. Every kind of business was established: there were booms in real estate, and great activity in building. The fact that the new population was made up generally of those who were before strangers to each other, increased the number of frauds and bad debts,

and consequently litigation, and the enhanced value of real estate caused much to be done in the settlement of titles.

Among the newcomers none were more numerous than the lawyers. They came by scores. At one time there were nineteen in Socorro! Every new village had three or four. As new counties were formed each naturally attracted members of the legal profession to fill county offices and to attend to the local litigation.

In 1887 the people living in the portion of the First District east of the mountains, being the counties of Colfax, Mora and San Miguel, succeeded in having a new judicial district established, consisting of those counties, and a fourth judge of the Supreme Court appointed to have charge of the new district. At that time Judge Long was Chief Justice, and he had his choice, either to remain in the old First District with headquarters at Santa Fe, or to take the new Fourth District with headquarters at Las Vegas. He chose the latter, and the Chief Justiceship has since been attached to the Fourth District.

In 1890 another judge was appointed and another district constituted, making five in all. This was carved out of the old Second and Third Districts, taking Socorro county from the former, and Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties from the latter.

It makes a very long district, extending clear across the Territory from Arizona to Texas, and necessitating a good deal of traveling on the part of the judge. On the other hand it left in the Second District only two counties, Bernalillo and Valencia, the latter with scarcely any business; and there is no travel at all except the short railroad trip from Albuquerque to Los Lunas a couple of times a year.

In 1880, by very active efforts in the legislature, the county seat of Donna Ana was moved from Mesilla to Las Cruces, and this involved the change of the headquarters of the Third Judicial District to the latter place. In 1895

the district headquarters were moved to Silver City.

Soon after the influx of new population, began the building of new and improved court houses. In 1879 there was not a court house worthy of the name in the whole Territory.

In Santa Fe, a corner of the old Palace was used,—a room with no ventilation and only one door. In Las Vegas the room was still worse, being very dark and damp.

In Mora there was a barn-like structure, the second story of which was used as a court room, it being approached by stairs on the outside.

In Colfax there was no court house at all, and some private room had to be rented for each term, none being suitable for the purpose.

In Taos there was a quaint old structure, the vigas or rafters, in the entrance of which had served for hanging various persons through a series of years!

In Rio Arriba there was a room attached to the house built by Louis Clark at Plaza de Alcalde, that was usually rented for the purpose; but the commissioners once provided a kind of dance hall in an adobe building, with no window, and in fact no opening whatever but the door, instead of the usual place.

Beginning in 1880 this was all changed with a rapidity which was surprising. In fact, in the desire for modern improvements several of the counties were far more extravagant than was necessary, and built structures which in size will scarcely be needed for a generation. Grant county was the first to build, and was quickly followed by Donna Ana. San Miguel erected a court house and a jail costing about \$125,000. Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Colfax and others soon followed, and Mora county, which is far from being large and rich, built a magnificent stone structure, at an expense of about \$75,000. At present, no part of the country is better provided with commodious and convenient court houses, containing every modern convenience, than New Mexico.

In 1880 Judge Prince introduced stenog-

raphers in the First District of Santa Fe, and in July, 1881, for the first time the docket of cases was printed for the use of the court and bar. Before that time there had been but one docket, which was a written one and in the hands of the judge. So much of an innovation were these progressive steps that the judge was officially criticized by the governor for the additional expense thus entailed upon the treasury. About the same time the decision was made at Mora that, English being the language of the American people, addresses to the jury must be made in that language unless by consent of the opposing counsel. Prior to that time it had been the custom for the older lawyers, who had lived long in the Territory and were proficient in Spanish, to make their addresses to the jury in that language which gave them a great advantage over the newer comers, who necessarily spoke in English, and whose remarks had to pass through an interpreter to get to the Mexican portion of the jury who did not understand the language used.

During the period now treated of, the bar has been re-enforced by the addition of many lawyers of large ability and extensive learning, who would be considered ornaments to the profession in any State.

Among those previously referred to, the following remain in the practice in the Territory:

Thomas B. Catron, Thomas F. Conway, William Breeden, Henry L. Waldo, John D. Bail, Frank Springer, Melvin W. Mills, William T. Thornton, Eugene A. Fiske, S. B. Newcomb, Albert J. Fountain, J. Francisco Chaves, Charles H. Gildersleeve.

Within the third period that we are now considering, of those above named Mr. Catron has been elected delegate to Congress, Colonel Breeden has been attorney general, Mr. Thornton has been governor, W. D. Lee a judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Fiske United States attorney; Mr. Mills and Judge Newcomb have been district attorneys, and Colonel Chaves, Colonel Fountain, Judge Newcomb, Mr. Springer, Colonel Breeden, Governor

Thornton and others have been prominent in one or the other branch of the legislature. Judge Prince, who was then Chief Justice, has since been governor for four years.

Among those who have come to New Mexico during this period are many who are now leaders at the bar, and it would be invidious to select any for special notice, except as they appear in the lists of officials and in the proceedings of the Bar Association, to which we will refer.

One thing, however, is too true to be left unsaid, and that is that no bar of its size in the country is superior to that of New Mexico. No one who has attended the courts or has heard them speak on public occasions will have a doubt of that. Some of the libraries are of rare size and value. Perhaps this became so on account of the absence of large public libraries, or indeed of any public law library of importance, except the Territorial one at Santa Fe. The library of Hon. T. B. Catron, at Santa Fe, is one of the finest in the whole country,—in fact, it is equaled only by two or three of a private character. With scarcely an exception it contains every report ever published in the United States. The libraries of Mr. Fiske and Mr. Gildersleeve, also of Santa Fe, are exceptionally fine, and so are some of those at Las Vegas and Albuquerque.

To continue our lists of court officials through the period from 1879 to the present time we find the following:—

CHIEF JUSTICES.

1879 (in office), L. Bradford Prince (resigned 1882).

1882, August, Samuel B. Axtell.

1885, June 8, William A. Vincent.

1885, December 9, Elisha V. Long (changed to Fourth District).

1890, March 29, James O'Brien (Fourth District).

1893, November 4, Thomas Smith (Fourth District).

The first three were judges of the First

District and the last three judges of the Fourth District.

JUDGES OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

(After change of Chief Justice).

1887, March 21, Reuben E. Reeves.

1890, August 28, Edward P. Leeds.

1889, April 21, William H. Whiteman (not confirmed).

1894, July 25, Napoleon B. Laughlin.

JUDGES OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

1879 (in office), Samuel C. Parks.

1882, February 13, Joseph Bell (resigned).

1885, April 28, William H. Brincke.

1889, May 2, William D. Lee.

1893, November 11, Needham C. Collier.

JUDGES OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

1879 (in office), Warren Bristol.

1884, November 10, Stephen P. Wilson (suspended).

1885, July 22, William B. Fleming.

1885, November 3, William F. Henderson.

1889, April 1, John R. McFie.

1893, May, Albert B. Fall.

1895, March 1, Gideon D. Bantz.

JUDGES OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

1890, October 21, A. A. Freeman (new District).

1895, January 31, Humphrey B. Hamilton.

The court officers have been as follows:

U. S. ATTORNEYS.

1879, Sidney M. Barnes (in office).

1882, George W. Prichard.

1885, Thomas Smith.

1889, Eugene A. Fiske.

1893, J. B. H. Hemingway.

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

1879, Henry L. Waldo (in office).

1880-82, (Office vacant).

1882, William Breeden.

1889, (Office changed to solicitor general).

Ralph E. Twitchell (acting).

1889, October, Edward L. Bartlett.
1895, January, John P. Victory.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

1879 (in office), John H. Thompson.
1880, May 7, Frank W. Clancy.
1883, July 6, Charles W. Philips.
1886, February 26, Ruel M. Johnson.
1887, June 16, Robert M. Force.
1889, February 1, Summers Burkhart.
1891, January, Harry S. Clancy.
1894, September, Paige B. Otero.
1894, November 8, George L. Wyllys.

U. S. MARSHALS.

1879, John Sherman, Jr. (in office).
1882, A. L. Morrison.
1885, Romulo Martinez.
1889, Trinidad Romero.
1893, Edward L. Hall.

We do not propose to insert sketches of the judges, or even of the Chief Justices, who have acted since the last epoch commenced, in 1879. Most of them are alive, and active in public life, so that words either of praise or blame would be liable to be misconstrued. But of two of them, whose connection with New Mexico began many years ago, each of whom performed distinguished services for the Territory, both judicial and otherwise, and are now dead, it seems proper to insert a brief memorial. We refer to Judge Axtell and Judge Bristol.

Samuel Beach Axtell, governor of Utah, governor of New Mexico, and chief justice of the latter Territory, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, October 14, 1819. Daniel Axtell, the regicide, beheaded under Charles II., was one of his ancestors. His great-grandfather was a major in the Revolution, and his grandfather colonel of a New Jersey regiment in 1812. His father moved to Ohio, settled in Franklin county, and was a farmer, having twelve children.

Samuel studied at Oberlin, supporting himself by manual labor, graduated at the Western Reserve College, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio. He married Adeline S. Williams,

of Summit county, Ohio, September 20, 1840. In the gold excitement he sought his fortune in California, and engaged in practical mining. As soon as counties were organized he was elected district attorney of Amador county, and was twice re-elected.

He removed to San Francisco in 1860, and was elected to Congress in 1866, as a Democrat, and re-elected in 1868. He was a great admirer of General Grant, and united with the Republican party, of which he was ever after a strong supporter.

In 1874 he was appointed governor of Utah, and in the next year was transferred to New Mexico, becoming governor July 30, 1875. In 1876 he was one of the judges at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In the fall of 1878 he was superseded as governor by Gen. Lew. Wallace. In 1882 he was appointed chief justice of New Mexico, and assumed office in August. He resigned in May, 1885. In 1890 he was elected chairman of the Republican Territorial committee, and actively conducted the campaign. He died August 7, 1891, at Morristown, New Jersey, at the residence of his daughter.

Governor Axtell was a man of high principle, with strong opinions, which he held tenaciously. He was absolutely without fear. He was governor of New Mexico in troublous times, during the "Lincoln county war," and much violence in Colfax county; and as he earnestly espoused the side which he considered right in these controversies, he was vigorously opposed by the other. He vetoed the bill to incorporate the Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico, on the ground of illegality as well as impropriety, and while it passed over his veto it was subsequently annulled by Congress.

On the bench he was always anxious to secure substantial justice, and had little patience with precedents which interfered with equity. He insisted on dignity in his court, and fearlessly imprisoned the lawyers and others who resisted its decree in a celebrated mining case. He was always the earnest friend of public schools and of all modern and American ideas.

Warren Bristol, for thirteen years associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, was born at Stafford, Genessee county, New York, March 19, 1823, his parents being natives of Connecticut. He was educated at various institutions in Western New York, and was admitted to the bar at Lockport. Having a desire to move to the West, he decided to settle at Quincy, Illinois, but when on his way there by steamboat from St. Louis he was carried past Quincy by accident, and, as it was the end of the season, was compelled to pass the winter at St. Paul. This changed the course of his life. He determined to settle there, and soon commenced legal practice in Hennepin county, where Minneapolis now stands, and was one of the committee that named that city. He was elected county attorney at the first election, and on removal to Red Wing, was chosen district attorney of Goodhue county, and subsequently probate judge. In 1855 he presided over the first Republican State convention in Minnesota, when the party was organized in that State. On April 20, 1854, he married Louisa C. Armstrong, at Lockport. He served one term in the lower House and twice in the Senate of Minnesota, and in 1864 was a member of the Baltimore convention, which nominated Lincoln and Johnson.

In 1872 he was appointed, by President Grant, associate justice of New Mexico, and reached Mesilla on June 6; and from then till his resignation in 1885 he continued as judge of the Third District, embracing all of the southern part of the Territory, and being as large as all New England. His duties were very arduous, but faithfully performed, and in the Supreme Court he left his impress distinctly on the jurisprudence of New Mexico.

His health becoming impaired, he resigned, but in 1889 consented to serve in the convention to form a constitution for the new State, and was unanimously elected. Though feeble he acted as chairman of the committee on judiciary. He died January 12, 1890. He was a man of strong conviction and high principle, and his long term of judicial service made him

a prominent factor in shaping public sentiment in New Mexico, as he had before done in Minnesota.

The number of lawyers practicing in New Mexico at present (1895) is about one hundred.

At the time of the printing of the first docket of cases to be tried, in July, 1881, the number of members of the bar in the First District was forty-two. Four years afterward, the docket for the August (1885) term contained a list of seventy-two names. This was the high-water mark, so far as numbers of lawyers are concerned. They have since decreased very considerably. The present (1895) number is probably about the same as in 1881.

The first volume of *New Mexico Reports*, printed in 1881, contains a list of all the attorneys practicing in the Supreme Court of the Territory from the annexation to 1881. This contains sixty-one names, twenty-three being of gentlemen who had died or left the Territory, leaving thirty-eight as the number then practicing before that court. It must not be forgotten, however, that a considerable proportion of the members of the bar, especially those living at a distance from the capital, never apply for admission in the Supreme Court.

The latest report of the Bar Association shows that in 1894 there were seventy lawyers connected with that body and residing within the Territory. As a considerable number of members of the profession are not in the Bar Association, we may estimate the entire bar of New Mexico at present to include about one hundred persons. The sketches of a number are given in the biographical section of this volume.

LAND COURT.

This sketch would be very imperfect if it did not include some record of the establishment and work of the Court of Private Land Claims, commonly called the "Land Court."

As is well known, the greater part of the valuable land in New Mexico,—that situated in

the valleys and capable of cultivation, as well as vast tracts of grazing and timber land connected therewith,—is, or is claimed to be, included within the limits of grants of land made by the governments of Spain and Mexico prior to the American occupation.

By the specific provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as well as by the law of nations as held in modern times and civilized communities, a change in sovereignty caused no change in the titles to private property.

Articles VIII and IX of the treaty bear directly on this point, and in the protocol which accompanied the treaty it is stated that, "Conformably to the law of the United States, legitimate titles to every species of property, personal and real, existing in the ceded territories, are those which were legitimate titles under the Mexican laws in California and New Mexico up to the 13th day of May, 1846." The Supreme Court in the *Moreno* case, decided in 1863, said: "These two sovereignties (Spain and Mexico) are the spring-heads of all the land titles in California existing at the time of the cession of that country to the United States. That cession did not impair the rights of private property. They were consecrated by the law of nations and protected by the treaty. A right of any validity before the cession was equally valid afterward."

In order to determine the validity and extent of the land grants in New Mexico, Congress passed an act, on July 22, 1854, which provided that all such claims should be presented to the surveyor general who should investigate the same, and report them to Congress with his recommendation as to their validity or invalidity, Congress reserving to itself the province of finally deciding upon them by direct legislative act.

This plan turned out to be not only unsatisfactory, but entirely impracticable. The volume of business was much too large to be disposed of justly and intelligently by a body like Congress, sitting thousands of miles away.

As long ago as May 29, 1858, the house

committee on private land claims, in reporting in favor of the confirmation of fourteen grants, frankly admitted the utter impracticability of doing justice under the existing law, and based its recommendation on the ground that immediate confirmation, even without proper investigation, was the least of two evils. The report says (Report No. 457, First Session, Thirty-fifth Congress):

"It appears that a number of these claims were before the Committee on Public Lands of the last Congress, but, from some cause, no action was taken thereon by the committee nor by Congress. Those claims, with others since forwarded by the surveyor-general of the Territory, have received the most careful attention your committee could give them; but, in justice to the committee, I must say this examination has been confined entirely to what seemed to be the principal papers in each case, having no time to scrutinize the evidence and the application as made by the surveyor-general of the Spanish and Mexican laws and usages to each of them in detail. Nor will it ever be in the power, hereafter, of any committee of this House to make such an examination as will be entirely satisfactory, should these claims be allowed to accumulate before Congress. * * *

"But for the gross injustice to the people of New Mexico of delaying for an indefinite period action upon their claims, and the certainty that under existing arrangements Congress can never consider them under more favorable circumstances than at this time, your committee would not have been willing to report upon any of these individual claims, for the reason first stated,—want of time to examine fully, and the unknown quantity of land claimed by most of the parties."

Soon after the printing of this report, Congress, on December 22, 1858, passed its first confirmatory act by which it confirmed the titles to five grants (Nos. 2, 5, 7, 11, and 13). The next action was taken June 21, 1860, when thirty-one grants were confirmed at once (Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18,

19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38). The subsequent confirmations were as follows: March 1, 1861, one (No. 43); June 12, 1866, one (No. 40); March 3, 1869, five (Nos. 41, 42, 44, 46, and 47); July 1, 1870, one (No. 48); January 28, 1879, one (No. 64).

So for over thirty years only eight cases had been acted upon, and but one within twenty years! Down to July 1, 1890, 213 grants had been presented to the surveyor general for action; in 162 cases he had taken testimony and made reports to the Interior Department. Previous to 1870 Congress acted on 44 of these cases, during the next decade it acted on only 1, and in 1879 it had not attempted to consider any cases whatever. No reasonable man could expect that Congress would ever again find time to pass upon the remaining 117 grants, reports upon which had been laid before it during the last twenty-five years, and far less on the unknown number that had never yet been presented to the surveyor-general; and so the preposterous plan of having the National Legislature of sixty millions of people, sitting over 2,000 miles away and overwhelmed with other business, adjudicate questions of title involving a knowledge of foreign law, the examination of scores of manuscript documents, and the careful weighing and comparing of evidence, had so signally failed to accomplish its objects that all were forced to admit that its day of usefulness was over.

For nearly twenty years the people of New Mexico used every effort to have some new plan adopted for the adjudication of the grants, which should be speedy, just and effective. Governors drew attention to it in their reports, legislatures adopted memorials and resolutions on the subject; and year after year the Congressional delegate introduced bills for the creation of some new tribunal which should have jurisdiction of the question.

Since the utter inadequacy of this plan had become apparent, it was generally conceded that another must be devised; but differences

of opinions between the two Houses of Congress as to methods of procedure prevented the adoption of any practical system. The House of Representatives several times passed a bill for the creation of a commission somewhat similar to that which existed in California, to settle these titles, only to be met by the objection of the Senate, which insisted that they should be adjudicated by the existing courts. The people of the Territory, while possessing strong opinions as to the best way of meeting the difficulty, were so exceedingly desirous of practical relief that they preferred the adoption of any system, however imperfect, to the existence of none at all.

At length the chief executive of the nation became interested, and the president in the annual message to Congress of December 1, 1889, formally drew the attention of that body to the subject in the following words: "The unsettled state of the title to large bodies of land in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, has greatly retarded the development of these Territories. Provision should be made by law for the prompt trial and final adjustment, before a judicial tribunal or commission, of all claims based upon Mexican grants. It is not just to an intelligent and enterprising people that their peace should be disturbed and their prosperity retarded by these old contentions. I express the hope that the differences of opinion as to the methods may yield to the urgency of the case."

While this recommendation was necessarily brief, it was emphatic and comprehensive; and particularly valuable, as it pointedly alluded to the real cause of the long delay by asking that mere "differences of opinion as to methods may yield to the urgency of the case."

The more extended discussion of this subject in the report of the secretary of the interior, the clearness with which the injustice of the failure of the Government to provide adequate means for adjudication was set forth, and the forcible argument in favor of early action therein contained, could not fail to produce an effect. The whole matter could not

be more concisely summed up than in the sentence: "The present system being ineffective and inadequate in my opinion, the object of this communication is to respectfully suggest, if you approve, that you call the attention of Congress specially to the subject, and urge upon it the necessity of further legislation, so that these grants may be disposed of within a reasonable time."

The meeting of Congress was quickly followed by the introduction of bills for the purpose of establishing a land court, by Hon. Antonio Joseph, the delegate from New Mexico, Hon. James B. McCreary, of Kentucky (H. R. 376, December 18, 1889), and Hon. Charles P. Wickham, of Ohio (H. R. 4613, January 13, 1890), in the House; and by Senator Ransom (December 10, 1889, S. 1042), and Senator Wolcott (December 16, 1889, S. 1321), in the Senate. On April 28, 1890, Mr. Wickham, from the committee on private land claims of the House, as a result of the deliberations of that committee, reported a bill entitled as follows: "H. R. 9798, a bill to establish a United States land court, and to provide for a judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in the Territories of Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico, and in the States of Colorado and Nevada," and on the same day Senator Ransom, chairman of the similar committee of the Senate, reported the bill introduced by himself, and amended by the committee, entitled "A bill to establish a United States land court, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories" (Senate Bill 1042). While these bills differed in details, and also in some important particulars, still they agree in the general principles involved. All recognized, however, the danger which lay in the difficulty of obtaining consideration of the bills in time to secure the passage of some measure by both Houses before the close of the session.

So important was the matter of the settlement of land titles considered that on March 6, 1890, the Territorial bureau of immigration

unanimously passed a resolution, looking to the sending to Washington of a delegation of prominent citizens, to urge action on this subject. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That Governor Prince is hereby earnestly requested to appoint a committee, of which the governor shall be one, to proceed to Washington to urge upon Congress the absolute necessity for the immediate settlement of all questions pertaining to land grants and titles in this Territory, etc.

In pursuance of this a commission of fifty leading citizens was appointed, twenty-five of whom actually proceeded to Washington. The delegation organized by the election of Governor Prince as chairman and Ira M. Bond and George H. Cross as secretaries, secured regular headquarters at 1112 H street, and proceeded systematically to the discharge of its duties. The delegates called on the president, every member of the cabinet, the assistant secretary of the treasury, the commissioner and deputy commissioner of the land office, and the Mexican minister, and had specially satisfactory interviews in relation to land-grant titles with the president, Secretary Noble, and Secretary Blaine. They also were accorded hearings by the Senate committees on Territories, private land claims, and public lands, and by the House committees on Territories, education, private land claims, and irrigation. Everywhere the suggestions of the delegation were well received; and their request to the president that he should still further aid in securing the passage of a bill was so effective that on the 1st of July the president sent to Congress a special message on the subject, accompanied by a copy of correspondence between the Department of State and the Mexican government, and a report from the secretary of the interior. The latter embodied a list of the New-Mexican grants reported by the surveyor general but not acted on by Congress, 111 in number, and containing 6,643,938 acres, which are withdrawn from entry until a final decision is rendered as to their title; and the report itself very clearly set forth the existing

situation and the need of speedy relief. "What is most needed," said the report, "is legislation that will put in motion machinery which, within a reasonable time, would settle finally public and private rights growing out of said claims."

The message of the president urged immediate action by Congress, and concluded as follows: "The entire community where these large claims exist, and all of our people are interested in an early and final settlement of them. No greater incubus can rest upon the energies of a people or the development of a new country than that resulting from unsettled land titles. The necessity for legislation is so evident and so urgent that I venture to express the hope that relief will be given at the present session of Congress."

Fortunately this recommendation had its effect. The differences between the two proposed measures were reconciled, and the amended bill passed just at the close of the Congressional year, receiving the executive approval on the 3d of March, 1891. The Judges were soon after appointed and have proved to be a most fortunate selection. The court was organized at Denver, July 1, 1891, and its first session for the transaction of business in this Territory was opened at Santa Fe, December 1, 1891. Subsequent sessions have been held, commencing March 1, 1892, and August 15, 1892, and semi-annually since that time.

The members of the court are as follows: Hon. Joseph R. Reed, chief justice, Iowa. Associate justices: Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, North Carolina; Hon. Wilbur S. Stone, Colorado; Hon. William W. Murray, Tennessee; Hon. Henry C. Sluss, Kansas; and its officers as follows: Matt. G. Reynolds, United States attorney; James H. Reeder, clerk; Thomas B. Baldwin, deputy clerk for Colorado; Ireneo L. Chavez, deputy clerk for New Mexico; Eusebio Chacon, interpreter; Luman F. Parker, stenographer, and Edward L. Hall, marshal.

From the first, the court gained the entire confidence of the people. It was evident that the judges came to the performance of their

duties with no prejudices to overcome, but with a single purpose to do what was just and right as between the claimants and the government. While no fraud can well escape the scrutiny of the United States attorney and the careful attention of the court, yet where good faith was evident there has been no desire manifested unduly to magnify technicalities which might deprive citizens of the lands which have been the homes of their ancestors for generations.

Already the court has acted on a large number of cases, and thus, under its administration, the titles which have heretofore been uncertain are becoming settled, and those difficulties which have hitherto prevented the investment of capital in New Mexico real estate are rapidly disappearing.

We will conclude this sketch of the bench and bar of New Mexico with some account of the Territorial Bar Association and a condensed epitome of their proceedings, because since its formation it has become the recognized representative of all the lawyers in New Mexico, and also because its proceedings show the trend of sentiment in the legal fraternity regarding the various questions of the day which most concern them.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

For several years the desirability of organizing a bar association had been the frequent subject of discussion among the lawyers who congregated in Santa Fe at the sessions of the Supreme Court, and at length, early in January, 1886, an informal meeting was held at which it was determined to form such an association, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws to be submitted to a subsequent meeting.

On the 19th of January the first formal meeting was held, and was attended by no less than nineteen members of the bar, being H. L. Waldo, Santa Fe; W. C. Hazledine and W. B. Childers, Albuquerque; William Breeden and E. L. Bartlett, Santa Fe; E. C. Wade, Las Cruces; F. Downs, Santa Fe; W. H. Whiteman, Albuquerque; L. B. Prince, Max. Frost, F. W.

Clancy, J. P. Victory, E. A. Fiske, W. M. Berger, B. M. Read, W. H. Patterson and C. H. Gildersleeve, all of Santa Fe; Joseph Bell and Neill B. Field, both of Albuquerque.

After the election of Judge Waldo as chairman and Mr. Clancy as secretary, the proposed constitution and by-laws were read, and after being somewhat amended, were adopted. Permanent officers were then elected as follows: President, Hon. W. A. Vincent, of Las Vegas; vice president for the First District, L. B. Prince, of Santa Fe; vice president for the Second District, W. H. Whiteman, of Albuquerque; vice president for the Third District, Hon. John D. Bail, of Silver City; secretary, F. W. Clancy, of Santa Fe; and treasurer, E. A. Fiske, of Santa Fe.

On January 30 another meeting was held, at which a number of additional members were elected, and the association fairly launched on its career of usefulness. The constitution provided that annual meetings should be held at the time of the session of the Supreme Court, as a larger number of the members of the bar are then naturally brought together than at any other time, and that special meetings should be called as might appear desirable. Its object, as tersely stated in article 2, is as follows: "The association is formed to cultivate the science of jurisprudence, to promote reform in the law, to facilitate the administration of justice, to elevate the standard of integrity, honor and courtesy in the legal profession, to encourage a thorough and liberal legal education, and to cherish a spirit of brotherhood among the members thereof." This has been held to include the recommendation of needed laws to Congress and Territorial legislatures, the investigation of abuses in the clerk's office and other offices connected with the administration of the law, the preparation of court rules and of a system of code practice to be presented to the judges and to the legislature for their action, as well as the preparation of memorials of departed brethren of the legal profession, and the cultivation of the amenities of professional life.

The annual meeting of 1887 was held on January 4, and was presided over by Hon. L. B. Prince, Judge Vincent being absent. Various amendments to the constitution were adopted, and after one resolution of endorsement to an office had been adopted, it was determined that the interest of the association would be best served by declining to take such action in the future, and the following section was added to article 2: "This association shall not endorse or recommend any person for any official position." By this action much future embarrassment was avoided. The following officers were elected:

President, Neill B. Field, of Albuquerque; vice president for the First District, Frank Springer, of Las Vegas; vice president for the Second District, W. B. Childers, of Albuquerque; vice president for the Third District, John D. Bail, of Silver City; the secretary and treasurer were re-elected.

Resolutions were passed favoring the establishment of a court to adjudicate the titles to land grants, and a very comprehensive report was made by the committee on law reform regarding the anomalous condition of the statute law and suggesting methods of reform.

In 1888 the meeting was held on January 3. The retiring president, Mr. Field, made an address which attracted much attention, showing by tables the amount of civil and criminal business done by the courts in each county, the number of tax cases, the expenses of the courts and the fees of clerks and other court officials, and urging that a system of salaries be substituted for the present compensation by fees. Papers were read by Mr. Rodey on legal education; by E. L. Bartlett, on domestic relations; and a carefully written report on the president's address was presented by Mr. Fiske on behalf of a committee appointed to consider that subject.

Subsequently resolutions were passed looking to reform in many of the matters referred to by President Field. The death of Judge Joseph Bell was announced, and an appropriate motion was adopted. Hon. S. B. Newcomb

was elected president, and Messrs. Catron, Warren, Elliott and Lee, vice presidents.

At the 1889 meeting, President Newcomb delivered the address, urging a more modern system of pleading, but not approving of a code. B. M. Read read a paper on personal liberty and appeals for justices of the peace.

Steps were taken to have the association admitted to membership in the National Bar Association, and Messrs. Catron, Field and Waldo were elected delegates to the national body. Judge Hazledine, General Williamson and Judge Waldo were appointed delegates to the American Bar Association. At this, as at all other meetings, numerous members were elected, and recommendations of legislation made.

Hon. Frank Springer, of Las Vegas, was elected president, and Messrs. Thornton, Hazledine, McFie and O'Bryan, vice presidents.

The death of D. P. Shield was announced and appropriately noted.

In 1890 the meeting was held January 7. Judge Hazledine made an interesting report of the proceedings of the American Bar Association meeting at Chicago, which he had attended as representative of that body.

The president's address, by Hon. Frank Springer, was an exhaustive treatise on land grants and the proper provisions for determining their titles, strongly recommending the establishment of an independent court for that purpose. As to the "small holdings,"—under 160 acres,—he recommended that the land officers should have jurisdiction.

F. W. Clancy was elected president, and Messrs. Preston, Fergusson, Hewitt and W. J. Mills, vice presidents. Hon. S. B. Newcomb was elected delegate to the National Bar Association for three years; and Messrs. Springer, Hazledine and Waldo delegates to the American Bar Association.

Mr. Preston read a paper on the influence of the Roman law, and Mr. Van der Veer on the barbarisms of the law.

At this meeting the committee on the history of the bench and bar made its first report,

embodying two biographies, prepared by Mr. Twitchell, thus commencing one of the most important and interesting features of its work.

At the session of 1891, held on January 6 of that year, the following officers were elected: President, Hon. W. C. Hazledine; vice presidents, Messrs. Twitchell, Childers, Pickett, Salazar and Hewitt. The secretary and treasurer, as usual, were re-elected.

The secretary reported the purchase of a number of valuable books, including an almost complete set of session laws and legislative proceedings. The president's address drew attention to various defects in court practice which called for reform, but he did not favor a modern code. Mr. Twitchell, from the committee on bench and bar, continued his interesting historical sketches. Mr. Van der Veer read a paper on the jury system. Judge Prince presented a memorial biographical sketch of Hon. Warren Bristol.

The Supreme Court having changed its annual session from January to July, a meeting was held on July 28, 1891, and the terms of all officers and committees extended to July, 1892. In November a special meeting was held to consider the congressional bill establishing a court of private land claims, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Catron, Knaebel, Gildersleeve, Field and Clancy made a very comprehensive report, recommending a number of amendments. The recommendations of the new committee were adopted. Mr. Clancy reported as to changes in the rules of court.

The annual meeting for 1892 was held on July 26. The death of the president, Judge Hazledine, was announced, and appropriate action was taken. He had been one of the most active members of the association and his death is greatly deplored. A minute was also adopted relative to the death of Isaac S. Tiffany. A. B. Elliott was elected president. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Laughlin, Whiteman, Fountain, Fort and Hawkins.

In 1893 the annual meeting was held on August 1. The death of Mr. Van der Veer, who had

been a very active member of the association, was announced, and also that of Mr. W. E. Coons. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. A. A. Jones; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Read, Rodey, Bantz, Leahy and Fitch. The address of the retiring president was an arraignment of the obsolete common law practice still required to be used in New Mexico and a plea for a modern code system.

The annual meeting in 1894 was held on July 31. The address of the retiring president was on uncertainties of the law. The committee on law reform reported in favor of a "code of procedure," and the consideration of their report was postponed to August 27, in order that every member might be notified to be present or to send his vote on this important question to the secretary prior to that date. Mr. Fitch was elected president, and Messrs. Victory, Fergusson, Conway, Moise and E. V. Chavez vice presidents. General Bartlett and Mr. Fiske, by successive elections, have continued as secretary and treasurer from the foundation of the association. Mr. Twitchell favored the meeting with a further report on the history of the bench and bar, including sketches of Judge Beaubien and Charles P. Clever.

At the adjourned meeting in August, Mr. Childers read an address on code practice. The question being taken on the resolution that a committee of five be appointed to draft a code, it appeared that sixteen votes had been received by mail, twelve in favor and four opposed. All the members present voted aye except Mr. Fiske. The following committee was then appointed: Messrs. Prince, Childers, Bantz, Jones and Richardson.

During the session of the legislature in the winter of 1894-5 this committee held protracted sessions and formulated a bill for a code of procedure, which was introduced in the legislature by Mr. Victory, a member of the council. It was reported favorably and passed the council, but by adverse influences, believed to be those of debtors who objected to the simplicity and rapidity of proceedings under a code, it failed to pass the lower House.

The following is a list of members of the Territorial Bar Association, on September 1, 1894, and with a few exceptions it contains the names of all members of the bar in the Territory in active practice:

Alexander, S., Socorro.
 Bantz, G. D., Silver City.
 Bartlett, E. L., Santa Fe.
 Berger, W. M., Santa Fe.
 Breeden, Wm., Santa Fe.
 Catron, T. B., Santa Fe.
 Clancy, H. S., Santa Fe.
 Clancy, F. W., Albuquerque.
 Childers, W. B., Albuquerque.
 Conway, T. F., Silver City.
 Chavez, E. V., Socorro.
 Crist, J. H., Santa Fe.
 Dobson, E. W., Albuquerque.
 Elliott, A. B., Hillsboro.
 Field, N. B., Albuquerque.
 Fiske, E. A., Santa Fe.
 Fort, L. C., Las Vegas.
 Foree, R. M., Santa Fe.
 Frost, Max., Santa Fe.
 Fergusson, H. B., Albuquerque.
 Franks, E. B. *
 Freeman, A. A., Eddy.
 Fitch, J. G., Socorro.
 Howard, F. H. *
 Howard, G. H., Santa Fe.
 Hawkins, W. A., Eddy.
 Hemingway, J. B. H., Santa Fe.
 Hamilton, H. B., Socorro.
 Jones, A. A., Las Vegas.
 Knaebel, G. W., Santa Fe.
 Knaebel, J. H. *
 Lee, W. D., Albuquerque.
 Leahy, J., Raton.
 Laughlin, N. B., Santa Fe.
 Marron, O. N., Albuquerque.
 Moise, C., Las Vegas.
 McFie, J. R., Las Cruces.
 Mills, W. J., Las Vegas.
 Money, G. P., Santa Fe.
 Newcomb, S. B., Las Cruces.
 O'Bryan, J. D. *
 O'Brien, Jas. *

Pierce, W. L. *
 Preston, G. C. *
 Prince, L. B., Santa Fe.
 Pickett, H. L., Silver City.
 Read, B. M., Santa Fe.
 Read, L. G., Santa Fe.
 Riley, C. *
 Rodey, B. S., Albuquerque.
 Ryan, W. S., Lincoln.
 Richardson, G. A., Roswell.
 Salazar, M., Las Vegas.
 Sulzbacher, Louis, Las Vegas.
 Springer, Frank, Las Vegas.
 Smith, Thomas, Las Vegas.
 Snyder, K. A., Albuquerque.
 Spiess, C. A., Santa Fe.
 Sterry, C. N., Albuquerque.
 Thornton, W. T., Santa Fe.
 Twitchell, R. E., Santa Fe.
 Victory, J. P., Santa Fe.
 Vincent, W. A. *
 Williamson, J. A. *
 Waldo, H. L., Santa Fe.
 Warren, H. L., Albuquerque.
 Wade, E. C. *
 Wrigley, W. C., Raton.
 Williams, W. S., Socorro.
 Young, J. Morris. *
 Young, R. L., Las Cruces.
 (* Removed from the Territory.)

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

Catholicism in New Mexico dates back to the very first invasion of this country by the Spaniards in 1543, when Father Juan de Padilla was brought here by the explorer, Coronado, and left at Tiguex, on the Rio Grande. He was soon followed by other priests and "religious," of the Franciscan order, some of whom were killed or "martyred" by the red savages. Among these were Fathers Augustine Ruiz, Francisco Lopez and Juan de Santa Maria, all of whom were soon killed by the Teguas Indians. From Tiguex these severely self-sacrificing missionaries sallied out in vari-

ous directions, establishing posts wherever they could, sometimes with the aid of the military from the government of Spain or of the viceroy of Mexico.

Others followed, and by tedious and faithful work they succeeded during the first seventy-five years in baptizing 34,650 Indians and establishing forty-three churches within the bounds of the present Territory of New Mexico, all excepting two or three built by the Indians.

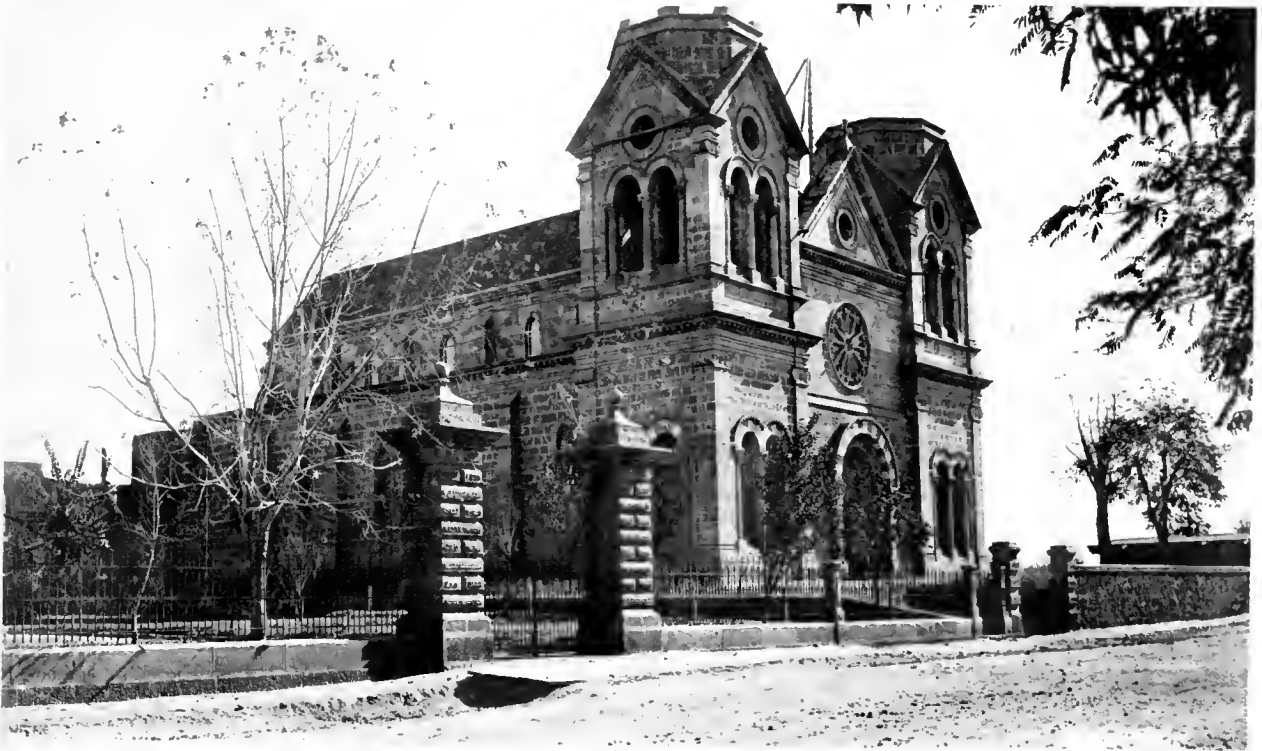
Commencing with December, 1582, Antonio de Espejo, of Mexico, greatly assisted the Fathers, in the absence of the regular soldiery, pacifying the Indians and persuading them into a policy of tolerance. Returning to Mexico in July, 1584, he prepared a report of his proceedings in the north, which was forwarded to the viceroy and from him to the king of Spain.

Successive expeditions were subsequently made by the cruel Humanya and the enterprising Juan de Onyate, the latter of whom brought from Spain 300 families to settle in this region; most of these were established in the vicinity of Santa Fe and Santa Cruz. An account of these facts was compiled by Father Geronimo de Yarate Salmeron, who remained eight years in New Mexico, visited all the pueblos and went to Mexico City to lay before his superiors the result of his mission.

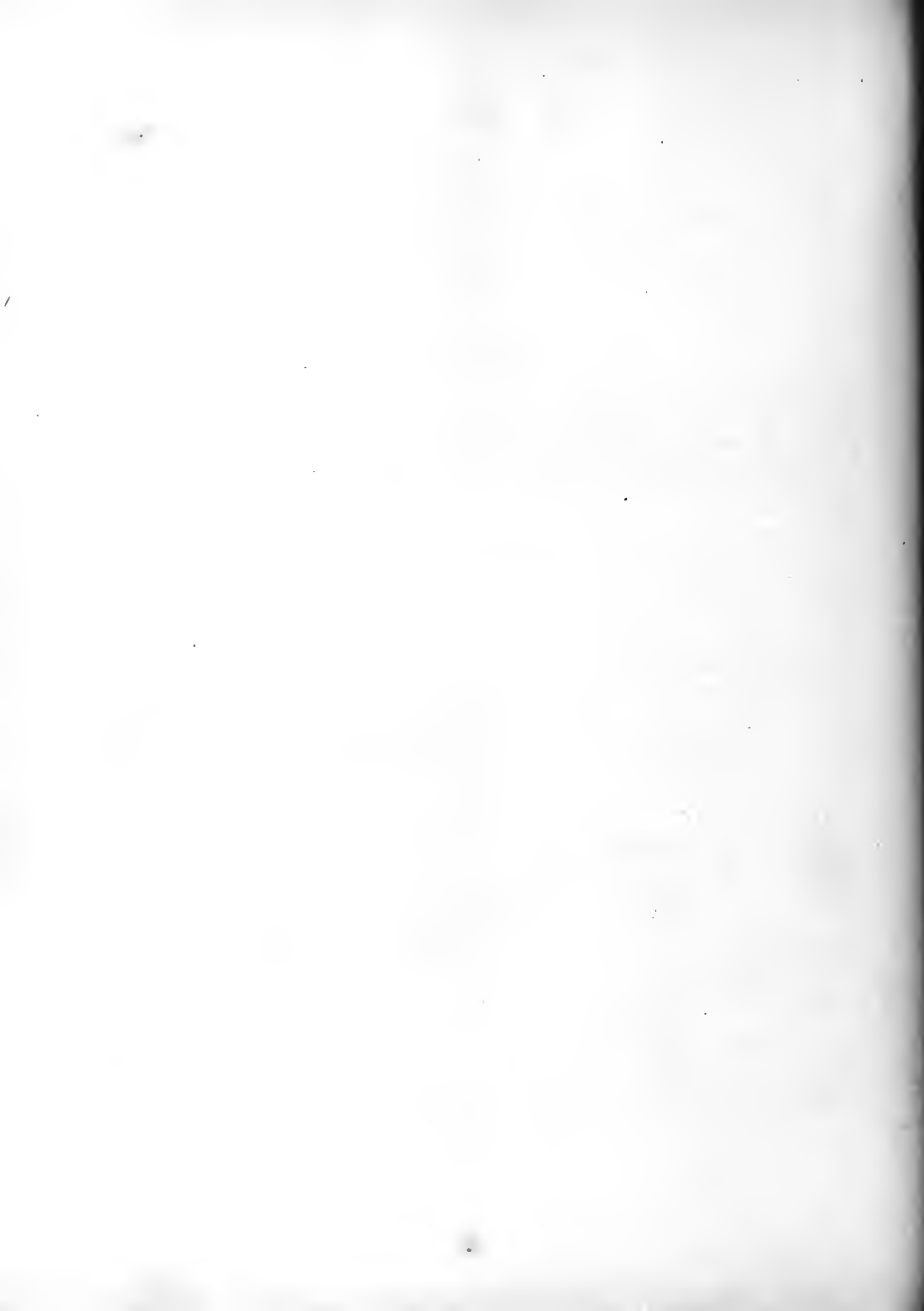
In this connection Father Defouri says: "It seems that, all or nearly all the Indians being Christians, as well as their rulers, the Spaniards, things should have gone on smoothly. The simple-minded natives were generally of an amiable disposition, helping the Spaniards in the cultivation of their fields and performing other menial duties. But in a few years the Spaniards began to assume the prerogatives of masters, and a rule of tyranny and slavery was established. Instead of letting the priests alone to see to the conversion of the Indians, fanatical Spaniards tried to convert them with the sword. In a short time they looked upon the Spaniards with intense hatred; low murmurs followed and then open revolt. They were arrested and severely punished, but never



SAN MIGUEL CHURCH, SANTA FE: FOUNDED 1550.



CATHEDRAL, SANTA FE.



resigned. Thus it went on for centuries. The church suffered much in those times and the conversion of the Indians was greatly retarded. Finally it culminated in the great rebellion of 1680."

This rebellion was led by a native named Pope (pronounced Po-pay), who with great secrecy planned for a general massacre throughout the realm in one night; but, being betrayed two days before the date fixed for the sudden uprising, August 10, the Indians were precipitated into a somewhat premature onslaught, succeeding, however, in slaying many Spaniards and driving the rest from the territory, who fled to El Paso, under Governor (and General) Otermin, where they were supported during the following winter by sympathizing Franciscans. The natives proceeded to destroy everything Spanish or Christian throughout their domain, even obliterating every vestige. Within about twenty years, after several vain attempts, the Spaniards succeeded in reconquering the country, principally under the command of Don Diego de Vargas Zapate Lujan,—for short, Vargas.

From this period on through all the long, tedious and monotonous eighteenth century there were no events of great importance; and, as ecclesiastical and civil history were undivorced, we must refer the reader to our general history in the first portion of this volume (pages 3 to 34) for a more detailed account of the Catholic Church during this period. In 1821 occurred the revolution, almost bloodless, which made Mexico independent of the mother country and to some extent modified ecclesiastical relations.

In 1798 the Franciscans had eighteen "Fathers," with twenty-four missions; in 1805 they had increased to twenty-six "Fathers" and thirty missions; and when they fled the country in 1821 there were twenty Indian pueblos and 102 Spanish towns or ranches—all attended by Franciscan Fathers excepting Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Santa Cruz de la Canyada, where secular priests were stationed. When Bishop Lamy reached Santa Fe in 1851

he found twenty-five churches and forty chapels, many in a ruinous condition. The priests, all Mexicans, were very few. In those thirty years the church experienced great losses in New Mexico, and the province had no educational establishments of any kind, and up to this time New Mexico had always been regarded as a far-outlying province and was correspondingly neglected by the dignitaries of the church at more populous centers. Not until 1832 was there a vicar's residence within this territory, when Juan Felipe Ortiz was appointed vicar for the bishop of Durango, with residence at Santa Fe, and not until 1851 was there an episcopal residence here, when Bishop Lamy arrived.

Frequent political turmoils retarded the progress of the church as well as of the State, and the material and intellectual advancement of the people. By the time of the Mexican war in 1846, it is said, the country was so far in the rear of the world's procession that window glass, for example, was found only in the "palaces," which, by the way, were built of adobe! But the annexation of New Mexico to the United States resulted in great good to the people, religiously as well as politically. Under the Mexican *regime* the members of the church gradually grew more lax in pious duties, owing in great part to political corruption, which instinctively and almost unconsciously ate its way into the vitals of all religious institutions. The blood of even the enterprising European people flows more and more lazily in the veins under certain environments.

Most Rev. Jean Baptist Lamy, the first archbishop of Santa Fe, was a native of France, born October 11, 1814; was reared as a farmer's son, and in the habits of the strictest piety and assiduous study; ordained priest in 1838 at Clermont, France, and the following year was sent as a missionary to America. After serving as pastor of a number of congregations in Ohio, and one at Covington, Kentucky, he, in 1850, was created "vicar apostolic" of New Mexico, though only thirty-six years of age. Consecrated November 24,

1850, by Archbishop Purcell at Cincinnati, he hastened "to the front" to "reconquer" (religiously) the backslidden churches of New Mexico. Coming by way of New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, his vessel was shipwrecked and he lost all his books, clothing, vestments, church articles and sacred vessels which he was bringing hither with tender care. A few of the books, however, were recovered soon after the wreck. By an accident near San Antonio, Texas, he sprained his ankle so badly that he was "laid up" there for eight months.

On arrival in his new field here he confronted still further difficulties, in the line of his legitimate work, by finding his people, both lay and clerical unwilling to receive him cordially. They now began to look for more stringent discipline, and that, too, from a Frenchman, for the first time in their lives. But the young and zealous bishop put his energetic hand to the grand work of building up the church, and his adventures and long journeys over the vast plains from Kansas City to Fort Union,—plains with no inhabitants save wild beasts and roving Indians,—border on romance. Though about 900 miles in extent, Dr. Lamy,—he was a D. D.,—crossed these plains twelve times for the welfare of his vast diocese.

During the year 1852 he attended the first plenary council at Baltimore and was appointed titular bishop of Santa Fe, and with great difficulty brought hither three Sisters of Loretto from New Orleans. In January, 1853, they opened their school at Santa Fe, with ten boarders and three day scholars. (Historical sketch of this institution completed under the head of Educational, next following.)

During the year 1852 Rt. Rev. P. J. Machebeuf became vicar general of New Mexico. After residing at Santa Fe a few months he was transferred to Albuquerque. Later he was appointed vicar apostolic of Colorado. In 1853-4 Dr. Lamy visited the eastern cities of the United States and of southern Europe, including Rome, and obtained the transportation of more sisters, and also a number of priests.

Then he proceeded to give special attention to the establishment of schools, succeeding, after long and arduous labor. The first boys' school was opened in December, 1859, at Santa Fe, with about 150 pupils; in 1869 the number had increased to 250, while the boarders increased from thirty to over fifty. The school has grown into a college and is prospering greatly. Both Catholic and Protestant schools have been partially supported, especially among the Indians, up to the present time, in this Territory, with the inevitable result of jealousies.

In 1865 Bishop Lamy succeeded in bringing hither a number of Sisters of Charity, who immediately opened St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and Hospital at Santa Fe, with a goodly number of patients, as well as of orphans. In a few years they had as many as seventy-three patients and sixty children. Additional structures have been erected and facilities of all kinds increased. The superiors have been Mothers Vincenta, Theodosia, Augustine, Cephias, Eulalia, Sebastian and Gabriella. In 1881 a large school was opened also in Albuquerque. Buildings have since been erected in the old town, and a fine academy in the new town. Trinidad, San Miguel and Pueblo have also been blessed by their labors.

In 1866 Bishop Lamy, with the theologian he had chosen,—Rev. J. M. Coudert,—attended the Second Plenary Council at Baltimore, where his talents were conspicuously recognized. He was entrusted with the rare honor of conveying a report of the acts of that council to the see of Rome for its approbation. Returning, he brought still more laborers with him,—this time Jesuit fathers, namely, L. Vigilante (superior), Rafael Bianchi and Donato M. Gasparri, with two brothers, Prisco Caso and Rafael Vezza,—who commenced their labors in this section of the wild West, August 15, 1867, at Bernalillo, where at first they had charge of Bernalillo, Penya Blanca and Jemez and their missions. The bishop also confided to them the care of teaching "moral theology," thus training up a native clergy. Father de Blicck, who had been placed at the

service of the mission by the "Father General," was given charge also of the "retreat" now established by Bishop Lamy for the clergy at Santa Fe in November. Afterward "retreats" were also given to the Sisters of Loretto and to the Christian Brothers. In the meantime a grand "mission" was held at Santa Fe, with extraordinary visible results, naturally followed by missions at Catholic centers elsewhere in the Territory.

December 25, 1868, the Jesuit Father Rafael Bianchi, who had been particularly zealous and efficient, died at the age of only thirty-two years, occasioning great gloom throughout the community.

About this time was commenced a schism at Taos, in this wise: Father Jose Antonio Martinez, who had been the parish priest there from the year 1826 to 1856, resigned in the latter year, and subsequently, having some difficulties with the priest who had been sent there as his successor by Bishop Lamy, he claimed to be the rightful pastor; and, not having the use of the church he turned his own residence into a chapel and had a large following, assisted by Father Lucero. They were suspended by the bishop, and the resulting antipathes of the people are not even yet entirely extinguished.

Father Gasparri, an efficient minister, commenced in 1872 to print books for the benefit of the church and mission. Soon afterward a "novitiate" school was established, which later was removed to Las Vegas and finally discontinued altogether, for want of means. Novitiates are now sent to Florissant, near St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1873 a new parish was formed from missions belonging to Mora, Sapello and Antonchico, located at La Junta, and dedicated to the Sacred Heart. Rev. F. Tomassini was appointed its first pastor.

The year 1874 was occupied in giving a number of missions to the various parishes of the diocese. One given in Las Vegas produced such fruits that the "whole population," through a select committee, desired the

Fathers to establish a college there and remain among them. Don Manuel Romero offered a house for that purpose until such time as they would be able to erect a suitable building. The offer was accepted, and soon afterward several of the Fathers removed to Las Vegas, while F. Baldasare, the new superior, remained at Albuquerque with the others.

The first number of the *Revista Catolica* (Catholic Review) was published January 2, 1875. Notwithstanding much adverse criticism, especially by Protestants, it has continued to prosper. Under the careful management of its publisher, Father Ferrari, it has become one of the foremost weeklies of New Mexico. It is published at Las Vegas.

During the year 1877, the generous people of Las Vegas still asking for a college, land was purchased, donations contributed and the enterprise instituted. Rev. Salvador Personne was installed as the first president, and the dwelling of Don Romero was used as the college at first, commencing with twenty-five boarding pupils and about a hundred day scholars. During the next year the new building was completed. The institution is manned by Jesuit Fathers and Brothers. Great and many untold sacrifices had to be made to get this institution "on its feet." Indeed, that a very large proportion of the Catholic clergy die comparatively young must be due to mental overwork, anxiety and privation in the cause of the church.

Rev. P. James Diamare and Donato Gasparri, both zealous and efficient workers in the "Lord's vineyard" in New Mexico, have died,—the former at the age of forty-three years, the latter at forty-eight.

December 21, 1874, Dr. Lamy was raised to the dignity of archbishop, and Santa Fe was erected into a "province," with Colorado and Arizona, although yet "vicarates," as "suffragans."

November 24, 1875, only a few months after the erection of Santa Fe into a province, was celebrated the episcopal jubilee of Archbishop Lamy, as that day was the twenty-

fifth anniversary—"silver wedding"—of his consecration as Bishop of Agathon, when he was appointed vicar apostolic of New Mexico. This occasion was one of the great ones in the history of Catholicism in this Territory. The administration of Dr. Lamy during that quarter of a century had been a bright page in the history of the church here.

One of the greatest monuments of the zeal of Archbishop Lamy is the cathedral of San Francisco at Santa Fe, the corner stone of which was laid July 14, 1869. Several serious delays were caused during the progress of construction, and not until lately was this magnificent edifice completed. The old cathedral, built about 155 years ago, has been demolished and the material used in other public structures. The new cathedral is 60 x 120 feet in dimensions and the height of the middle nave is fifty-five feet. The arches and ornamentation generally are in Roman style. The whole structure is of cut stone and presents a fine appearance. As a peculiarity the ceilings are made of red volcanic lava, exceedingly light, some pieces being lighter than hard wood. This lava was obtained from the summit of a small mound twelve miles distant, named Cerro Mogino, where there are immense quarries of it. The towers of the cathedral attain a height of 160 feet.

Between Las Vegas and Mora, and the rivers Sapello and Las Manuelitas, many Catholic families settled during the '50s, coming from Santa Cruz and other places in Rio Arriba and forming a sort of colony, called Los Alamos. At length, in answer to several petitions, the bishop sent them a resident priest, named Francis Jouvenceau, who had been the vicar general of Arizona. The church edifice was located where it now stands, under the mistaken impression that that point would probably in the future be the most central for the population; but Los Alamos increased in comparison more rapidly. This building was dedicated under the name of Our Lady of Guadalupe, and is said to have cost \$6,000.

Father Jouvenceau was succeeded in 1866 by Rev. John Faure, and subsequently in turn by Revs. Alexander Mathonet, Joseph Fiallon, Anthony Fourchegu, etc.

At Los Alamos, in 1854, Don Jesus Maria Montoya built a small chapel, which was used until 1879, when a far larger and better chapel was erected, long needed by the congregation. A convent was also built and placed under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, introduced in this Territory by Bishop Lamy.

In the Territory of New Mexico there are now about forty parishes and 300 church and chapel edifices, while the clergy number about seventy.

August 28, 1885 is the date of the beginning of the services of Archbishop J. B. Salpointe, D. D., as successor to Dr. Lamy, who resigned on account of advanced age, and now has the title of "Archbishop of Cizicus." Archbishop Salpointe, who had long been well known to the Catholics of this Territory as a competent teacher and laborer, was born in France, February 25, 1825, in a family of high standing, and was ordained priest in 1851. Serving as priest or college professor in his native land until 1859, he came to America, arriving at Santa Fe in November. Was parish priest at Mora until January, 1866, when he was appointed vicar general for the missions of Arizona, and he repaired thither, where his judicious labors were attended with signal success. In 1868 he was appointed "Bishop of Dorzla and Vicar Apostolic of Arizona," and he returned to France and was ordained and consecrated by Mgr. Ferron at Clermont, where, and by whom he had been confirmed when a boy, and ordained and consecrated bishop. In 1885, as before stated, he was appointed archbishop of Santa Fe, and accordingly he transferred his residence to this city.

In 1893 the Very Rev. James H. Defouri published in pamphlet form a brief account of the lives and deaths of the earliest missionaries in New Mexico, or "martyrs," as he terms them; but by the term "martyr" we understand the meaning to be "one who lays down

his life for a principle; one who is put to death on account of some religious belief;" whereas many of the early missionaries in savage lands are killed not on account of their religion or principle at all, but for various other reasons, mostly growing out of national antipathies and imperfect understanding of foreign customs. All peoples naturally dread innovations, especially their introduction by foreigners. Their suspicions are aroused and evil events are more likely to be attributed to the presence of foreigners than to any other source. The "martyrs" noticed in this pamphlet are: Juan de Padilla, killed by the Quivirans in 1542; Juan de la Cruz, at some pueblo, shortly afterward; Luis de Escalona, or de Ubeda, by Pecos Indians, about 1581; Francisco Lopez, by Indians, in 1581; Agustin Rodriguez, or Ruiz, by Pueblo Indians, also in 1581; Juan de Santa Maria, by Indians east of the Sierra of Sandia, in the same year; Francisco Letrado, by Zunyi Indians, in 1630; Martin de Arvide, by Zipia or Zunyi Indians, about 1627; Francisco de Porras, by Moqui Indians, in 1633; Pedro de Miranda, by the natives of the pueblo of Taos, in 1631; Pedro de Avila y Ayala, by the Navajos, in 1672; Alonso Gil de Avila, by the Apaches, in 1675; in the Revolution of 1680, August 10, by the Pueblo and other Indians throughout the province—Juan Bernal, at Galisteo; Juan Domingo de Vera, also at Galisteo; Fernando de Velasco, near Galisteo; Juan Bautista Pro, at Tezuque; Tomas de Torres, at Nambe; Luis de Morales, at San Ildefonso; Matias Rendon, at Picuries; Antonio de Mora, at Taos; Juan de la Pedrosa, also at Taos; Manuel Tinoco, about midway between San Marcos and Galisteo, on his flight from the impending massacre, of which he had been forewarned; Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, at Santo Domingo; Juan Talaban; Jose de Montes de Oca; Antonio Sanchez de Pro, at San Ildefonso; Luis Maldonado, at Acoma; Juan del Bal, at Alona, among the Zunyis; Jose de Figueroa, who was a resident of Ahuatu; Augustine of Santa Maria, at Oraibi; Jose de Espeleta (probably), at Oraibi; Juan de Jesus

Maria, at Jemez; and Jose Trujillo, when he was a resident of Xongopavi or Mieschongopavi, a distant pueblo of the "custodia" of New Mexico; Manuel Beltran, by Indians at Yanos, in 1684; Francisco Casanyas de Jesus Maria, at Jemez, date unknown; Francisco Corvera and Antonio Moreno, at San Ildefonso, in 1696; Jose de Arvisu and Antonio Carboneli, both clubbed to death at the pueblo of San Cristobal in the Canyada of Santa Cruz, in 1696; Domingo de Saraoz, by Indians at the pueblo of Santa Ana, in 1731; Peter Martin, in 1861, by unknown parties; and Father Donato, by Indians, in 1858; and probably others, whose manner of death cannot be verified.

Among the religions of the world, only Christian zeal, and that, too, of the Catholic order, has ever led to a list of fatal self-sacrifices so long as the above.

EPISCOPAL.

The first service of the American Episcopal Church of which we have any record, in New Mexico, was held by Right Rev. Joseph C. Talbot, then missionary bishop and afterward bishop of Indiana, who visited Santa Fe in the summer of 1863 and held services on two successive Sundays, July 5 and 12. He was accompanied by Rev. M. A. Rich and by Rev. A. H. Demora, a Spanish clergyman, who held service and preached in that language.

Five years afterward Bishop Randall, of Colorado, visited New Mexico, which had been placed under his jurisdiction and held some service, in 1868.

There was no organization at all until 1874, when the General Convention, in October, created a missionary jurisdiction of New Mexico and Arizona, and elected William Forbes Adams, D.D., of New Orleans, as the first bishop. Soon after his consecration, Bishop Adams started for his new field accompanied by Rev. Henry Forrester, and arrived in Santa Fe early in February, 1875, holding their first service on February 7.

After a comparatively brief experience in

New Mexico, Bishop Adams returned to the South, and resigned his position in 1877. He was afterward elected bishop of Easton. Rev. Mr. Forrester remained, and for a considerable time was the only Episcopal clergyman in New Mexico. He had charge of the church at Santa Fe till 1879, when he moved to Las Vegas, and after some years was placed in charge of the church at Albuquerque. In 1892 he was appointed by the presiding bishop as superintendent of mission work in the Republic of Mexico, and has since resided there.

In 1876 mission schools were established in Santa Fe and Mesilla, and property for the purpose was bought in the latter town.

In May, 1879, a plot of land was bought in Santa Fe for the erection of a church, all previous services having been held in hired rooms fitted up as chapels. The church was built slowly, as means were obtained, and it was thought best to build of stone. About the same time lots were procured in Las Vegas and an adobe church erected, which became the first Episcopal church in New Mexico. Bishop Spalding, of Colorado, consecrated it.

In 1880 the church was regularly organized by the holding of the primary convocation of the missionary jurisdiction of New Mexico and Arizona in St. John's church, Albuquerque, on May 4. There were present: Bishop Spalding, provisional bishop of the jurisdiction; Rev. Henry Forrester; Rev. J. A. M. La Tourrette, chaplain at Fort Union, and Rev. D. A. Sanford,—of the clergy; and lay delegates from the churches at Santa Fe, Mesilla, Las Vegas and Albuquerque.

A formal organization was effected, a resolution was passed asking the next general convocation to elect a bishop for the jurisdiction. Arrangements were made to incorporate trustees of church property, who should hold all the titles to churches, etc. Hon. L. Bradford Prince was appointed chancellor, and W. W. Griffin treasurer, of the jurisdiction. The total number of communicants reported was 112. Previous to this convocation, St. John's church at Albu-

querque had been built, and the church in Santa Fe had taken the name of the Church of the Holy Faith, so as to agree with the name of the city.

At the general convention held in New York in October the jurisdiction was represented by Rev. H. Forrester and Judge Prince. The Rev. George K. Dunlop was elected bishop and was consecrated in St. Louis, November 21, 1880. He came almost immediately to New Mexico and visited all the missions. During Bishop Dunlop's bishopric a handsome stone church was built at Santa Fe, and one partially finished at Las Vegas; a rectory was built at Silver City. He died quite suddenly, March 12, 1888.

In the fall of 1888 Rev. J. Mills Kendrick, of Ohio, was elected bishop and was consecrated January 18, 1889. He reached New Mexico, February 1, 1889, and held his first convocation on September 3. Bishop Kendrick is a very faithful chief pastor, and is still in charge of the jurisdiction. In 1892 New Mexico was separated from Arizona and constituted a missionary district by itself.

The statistics of the district in 1893 show 449 communicants: 1,114 individuals. There were church buildings at Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, Socorro, Eddy, Silver City and Deming; rectories at Las Vegas, Santa Fe and Silver City; and a partially finished church at San Marcial. In 1895 a pretty church was erected at Gallup. The delegates to general conventions have been as follows:

1883: Rev. J. A. M. La Tourrette, Hon. L. B. Prince.

1886: Rev. E. W. Meany, Hon. L. B. Prince.

1889: Rev. E. W. Meany, Hon. L. B. Prince.

1892: Rev. Henry Forrester, Hon. L. B. Prince.

1895: Rev. W. L. Githens, Hon. L. B. Prince.

The primary convocation of the new missionary district of New Mexico was held at Socorro, November 9, 1893, when the new district was formally organized. The succeeding

convocations were at Las Vegas in 1894 and Silver City in 1895.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterians were early in the field after the end of the Mexican war and the organization of the Territorial government.

In 1851 the Presbyterian Missionary Union sent W. T. Kephart as the advance guard of the missionary army. He settled at Santa Fe, and subsequently became editor of the Santa Fe Gazette, which was an organ of the anti-slavery cause.

In 1867 a school was established at Santa Fe under the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and this was followed in 1872 by another at Fernandez de Taos. This latter was in charge of Rev. James M. Roberts, who remained at Taos for many years.

In 1876, early in the year, the Rev. John Menaul went to the Indian pueblo of Laguna and established a school which continued in operation for nearly twenty years, under the same missionary. Mr. Menaul obtained a printing press after a few years and printed with his own hands thousands of tracts and other documents in Spanish.

Later in the same year Rev. J. A. Annu settled in Las Vegas, and commenced the publication of a newspaper called the Revista Evangelica, which was continued until 1879.

On October 8th, Dr. H. K. Palmer opened a Presbyterian mission school in the Indian pueblo of Zunyi.

During the succeeding year, the scattered missionaries were gladdened by a visit from Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, who visited Taos and the upper Rio Grande country, stayed a short time at Santa Fe and then made the long journey westward to Zunyi. This visit occupied the most of the month of September.

In 1878 Rev. John Menaul commenced the publication at Laguna of a weekly newspaper in Spanish, called La Solona. This was printed on the press before referred to.

In 1866 the Presbyterians had purchased from the Baptists the church edifice of the latter at Santa Fe, and services have ever since been sustained with rare exception. Rev. George G. Smith was pastor for a considerable time prior to 1880, when he was transferred to Montana, but afterward returned and remained until 1895.

Schools were established at Las Cruces and at Corrales in Bernalillo county, in 1878; and the number of these educational institutes has been increased almost annually ever since.

In 1883 a boarding school for Mexican children was started at Santa Fe, and the original building has since been replaced by a large and handsome brick structure, which would be an ornament to any city. A similar school was established in Las Vegas at about the same time.

Thus the work has progressed until every town of any importance has its Presbyterian church, and schools have multiplied through the Territory. At the present time there are thirty-five Presbyterian churches in New Mexico, cared for by eighteen ordained ministers and seventeen Mexican evangelists, and having a total membership of 1,000. The number of children receiving instruction in the Sunday schools is 1,464.

The following tables show the number and condition of the various schools in 1894, as well as various items of interest connected with them.

The academy of Santa Fe, which existed from 1867 to 1891, and the Indian school at Albuquerque, which was in operation from 1880 to 1891, were abandoned because their places were filled by public institutions.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	PUPILS.
Santa Fe boarding school for girls.....	7	65
Las Vegas boarding and day school, boys and girls	7	93
Zunyi day and boarding school*.....	4	48
Total.....	18	206

*At Zunyi only one meal (at noon) is given at the school. The other meals are taken by the children at their homes.

DAY SCHOOLS.		
NAME OF SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	PUPILS.
Arroyo Seco.....	1	27
Upper Arroyo Seco.....	1	37
Buena Vista.....	2	68
Canyon Bonito.....	1	40
Chaperito.....	1	34
Corrales.....	1	51
El Rito.....	1	46
Embudo.....	1	60
Jemes Hot Springs.....	1	36
La Costilla.....	2	58
Las Cruces.....	2	81
Los Lentos.....	1	40
Ocate.....	1	40
Mora.....	1	42
Pajarito.....	1	60
Penasco.....	1	87
Las Placitas.....	1	24
Raton.....	2	125
Rociada.....	1	36
Santa Fe (day).....	1	30
Taos.....	1	50
El Prado de Taos.....	1	91
El Rancho de Taos.....	2	136
Jemes Pueblo.....	2	76
Laguna Pueblo.....	2	85
Total (25 day schools).....	32	1,409

SUMMARY.

Total boarding and day schools.....	28
Total teachers.....	50
Total pupils.....	1,615
Annual running expenses.....	\$ 9,375
Total salaries.....	25,000
Total value of buildings.....	52,750

METHODIST.

The first Methodist missionary to be stationed in New Mexico was Rev. E. George Nicholson, who came to Santa Fe in the year 1850, and commenced holding services there. He continued in this work for about two years, when the work was abandoned for the time.

Various attempts to establish missions were made from time to time, but none seemed permanent until the arrival of Rev. Thomas Harwood in 1871. He established himself at La Junta (now Watrous) and opened a mission school at that place, which, with some change in location, has been kept open ever since. Mr. Harwood himself is a man of much perseverance and tenacity of purpose; he had been thoroughly schooled in the war times not to be afraid of opposition, as he was then known as "the fighting chaplain" of a Wisconsin regiment. Although meeting many obstacles and considerable opposition, he has continued his work in New Mexico until the present time, being now superintendent of the Mexican missions of the Methodist Church.

The example set at La Junta was soon followed, and in 1874 mission schools were opened at Cirueleta, at Peralta and at Socorro. In 1875 still another school was inaugurated, at Las Cruces.

On the 14th of September, 1875, occurred an event which created an excitement, the results of which lasted for many years. This was the murder, on the road east of Elizabethtown, in Colfax county, of Rev. F. J. Tolby, a clergyman of the Methodist Church. He was making a missionary trip at the time and was traveling alone. It was charged that the murder was a political one, as Mr. Tolby had been quite free in his criticisms of some of the political actions of the day; and accusations were made against men high in position of being concerned in the plot to put him to death. Great excitement prevailed at Cimarron, and it was only by the prompt disappearance of some of the parties accused that they escaped with their lives. The Methodist Church as a body took up the matter and insisted at Washington on a most thorough investigation of the circumstances of the murder. Nothing positive in its character, however, was ever discovered, and his death still remains one of the unraveled mysteries.

On June 7, 1877, the third annual mission conference was held at Peralta. Bishop Thomas Bowman came overland to preside at this meeting and to bring to the flock in the wilderness the greetings of their more numerous brethren in the East. The roll showed that there were twelve clergymen in the Territory, six of whom were missionaries sent from the "States" and six were native New Mexicans. The entire twelve were in attendance.

In 1878, Bishop Simpson, then in charge of this part of the Methodist missionary field, came to Santa Fe and presided at the annual conference, on October 3. This was the most important meeting that had yet been held by the Methodists in New Mexico.

Two years afterwards Rev. Thomas Harwood established in Santa Fe the "New Mexico Christian Advocate" as an organ of the

Methodists of the Territory and an assistance in the missionary work. Its first number appeared in May, and it was printed in both English and Spanish.

At a late date Rev. Mr. Harwood removed to Socorro and made that the center of his operations. While there he was appointed one of the regents of the School of Mines and afterward became president of the board.

When population came in rapidly after the arrival of the railroad, Methodist churches were built in nearly all of the cities and villages, and the work of this religious body increased in all directions.

On March 27, 1880, the mission which had been long discontinued was re-established at Santa Fe, and Rev. H. H. Hall, of Michigan, was appointed to the charge. A neat church building was erected on lower San Francisco street, and was dedicated in the month of April. This church is now (1895) in charge of Rev. Mr. Madden.

A few years ago the Methodists were carrying on twelve mission schools at the following places and with the following numbers of scholars:

Tiptonville.....	45
La Joya	25
Escondido	25
Cerro	28
Albuquerque girls' schools	20
Las Vegas	35
Peralta	35
Socorro	20
El Ranchito	25
Albuquerque College.....	..
Old Albuquerque	30
Dulce	23

Their policy, however, has been the very proper one of abandoning a mission school whenever the public school in the place became of a character suitable for the education of all the people. For this reason the number of mission schools decreases from time to time. The following is the present condition of the Methodist educational work: Number of schools, 8; number of teachers, 12; number

of scholars, 300; value of school property, \$15,000; volumes in the library, 620.

The schools are situated as follows:

(1) The Biblical school, in the college building in Albuquerque, has an attendance of 10 boys. Object, education and training for Spanish missionary work. This is a kind of an industrial school; typewriting, type-setting, and printing of a Spanish paper, tracts and Sunday-school literature being the principal industries. The young men make favorable progress in English and Spanish. There are 3 teachers in this school.

(2) The mission school, in the same building, with 59 boys and girls enrolled; 2 teachers in this department. This school is under the direction of the Woman's Home Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(3) The Las Cruces mission school, with 55 pupils, girls and boys.

(4) At Martinez. This school has about 25 scholars.

(5) At Frampton; there are 24 scholars.

(6) Mission school at Wagon Mound, with 22 scholars.

(7) School at Dulce, on the Apache reservation, with some 40 students at different times; among them are both Indians and Mexicans. This is an industrial school, with property worth \$1,500.

(8) The Las Vegas industrial mission, with 65 scholars. The policy of this church is not to open mission schools where there are good public schools taught by competent teachers.

Two conferences are held annually; one of those engaged in the Spanish work and one of those in ordinary English-speaking parochial work. In 1895 the first of these was held in Albuquerque in the first week of September, and the other in the succeeding week at Santa Fe. Both were presided over by Bishop Niade of Detroit.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The work of the Congregationalists in New Mexico has been more educational than in the

direction of church building or the organization of congregations.

The New West Educational Commission is really a Congregational institution, though its schools are not denominational.

The Santa Fe Academy, incorporated July 24, 1878, was also an outgrowth of Congregational institutions, though the local board of trustees embraced persons of all religious views, and its design was simply to afford good education at a time when the public school system was yet very imperfect.

So, also, the University of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, has a provision in its articles of incorporation whereby a majority of its trustees shall always belong to the Congregational Church; and the larger amount of the funds used for the erection of Whittin Hall and the Ramona Indian school, and which were raised to carry on the educational work of the University during many years, came from Congregational sources.

These institutions will be more fully described under the head of Education, but it is proper in this place to give this credit to the Congregationalists.

There was no Congregational church or organization in New Mexico until 1880. On November 20 of that year a delegation of Congregational clergymen direct from the National Council of that church, which had been in session at St. Louis, visited New Mexico to look over the ground with a view to the establishment of missions. Among them were Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., of Coulton College, Minnesota; Rev. E. G. Porter, Lexington, Massachusetts; Rev. R. B. Howard, of Chicago; and Rev. Robert West, of St. Louis, together with J. E. Kairne, of St. Louis, and D. C. Bell, of Minneapolis, prominent laymen.

Partly as a result of this visit the First Congregational Church at Albuquerque was incorporated March 14, 1881, and commenced its work with Rev. J. M. Ashley as pastor. About the same time a neat brick church was erected at Santa Fe, and Rev. H. O. Ladd officiated there for some time.

Subsequently a considerable number of congregations were organized, and for a time Rev. E. Lyman Hood was in charge of all the Congregational missions and work in the Territory. They are holding their own fairly during the present depressed period.

BAPTIST.

Of churches other than the Roman Catholic, the Baptists were first on the ground. As early as 1849, in July, Rev. Henry W. Read, a Baptist missionary, located at Santa Fe and opened a school which was taught in English.

In 1852 Rev. Samuel Gorman was sent out as a missionary to the Pueblo Indians and established himself at Laguna, where he continued to teach and preach until 1860. In the latter year he delivered a lecture in Santa Fe before the Historical Society.

In 1854 the Baptists erected the first Protestant church in New Mexico at Santa Fe. This was dedicated on January 15 with becoming ceremonies, the usual collection of documents having been deposited in the corner stone for preservation. The box and its contents, taken from this corner-stone, are now in the possession of the Territorial Historical Society. The Rev. Louis Smith was first pastor of this church, and continued for some time to officiate in Santa Fe. About the time of the war the interest in the work declined, and in 1866 the property was sold to the Presbyterians.

For a number of years prior to the last mentioned date, the Baptists carried on missions at Laguna, Fort Defiance, Albuquerque and Socorro. The work was suspended by the Board of Missions and not resumed until 1880, when a mission was established at Las Vegas in March. This is now a flourishing church, under the charge of Rev. A. A. Layton.

At the present time there is one organized association in New Mexico, that of Lincoln, with nine churches in its jurisdiction. Outside of this association, there are five organized churches, making fourteen in all, with an

aggregate membership of about 350. The church buildings are estimated to be worth \$25,000. There are Sunday-schools in connection with the churches, and also a Mexican school at Rinconada, in Rio Arriba county, recently founded by some zealous Christian women. There are twelve ordained ministers at work in the Territory, aided by such lay assistants and teachers as can be procured.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

This religious body has for a number of years carried on a successful girls' seminary at Las Vegas. The building occupies a commanding situation and is conspicuous from all directions. A large number of girls are annually educated here, embracing many from distant points in the Territory, and thus an excellent effect is exerted on the rising generation.

The Southern Methodist are strong in San Juan county and have numerous adherents in the south and southeast of the Territory.

HEBREWS.

The merchants of New Mexico at the time of the advent of the railroad were largely composed of this nationality, and this ancient people still hold their own in all mercantile concerns. There is scarcely a village having any trade at all in which they will not be found. At the same time there is no resident rabbi in New Mexico. The only synagogue is at Las Vegas, where a very tasteful edifice for Jewish worship was erected about ten years ago. Rabbis for occasional services are brought from Colorado, and sometimes from as far as Missouri. On the greater festivals the ceremonies are conducted, as far as is practicable, by "lay readers."

MORMONS.

While a Mormon regiment took part in the annexation of New Mexico, yet it was many years after before any members of the church of Latter Day Saints came to the Territory to reside. About 1883 a settlement was established at Olio on the San Juan river, a point

quite near to Utah itself. Not long afterward another set of Mormon colonists came to Ramah, in western, Valencia county, from their previous homes in Arizona. About 1890 a fertile and pleasant location on the Chama river, below Abiquiu, was selected for settlement, and a number of families soon founded a village there. Subsequently another group has purchased property and made their homes on the Rio Grande, a short distance above Santa Cruz. In all cases they have brought habits of industry and frugality, together with enterprise, which will build up prosperous communities, and, as in Utah, "make the desert to blossom as the rose." They have the regular local religious organizations universal among their people and are occasionally visited by the higher officials from Salt Lake City.

THE PUEBLO INDIANS.

While it is difficult to class the religion of these people, yet they cannot be omitted when treating of this general subject. Nominally they were Christianized by the Franciscan Fathers three centuries ago; really no change probably took place in their actual belief. Outward conformity was necessary to avoid persecution in the days of the Inquisition, and then the Pueblo was forced to have two religions, one in public and one in private. The former led him to allow his children to be baptized and to attend mass; the latter was carried on in the utmost secrecy in the inner recesses of the "estufa del cacique." The habit of secrecy thus learned has continued after its necessity has ceased, and the religious ceremonies and even the beliefs of the Pueblos are as much hidden now as when any display of them would have brought certain death.

They are probably the most religious people in the world. Every act from January to December is accompanied by its religious ceremony. The prime objects of adoration seem to be the sun, the moon and the evening star; but they have sub-deities and fetiches almost innumerable. The cacique or chief priest holds office for life, and has two assist-

ants who are also intrusted with the traditions and secret ceremonials of the people. These are orally handed down from generation to generation. They have images to represent certain deities, and strange ceremonies in the nature of dances, in which only men participate and which take place in an inner room, which is always guarded. This much we know, but of the real nature of the worship nothing comes to those who are uninitiated. The Pueblo Indian is the child of tradition and the votary of the Past. His religious customs and ceremonies are doubtless exactly the same that they were before Columbus sailed across the Western sea.

EDUCATIONAL.

Turning now to the subject of education, we may say that its history in New Mexico is comparatively brief. For centuries, indeed, there was practically no education here. The people were engaged in constant Indian wars, life itself was a struggle, the officials were all sent from Spain or Mexico, the priests came entirely from abroad, no one in these days being ordained in the Territory; and when the difficulty and rarity of communication with the outside world is considered, the wonder is that the people kept up as well as they did.

With Mexican independence came the first movement for general education. On April 27, 1822, the Provincial Deputation resolved "That the Ayuntamientos (town councils) be officially notified to complete the formation of primary public schools as soon as possible according to the circumstances of each community." Unfortunately the condition of the country did not permit much to be done under this order. A few of the sons of the rich were sent to Durango, and even to the city of Mexico, to St. Louis and as far east as New York for advanced education, but their numbers, of course, were small.

The first American census, taken in 1850, showed that 28,085 adults could not read or

write. It was in 1859-60 that the first movement of consequence was made toward public education. The legislature imposed a tax of fifty cents for each child, the justice of the peace to employ a teacher and require attendance from November to April, and the probate judge to act as superintendent; and this system, with little modification, remained in vogue for a number of years.

Meanwhile, in 1852, an English school had been established in Santa Fe by Mrs. Howe, the wife of an army officer, and among the pupils were the daughters of some of the most prominent families in the Territory.

On the first day of the next year (January 1, 1853), a school, principally for boarders, was opened by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Loretto, at Santa Fe. This school for a long time was the leading educational institution for girls in the Territory, so that a brief sketch of its history seems appropriate.

On June 27, 1852, six Sisters left Loretto, Marion county, Kentucky, to establish the first school for girls in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Cholera was then raging. Mother Matilda, the Superior, was attacked by the contagion, and died July 16, on the steamboat "Kansas," on which they were traveling to Independence, Kansas. Two more Sisters caught the fatal disease; one of them returned to Kentucky, the other, successor to Mother Matilda in office, Mother M. Magdalen, recovered. She was destined to be the founder of the Loretto mission in the West, the spiritual mother of numberless souls, the teacher of the future mothers of families: She joined the caravan, which started for New Mexico on the 1st of August, and arrived in Santa Fe, the 26th of September, and opened school on the 1st of January, 1853, under the title of Convent of Our Lady of Light, taking both boarders and day pupils. The bishop gave them for their use the house now known as the Lamy building, opposite the cathedral. The bishop, from the time he brought the Sisters, as it were, to be his co-laborers in the Lord's vineyard, till he was called to his reward the 13th of February, 1888, proved





SISTERS' HOSPITAL, SANTA FE.



INSTITUTION OF THE SISTERS OF LORETTO, SANTA FE.

himself ever a kind father, a constant friend, and a faithful protector and adviser.

In 1857 they purchased the only two-story building, with shingle roof, known as the Casa Americana. New accessions were made to the Sisterhood by fresh colonies from Kentucky, and also by the admission of members from New Mexico, Colorado and Texas, in 1856, 1858, etc., so that the Sisters were enabled to establish new schools in the country. In 1863 three Sisters went to Taos. In 1864 the schools in Mora and Denver were opened, and at a later date the Sisters established themselves in Las Vegas, Las Cruces, Socorro, New Mexico, and El Paso, Texas.

Traveling in the early days was tiresome and dangerous. The journey in 1867 was especially adventurous. The caravan, consisting of Bishop Lamy, his train and nearly two hundred wagons belonging to other parties, was twice attacked by the Indians,—on the evening of the 17th of July, and again on the morning of the 22d of July; the last firing was of three hours' duration. On the 24th one of the Loretto Sisters died, it was supposed, of cholera and fright.

The Sisters of Loretto were incorporated in 1874. In 1878 they erected their beautiful stone chapel. In 1892 they built their new convent on the site of the old Casa Americana.

Mother Magdalen, ever active and vigilant in looking after her many foundations, was often exposed to the inclemencies of weather in her visitations to the different schools, her robust constitution finally succumbed, and in August, 1881, she was crippled from rheumatism, her life henceforward being a continual martyrdom till her death, which occurred October 27, 1894.

Saint Michael's College, located at Santa Fe, has for a long period taken high rank as an educational institution of great merit, and it has played an important part in the history of the Territory, for many of the prominent native sons of New Mexico, as well as others, have been educated within its walls. A brief history, therefore, of this worthy institution is

eminently fitting in a work of this character.

The college dates its establishment in 1859, at which time Most Rev. Archbishop Lamy, seeing how much needed in New Mexico were good schools, conceived the idea of sending to France and succeeded in inducing the Christian Brothers to send a small delegation of their number to establish a school in Santa Fe. He gave the use of the ground on which the building is now located, and the school entered upon its career of usefulness in flat-roofed adobe buildings. It was opened as a boarding school, and at the same time accommodated day pupils. It has since developed into a commercial college, giving instruction in all the courses that are usually taught in providing one with a thorough business education. The college is now in a thriving condition and on a good paying basis, and has the right to confer diplomas. At first the Brothers were Frenchmen, but the Order of Christian Brothers having extended to the United States, the teachers in the school are now Americans. The college buildings are located in the southeastern part of the city, and command an extended and beautiful view of the town and surrounding mountain scenery. The delightful and invigorating climate of Santa Fe is most conducive to the health and physical well-being of the students, and during the thirty-six years of the school's history there have been but three deaths among the pupils in attendance, and for an average of eight years the fees of the attendant physician have only been from \$18 to \$30 per annum from the whole school, and boys coming here from the East in delicate health become robust men. Physicians of the East are unanimous in recommending the climate of Santa Fe to invalids:

The Brothers are Christian men who have, without compensation of any kind, devoted their lives to the education of the youth, and their watchful care leaves nothing to be desired for the intellectual and moral development of the pupils. The college is self-sustaining, every dollar of tuition received going for its

support and upbuilding. In 1878 one of the one-story buildings was replaced by a fine edifice, having a frontage of 160 feet and three stories in height. This was the first three-story building erected in the Territory. It is a spacious, well-ventilated building, with large class-rooms, bath-rooms, dormitories and everything that is for the comfort and health of the pupils. It will compare favorably with similar institutions in the East. In 1887 a brick edifice was erected, 46 x 140 feet, and each of the buildings cost about \$20,000. Ample accommodation is therefore secured to the patrons of the college.

Brother Botolph, who is serving as president of the college, entered upon his work in this capacity in 1870, and for the past twenty-five years has devoted his whole time and energy to the institution and its interests. He is a fine scholar and an exemplary and devoted Christian gentleman, to whom the growth and prosperity of the college is due. While the most Rev. Archbishop Lamy is entitled to the credit of the founding of the college, and his successors, Archbishop John B. Salpointe and Archbishop P. L. Chapelle have given the school their distinguished influence, yet the real work has been done by the Brothers. The institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools was founded in 1680, by the Blessed Jean Baptiste de La Salle, for the special object of the education of youth, and was approved by his Holiness, Pope Benedict XIII, in 1724. It is now established in France, Austria, Italy, Spain, England and its colonies. On the 31st of December, 1894, it had 14,989 members, 1,400 establishments, and nearly 400,000 pupils. Such is the self-sacrificing work of these good Brothers that they desire neither remuneration nor fame, but labor for the interest of humanity and the glory of God.

The Sisters of Charity and their work at Santa Fe is deserving of mention in a volume devoted to the history of New Mexico, for they have successfully built and finished three large brick edifices in the Capital City. The largest, called St. Vincent's Sanitarium, is a building

of such architectural beauty that it would be a credit to any city in the land; the second is a large charity hospital; and the third an orphans' home. All are worthy institutions devoted to the relief of suffering humanity.

The Right Rev. Archbishop Lamy is entitled to the honor of having first noted the need of such work in New Mexico, and it was in the year 1866 that he sent to the Sisters of the order at Cincinnati asking if some of their number could not come to Santa Fe and commence here the labors of love for humanity. Those who responded to the appeal were Sisters Vincent, Theodosia, Martha, Augustine and Louise. The Archbishop gave a small adobe building and the ground, and the good work was begun; but the benevolent people of the community soon saw the usefulness of the undertaking, to which generous contributions and donations were made. In this way the present fine buildings were secured and supplied with every needed appliance for the comfort of the sick. The buildings are surrounded by delightful grounds, and the beauties of nature with the wonderful climate of this region aid the Sisters in restoring those upon whom disease has laid its hand. Two of the worthy women who consecrated their lives to the Master's service have been called to the rich reward which is prepared for the righteous of this earth. Sisters Vincent, Augustine and Theodosia are still engaged in the hospital work; and altogether nineteen sisters, including Sister Superior Victoria, are now constantly ministering to the wants of those who are in the institution.

The sanitarium was erected at a cost of \$50,000, and the lumber was hauled by oxen from Las Vegas. The Sisters held fairs in order to raise money and solicited subscriptions, and in this way the buildings were erected, being completed in 1880, and having room for 170 invalids. In 1885 the charity hospital was erected, with a capacity of sixty patients, and is open to the poor of all classes and denominations. In 1890 the orphan asylum was built. It is designed for orphan

girls under fifteen years of age, and now has sixty-three children within its hospitable walls.

Sister Victoria came to Santa Fe in 1887 from the home order in Cincinnati, and has since had the complete management of all the work in Santa Fe. She has done all in her power to qualify herself for the work, and her devotion to the cause of humanity has won her the love of all who have come under her care. She possesses excellent executive ability, as well as sympathy and kindness, and has visited all of the large cities of the east, where she has studied the best methods of caring for those who are brought helpless to the institution of which she has charge. She also makes a study of each individual who finds a home in the orphan asylum, finds out for what they are best adapted, and when this is ascertained they are instructed in that which will develop their talents and fitness for chosen work.

The Territorial Government having become convinced of the great utility and worthiness of the orphan asylum, has appropriated \$5,000 per annum for its support, or \$10 per month for each of its inmates up to fifty, which is its capacity. For the charity hospital an appropriation of \$6,000 per annum was made. In the sanitarium a charge of from \$10 to \$18 per week meets the expenses of the institution. The rooms have all needed appliances for the care of the sick, and the sisters are proficient trained nurses, doing the work from a true interest in humanity, uncompensated by the slightest remuneration save their clothing and food. Every dollar which comes into the sanitarium is expended toward perfecting the institution. The work which is performed by the Sisters cannot be too highly appreciated. They are consecrated women who have given up everything in life to benefit humanity, and the institutions which they have founded in Santa Fe are a credit to the city as well as to their church.

In 1867 the Brothers opened another school at Mora. This was continued until about 1885, and its place is now taken by the La Salle Institute at Las Vegas, that being considered a

more central point for educational effort. They also established a school at Bernalillo. In 1870 the Presbyterian mission school was started at Las Vegas, under the charge of Rev. J. A. Annin, and in the same year the Sisters of Loretto opened their girls' school for the southern portion of the Territory at Las Cruces. In 1873 the Jesuits established a school in Albuquerque. They also erected a commodious college in Las Vegas and carried on a collegiate institution there with great success for a number of years, drawing many pupils even from the City of Mexico; but this institution was ultimately removed to Denver.

With the approach of the railroad the New West Educational Commission began to take an interest in New-Mexican education. On July 24, 1878, Santa Fe Academy was incorporated, to be carried on in connection with that commission. Almost exactly a year afterward Las Vegas Academy was organized,— July 14, 1879. Another followed in due time at Albuquerque. All of these were important institutions, and they have only intermitted their active usefulness when it appeared that the public school system was so firmly established that the academy was no longer needed.

The denominational schools increased in number until no point of importance in the Territory was neglected. The Presbyterian schools grew to be over thirty in number and the Methodists had about a dozen. The Sisters of Loretto opened schools at Taos, Mora, Las Vegas, Socorro and Bernalillo. The Sisters of Mercy occupied Mesilla, Silver City, Las Alamos and Sapello. The Sisters of Charity established excellent schools at Santa Fe, Albuquerque and San Miguel.

As to public education the legislature groped its way gradually toward the best and most efficient system. In 1863 a Territorial board of education was organized and the office of Territorial superintendent of schools was created. Very little of practical result followed the passage of the act, though it was a step in the right direction.

In 1872 the care of the schools and of all

funds raised for educational purposes was placed in the hands of a board of supervisors of public schools, in each county, to consist of four members "the most fit and competent, and of good repute," who were heads of families and owners of real estate.

In 1874 the Territorial superintendent was made also Territorial librarian in order to provide him with a sufficient salary; and he was required to make an annual report. Various amendments were made at nearly every session, until in 1884 quite a radical change took place. The law of that year provided that in each county the county commissioners should appoint one superintendent of schools who should have general supervision of the public schools of the county. Each voting precinct was constituted a school district, and three school directors were to be elected in each of such districts. This was an improvement on former laws; but still this system was far from perfect.

So things ran along till 1891. At the opening of the legislature of that year Governor Prince, in his message, laid special stress on the necessity for a modern comprehensive public school system as the most important matter for their consideration. On the 12th of February the new law was passed, entitled "An act establishing common schools in the Territory of New Mexico and creating the office of superintendent of public instruction,"—which marks a new era in the educational history of the Territory.

It provides for a Territorial board of education, consisting of the governor, superintendent of public instruction, and the presidents of the university at Albuquerque, the agricultural college at Las Cruces and Saint Michaels college at Santa Fe. The superintendent is to be appointed by the governor. The Territorial board is to select books every four years. Examinations of teachers are provided for, and it contains excellent provisions for the erection of school houses, bounding of districts and everything required in a first-class modern public school system.

Hon. Amado Chaves was appointed superintendent, and still holds that office. Under

the new law there has been very great progress and improvement. The schools everywhere have been placed on a higher standard.

The following statistics for the year 1894 give an accurate idea of the general condition of the public schools:

COUNTY.	No. of districts.	TEACHERS.			ENROLLMENT.			AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bernalillo	52	34	41	75	1,758	1,359	3,117	1,116	949	2,065
Collax	30	20	22	42	798	722	1,520	538	490	1,028
Dona Ana	31	10	21	31	609	532	1,261	341	332	673
Eddy	12	9	9	18	594	398	992	341	332	673
Grant	37	11	31	42	824	647	1,471	1,507	1,273	2,780
Gnadalupe	18	10	4	14	298	188	486	258	150	408
Lincoln	42	14	10	24	527	398	925	950	865	1,815
Mora	47	18	5	23	397	398	795	388	202	590
Rio Arriba	30	26	4	30	966	484	1,450	497	149	646
San Juan	22	12	7	19	317	192	509	315	139	454
San Miguel	93	46	36	82	2,234	1,516	3,750	1,643	1,137	2,780
Santa Fe	25	23	4	27	542	285	827	431	212	643
Sierra	15	10	6	16	357	279	636	189	142	331
Socorro	49	34	15	49	1,288	899	2,187	756	563	1,319
Taos	32	23	6	29	789	360	1,149	510	220	730
Valencia	37	21	1	22	754	277	1,031	555	165	720
Union	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	589	324	222	546	12,945	8,526	21,471	9,994	6,993	16,987

Chaves county—no report.

In the principal cities the schools are in excellent condition.

In Santa Fe there has been a total enrollment of 500 pupils, and an average attendance of about 450. There are five buildings used for ward schools, and Whitin Hall is used for the higher schools. For the first nine months of the last school year fourteen teachers were employed.

In Albuquerque, the four ward buildings, erected two years ago at a cost of \$45,000, are proving only large enough for the present, every room being occupied. A neat and commodious high-school building is planned, to be erected as soon as the financial condition will warrant. Eighteen teachers are employed.

Total enrollment	853
Enrollment, boys	389
" girls	464
" colored children	37
" Mexican "	116
Average daily attendance	482

In East Las Vegas there are nine teachers. The statistics are as follows:

School census of East Las Vegas..... 685
 Number enrolled in school to date..... 420
 Number enrolled in primary department.. 258
 Number enrolled in grammar department. 142
 Number enrolled in high school department 20
 Number of Mexican children enrolled.... 56
 Number of colored children enrolled.... 24

In Las Vegas ("old town") two beautiful stone school-houses have been erected, which will compare favorably with those of any town of double the size in the East.

In Socorro there are now two large and well-appointed school-houses. There are six teachers. The school census shows 624 children of school age; enrollments, 371; average attendance, 324.

In Silver City, the high school was discontinued, as the Territorial Normal School took its place. This reduced the attendance in the city schools about fifty.

Number enrolled..... 293
 Monthly enrollment..... 261
 Average daily attendance..... 236.4

Gallup has shown marked improvement in its educational matters in the past few years. Previous to November, 1892, the schools of this town were conducted much after the fashion of an ordinary country school, but the school board, in the fall term of 1892 adopted a graded course of study. The benefits derived from this change have been quite apparent to all observers. The pupils have taken more interest in their work. As a result, more and better work has been accomplished, and the people of the town have been more enthusiastic in educational matters.

In the school year 1893-4 there was an average monthly enrollment of 163, an average daily attendance of 139.6, an average per cent. of attendance of 85.6. Three teachers besides the principal were employed.

For the school year beginning September 3, 1894, the report is as follows:

Enumeration of persons of school age—
 males 171, females 144..... 315

Enrollment—males 104, females 102.... 206
 Average daily attendance..... 186

Considering the public system generally, we may say that the schools are quietly and steadily moving on toward the accomplishment of their purpose, endeavoring to be thorough in the essentials, liberal in general culture, and earnest in the effort to strengthen character and train for good citizenship and practical life. Teachers' meetings are regularly held for the discussion of difficulties confronted, to become better acquainted with the works of educational reformers, to study the principles of mind development, and to keep ablaze the professional spirit.

No opposition has been encountered in any part of the Territory in the matter of introducing English-speaking teachers in districts where heretofore Spanish alone had been taught. In this connection it is very pleasing to be able to state that the greatest interest is being shown, in the Spanish-speaking counties, in behalf of the new law, which requires that the English language shall be taught in all the common schools of the Territory.

Under the provisions of the present law no person can teach in this Territory without being in lawful possession of a proper certificate. Such a certificate is issued only to persons who have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of examiners composed of the county superintendent and of two leading citizens of each county, selected and appointed by the district judge. The result of this provision has been that every one of the common schools of this Territory is now taught by a competent teacher well-versed in the English language, and in many cases in both English and Spanish.

The progress that is being made by the native children is satisfactory in the highest degree, and it is apparent that before many more years there will be no longer a necessity for interpreters in our courts or legislatures.

A number of new and substantial school-houses have been erected, better teachers have been employed, and the adoption of a uniform

series of books has improved the work, also reducing the expenses considerably. In several of the counties, bonds have been issued and sold for the erection of new schoolhouses.

The attempt is at thorough, rather than showy work. A few of the high-school graduates have entered Eastern schools, but a larger number are continuing their study in the Territorial University.

Turning now to the higher institutions supported by the Territory at large, we must speak of the university, the agricultural college, the school of mines, the school for the deaf and dumb and the normal schools.

The University of New Mexico, located at Albuquerque, is the natural and logical head of the system of public education of the Territory, and it is equipped and supported wholly by the Territorial appropriations; but it is expected that when New Mexico secures Statehood the university will receive a liberal grant of public lands, as similar institutions in other new States have done. The university building is an excellent one, splendidly adapted to its purpose, except for its unfortunate location, so far from the town. It was finished in the summer of 1891, and the institution was opened in the fall of that year. It has been progressing successfully since that time.

The board of regents have found it advisable, owing to the sparse population from which to draw, to receive students, many of whom properly belong in the common schools. But this is simply repeating the history and experience of other colleges of the same nature. From these, a fine nucleus of real college students has already been formed, and by gradually raising the standard of admission, it is hoped that the time is not far distant when the university will need not receive into its lowest classes students of a grade lower than the eighth of the public schools. The College Preparatory School, with its courses of study covering four years, is thoroughly organized, and regular classes have been formed. The courses of study of this school are identical with those pursued in many of the best preparatory

schools. Students preparing for college, either at home or abroad, can do no better than to enter the University of New Mexico. The three leading preparatory courses, of four years each, are the following: The Latin-Scientific, the English and the Normal. The completion of the Normal course entitles the student to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy (B. Pd.) and a diploma, which, according to law, is a life certificate to teach in the Territory. Those who satisfactorily complete either of the other two courses can enter a corresponding course in the freshman class of the university proper, or of any other first-class college.

An established department of the university is the School of Pharmacy, requiring two years for the completion of its course, and embracing materia medica, anatomy, sanitary science, chemistry, physics, therapeutics, pharmacy, microscopic examination of drugs, urinary analysis, drug assaying, botany, laboratory work and prescription writing, supplemented by individual laboratory work. This department, so far, has been sustained by the liberality of resident physicians of Albuquerque.

The Commercial Department of the university, requiring two years for the completion of its course, is in excellent condition, presided over by a thoroughly competent and practical professor. This department comprises bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, stenography, type-writing, spelling and business correspondence.

The Normal course is a thorough one. The department of Spanish is superior.

But, after all, the equipment of the institution, owing to lack of funds, is not up to what is needed.

The enrollment of students for the school year 1893-4, in all departments, was 142. The measure of success in the university is not numbers, but the advantages offered to those of advanced grade who desire a college education. It is greatly desired next to introduce more technical and mechanical work, as soon as funds can be raised for the purpose.

The agricultural college, located at Las

Cruces, was first opened to students in a rented building, January 21, 1890. The erection of a college building was begun about May 1 of the same year, and the building was first occupied by the college about February 1, 1891. It is a substantial, two-story, brick structure, with stone foundation and basement. It contains fourteen rooms, and with heating apparatus and furniture cost about \$25,000.

At the present time the building is well furnished with modern school furniture. Its library occupies a large room which also serves as the office of the college clerk and the study room for the college students. The library contains 2,500 volumes, including several sets of cyclopedias, various dictionaries, and a large number of books of reference, besides a well selected library of general literature. The reading room is also supplied with many leading magazines and periodicals.

The various departments of the college are supplied with good apparatus appropriate to their needs; in short, the equipment is such as to furnish first-class facilities for obtaining a practical education according to the purposes of the institution.

The experiment station is being managed in accordance with the provisions of the act creating it. A fine experimental fruit orchard and vineyard will soon come into bearing, and the results are given to the people in bulletins, of which a dozen or more have already been published. The various small grains, including 400 varieties of wheat just harvested, show astonishing results with little irrigation under intelligent treatment.

The faculty having charge of the college and the experiment station consists of the president of the college and director of the station, eight professors, three instructors, four assistants, one librarian and clerk.

The college offers to students four courses of instruction, besides a preparatory school; the courses are agriculture and science, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, and classical and scientific.

During the year closing June 1, 1892, the

enrollment of students was as follows: In the preparatory school, 105; in the freshman class, 15; in the sophomore class, 13; and in the junior class, 1. Tuition is free, except an entrance fee of \$3 per annum. Text books are loaned to students.

The revenue is derived from the following sources:

(1) From the Territory a one-fifth mill tax, which yields annually about \$7,000.

(2) From the United States, under act of 1890, for year 1892, \$17,000. This sum is to be increased annually by the sum of \$1,000 until the annual appropriation reaches \$25,000.

(3) From the United States, under act of 1887 for support of agricultural experiment station, annually \$15,000.

(4) From entrance fees and products sold from the farm, an uncertain sum.

The second and third sums are appropriated for specific purposes, and cannot be used "for the purchase, repair, erection or preservation of any building," except 5 per cent annually of the \$15,000.

The theory of the government is that the State or Territory must furnish the educational plant, if the United States furnishes these endowments. This seems reasonable and just.

The great need of this college is more buildings. Buildings are needed for carpenter and blacksmith shops, and a foundry for the mechanical department. The legislature of 1895 authorized the sale of bonds to meet the expenses of erecting such buildings, but the work has not yet commenced.

Apart from this difficulty as to buildings, this institution is by far the richest of any in the Territory, the United States appropriation being very ample for its work.

The courses undertaken for 1894-5 are as follows: Agricultural, scientific, civil engineering, mechanical engineering and commercial.

At their meeting on May 12, 1894, the regents determined to organize a commercial department in the college. They were led to this determination by the fact that there were no schools in southern New Mexico that fur-

nish thorough and complete commercial courses, that the demand for such instruction is great and increasing, and that such training is of the most useful and practical character. In order that this department should not interfere with the regular college work, it was thought best to make it separate and distinct, to require a certain standard of admission and to have definite courses of study.

The fact that an additional year of work has been included in the preparatory department should also be noted. To enter the freshman class now requires a thorough knowledge of all the common branches, together with elementary algebra, physiology and hygiene, and the elements of composition and rhetoric. The standard of admission is now as high as that of the best agricultural and mechanical colleges.

The enrollment on November 30, 1894, was as follows: Seniors, 3; juniors, 7; sophomores and freshmen, 19; specials, 2; book-keeping, 10; stenography, 7; telegraphy, 9; preparatory department, third year, 22; second year, 40; first year, 30. Total number of students, 150.

The School of Mines at Socorro, the third of the great educational institution provided for in the act of 1889, is a magnificent structure, built with the utmost solidity, and in every way adapted to its special use.

Through unfortunate management this institution after being open for two years, being greatly in debt, was forced to remain closed for the year 1894-5, but in September 1895, opened under efficient direction, which it is believed will make it a great success.

The selection of Socorro as a seat for the School of Mines is an excellent one, as the town is in the center of well developed flourishing mining districts which with others furnish material for the running of the smelting works, that are situated in and near the town and as the geological structure of the mining districts is quite diversified, the students will have plenty of opportunity to acquire practical knowledge, as well as theoretical.

The act establishing it provides that the School of Mines shall be supported by an annual tax of one-fifth of a mill on all taxable property within the Territory, and it was organized solely as a high grade school of technology, in which will be taught all those branches of learning that underlie the professions of chemistry, metallurgy, geology, mining and engineering.

The asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind is situated at Santa Fe. It was commenced as a home and school for the deaf and dumb, conducted by Mr. Lars M. Larson, himself a deaf-mute, and gradually has increased in its scope, and a moderate building has been erected for its accommodation.

This institute was recently fully organized by having two educational departments, one for the deaf and the other for the blind. Its first term commenced in September, 1893, and continued in its session for forty weeks. There have been twenty-four pupils in attendance at various times since its establishment. During the past year there were ten deaf pupils and six blind ones in attendance. There are other mute and blind children living in different parts of this Territory desiring to come to the institute to receive an education, but they are unable to do so because they have no means to clothe themselves to come to school and to pay for their transportation from their distant homes. There has been great progress in the school work during the past year, the pupils have been making excellent progress in their studies, and great improvement in written language and reading English. The course of common school study has been pursued here with good results. The methods of instruction employed here are the same as in the States. The sign language is used as a means of imparting knowledge. The health of the pupils has been uniformly good; no sickness has occurred in the institute during the past scholastic year.

According to reports from the public schools throughout the Territory, there are now fifty-six deaf youths and twenty-six blind children growing up in ignorance and needing education

sorely. They are clearly entitled to be educated on an equal footing with those who are not afflicted. Their education is especially difficult. They can not be taught well in public schools, and there must be a special school for their benefit. There can be no doubt that this institution will soon be enlarged sufficiently to accommodate all who are entitled to its use. It is specially desired to have a department of music added to the blind school, and a department of trades to the deaf one, so as to give the inmates instruction in such work as they desire in order to enable them to earn good and honest livings by working by themselves when they leave the school.

The instruction of teachers for their educational work is a comparatively new thing in New Mexico. The first normal school of any kind was held in 1891 at Las Vegas. After the passage of the school law by the legislature early in that year, in the county of San Miguel, which then contained no less than eighty-three precincts, in order to have the new provisions understood, the county superintendent, C. F. Rudolph, called a meeting of the district school directors for April 20, and this was attended by 171 directors out of a total of 249, all the precincts but five being represented. This was followed by a normal school, which continued from June 22 to July 17, and to which all those expecting to teach were invited. No less than fifty-seven attended, and the result was very encouraging. Writing of this normal school, or teachers' institute, Mayor Henry, of East Las Vegas, says: "The first teachers' institute ever held in New Mexico convened at Las Vegas in June and continued in session for four weeks. There were about fifty native teachers in attendance, twenty-seven of whom met at the academy, fifteen at the La Salle institute, and eight at the Sisters' convent. It was remarked by several of the most prominent educators of San Miguel county that the zeal and earnestness manifested by these native teachers in school and educational matters is one of the most hopeful signs for the future of New Mexico. It was a grand success in every

respect. Professor Ramsay, of the academy, Brother David, of the La Salle institute, and the lady teachers of the Sisters' convent, assisted daily in conducting the exercises and recitations during the entire term of four weeks, none of them making any charge for their services or for the use of the buildings."

Since then one of the means by which the usefulness of the corps of teachers has been widened has been the holding of four normal schools during July and August, 1894, under the auspices of the Territorial board of education. These schools were held at Chama, Los Lunas, Mora and Roswell. They were well attended and ably conducted.

The last legislature provided for the establishment of normal schools at Las Vegas and Silver City; at the former point the building is now in course of construction, and will be opened during the coming year. At Silver City the corner stone of the building was laid September 14, 1894. This building is to cost \$10,800, the ground having been donated by the municipal authorities of Silver City. Meanwhile the normal school is being held in rented quarters, having opened its first session September 3, 1894, under very flattering auspices, with fifty-seven applicants for admission and two professors.

The Goss Military Institute at Roswell has a semi-official character. Colonel Robert A. Goss for several years carried on a boarding school at that place which was extraordinarily successful, considering that the location was almost a hundred miles from a railroad. The legislature in 1893 passed an act to give the school an official character as a Territorial institution, on the ground that this would add to its prestige and increase its success, and under this act a board was appointed to manage the institution; but it afterward appeared that this was not desired by Colonel Goss himself, and he removed to Albuquerque where he established an excellent private school. The institute at Roswell is still kept in operation, though the loss of Colonel Goss was a severe blow.

This brings us to the private schools, almost all of which are under the control or direction of some religious body.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Under Christian Brothers.—The Christian Brothers have conducted St. Michael's College at Santa Fe since 1859. The average yearly attendance has been 150 boys. Some of the pupils come from Colorado, Arizona, Texas, and Old Mexico, but the majority are from New Mexico. There are six departments in the college under the tutorship of as many teachers. Besides these there are three specialists employed in giving lessons in extra branches, such as music, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography, etc. The president of the college is a member of the Territorial board of education. The college is empowered to confer degrees, besides teacher's certificates to recipients of degrees.

This institution is unendowed and does not receive any share of the public funds. It has a mineral cabinet containing many valuable specimens of the minerals found in the Territory, a complete chemical laboratory and assay department, besides a museum containing rare relics of Indian and Mexican civilization and other valuable curiosities. The cathedral parochial school is under the direction of St. Michael's College and has an attendance of 175 pupils, who are taught by two lay teachers. It is supported by the clergy with money collected from the parishioners. A similar school exists in the parish of Guadalupe, in this city (Santa Fe), which has an average attendance of sixty pupils, boys and girls, and like that of the cathedral, has been supported by the contributions of the people.

Besides these schools in Santa Fe, the Christian Brothers conduct a parochial school in Las Vegas, having an average attendance of 120 boys, under the direction of two brothers; a county school in Bernalillo, with an attendance of 125 pupils and taught by two brothers.

Under Sisters of Loretto.—Santa Fe: Academy of Our Lady of Light; established

in 1852; opened January 1, 1853; can accommodate fifty boarders, 300 day scholars; school buildings cost \$30,000; English and Spanish are spoken; 50 scholars.

Taos: St. Joseph's Convent; established in October, 1863; opened November 1, 1863; English and Spanish are spoken; 38 scholars.

Mora: Annunciation Convent; established in 1864; burned December 16, 1888. The sisters teach at present in the late St. Mary's College; English and Spanish are spoken; 40 scholars.

Las Vegas: Academy of the Immaculate Conception; established in 1869; English and Spanish are spoken; 95 scholars.

Las Cruces: Visitation Academy; established in 1870; English and Spanish are spoken; 45 scholars.

Bernalillo: Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart; established in 1875; Indian boarding school opened in 1886; can accommodate 100 Indian girls and 100 day scholars; English only in the Indian school; English and Spanish in the day school; 78 scholars.

Socorro: Convent of Our Lady of Mount Carmel; established in 1879; English and Spanish spoken; 37 scholars.

Under Sisters of Charity.—Albuquerque, in old town public school, 150 pupils; in new town, St. Vincent's Academy, 120 girls; parochial school, 150 pupils; San Miguel, select school, 40 pupils; public school, 175 pupils; Santa Fe Orphan Asylum, 62 patients. The Sisters of Charity also conduct a sanitarium as well as a hospital at Santa Fe, the latter containing at the present time about 40 charity patients. There are about 40 Sisters of Charity teaching in the Territory. They came from Cincinnati to Santa Fe in 1866; to Albuquerque in 1880, and to San Miguel 1882.

The orphan asylum and the hospital at Santa Fe are supported by Territorial appropriations.

Under Sisters of Mercy.—Mesilla: Select and parochial schools for boys and girls, under charge of 7 sisters; no return made to me of the number of pupils attending their schools

at that place. At Los Alamos, San Miguel county: parochial school with 75 pupils and a public school of 50 pupils, under the charge of 3 sisters. At Silver City, Grant county: An academy and parochial school for boys and girls, under the charge of 6 sisters; no return has been made to me of the number of pupils attending their schools. These sisters also conduct a hospital at Silver City, which is supported by the Territory.

CONGREGATIONAL (NEW WEST.)

The New West Educational Commission has done a great work in New Mexico, the results of which cannot be calculated. It stepped in at the critical time when population was rapidly increasing and before the public school system was established, and organized academies at Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Albuquerque and Deming, which afforded excellent educational facilities for the rising generation for fully ten years. Two of these, those at Santa Fe and Deming, have been given up, as the public schools have taken their places. At Las Vegas there is the Las Vegas Academy, centrally located; two strong buildings with accommodations for 250 or 300 pupils; cost of buildings, \$9,000, with land, about \$12,000; running expenses, about \$5,000; nine teachers are employed. At Albuquerque there is the Albuquerque Academy, organized and incorporated in 1883; a new three-story building, costing \$25,000, is well situated three squares east of railroad depot in Highlands; has a good library, large lecture room; teachers are all experienced, having been connected with the academy from two to six years; primary school attached.

The New West Commission also conducts smaller schools at San Rafael, Bareles, Atrisco and Upper Vegas.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The following is a list of the Presbyterian schools, giving number of teachers and scholars in each:

	Teachers.	Scholars.
Agua de Lobo.....	1	25
Arroyo Seco.....	1	15
Buena Vista.....	2	68
Canyon Bonito.....	2	65
Chaperito.....	2	34
Corrales and Laguna.....	2	58
El Rito.....	1	41
Embudo.....	1	25
Jemez Hot Springs.....	1	35
La Costilla.....	1	60
Las Cruces.....	2	91
Las Vegas.....	7	137
Day scholars.....		88
Mora.....	1	35
Pajarito.....	2	41
Penya Blanca.....	1	22
Penyasco.....	1	56
Raton.....	2	170
Santa Fe (boarding).....	8	65
Santa Fe (day school).....	1	30
Taos.....	1	45
El Prado.....	1	82
Los Ranchos.....	2	115
Tecolote.....	1	57
Jemez.....	3	60
Laguna.....	2	60
Zunyi.....	3	39
Galisteo.....	1	25
Isleta.....	1	40
Sisseton.....	1	..
Las Placitas.....	1	35
Llano.....	1	46
Santa Barbara.....	1	27

METHODIST.

The Albuquerque College was opened in 1887, for both sexes, with a regular college curriculum. It has a president, assisted by an excellent corps of teachers, six in number; 160 pupils were enrolled last year. The school property is worth about \$8,000.

Besides this college the following schools are in New Mexico, at

	Scholars.
Tiptonville.....	45
La Joya.....	25

Escondida	25
Cerro	28
Albuquerque	20
Las Vegas.....	35
Peralta	35
Socorro	20
El Ranchito	25
Old Albuquerque	30
Dulce	23

SOUTHERN METHODIST.

The Las Vegas Female Seminary has done excellent work for a number of years, and usually has about 130 scholars.

THE INDIAN SCHOOLS

Have presented quite a conspicuous feature in New-Mexican educational affairs for a number of years.

For a considerable time the Government attempted to carry on this work by what was known as "contract schools," being schools usually supported by some religious body, to which the Government gave a contract for the education of a certain number of Indian children at a fixed rate per year. The usual payment was \$125 annually for each pupil at a boarding school, and \$7.50 per quarter at a day school.

The principal one of these schools in New Mexico for many years was the Ramona school at Santa Fe. The money to build this was mainly contributed at the East as a memorial to Helen Hunt Jackson. The school was part of the property of the University of New Mexico (Santa Fe), an institution of which something more will soon be said. Rev. H. O. Ladd was at the head of this work for a number of years, and afterward Rev. E. Lyman Hood and Prof. Elmore Chase. The school was very successful, but was closed in 1894, when the Government, in pursuance of its new policy, refused to make a contract for the future. It usually had from forty to sixty pupils, mostly girls. The original contract for the school was for fifty pupils, but was subsequently enlarged to sixty-five on the recom-

mendation of the Pueblo Indian agent, because of the great number of applications for admission to this school on the part of the Indians themselves. Twice under the supplementary contract the school overflowed the contract number, and was relieved once by permission from the Indian office by turning the excess over to the United States school at Santa Fe. The fact that the Indians themselves seek to place their children in school shows their rapid progress in the matter of education. The buildings are now used for a Government Indian school for girls.

Another school established more recently at Santa Fe, was the St. Catharine school, built largely through the liberality of Miss Catharine Drexel, of Philadelphia. This was a Roman Catholic institution and accommodated 100 pupils. Its contract also failed to be renewed in 1894, through the new policy of establishing schools to be carried on directly by the government.

There are two large government schools in New Mexico called "Government Indian Industrial Training Schools." The first of these was started at Albuquerque, two and one-half miles north of the town, in 1885. The buildings, grounds, etc., are valued at about \$50,000, and it has been very successfully conducted from the beginning. It is known as the Fisk Institute. The total annual attendance somewhat exceeds 300; with an average of nearly 200. The pupils represent four Indian tribes,—Pueblos, Papagoes, Pimas and Navajos,—and the course of study includes carpentry, harness making and many other industrial pursuits.

At Santa Fe is the Dawes Institute, which school was opened November 15, 1890, for boys and girls. The buildings, erected by the Government at a cost of \$28,000, are about one and a half miles west of the Santa Fe railroad depot, and are very substantial (brick and stone), commodious, having all necessary accommodations; in a good, healthy locality, on grounds (100 acres) donated by citizens of Santa Fe; the original accommodations were

for 140 pupils, but they have been largely increased. The grounds are utilized for instruction in improved agriculture. Altogether fully \$50,000 has already been expended on this place.

The trades of shoemaking, tailoring, and carpentering have been successfully carried on; a sewing room was started when the school opened; a steam laundry is in successful operation. The industries of brick-making, harness-making and blacksmithing have been authorized and will be established in the near future. With a hospital, store-rooms, and sufficient school-room, the capacity of the school may be increased to 300. The school has been attended by children from the Pueblos, Jicarilla Apaches, San Carlos Apaches and Navajos.

In the fall of 1895 the Government opened a girls' school for Indians in the Ramona school building, which it leased from the University trustee.

Schools have also been established in a number of the Pueblo villages. They were nearly all contract schools until within a year or two.

The Roman Catholics had charge of the following besides St. Catharine's boarding school, at Santa Fe, with about 100 pupils and a boarding school at Bernalillo, for girls, with 80 pupils.

	Pupils.
Taos.....	35
San Juan.....	40
Santo Domingo.....	30
Jemez.....	42
Acoma.....	30
Laguna.....	25
Isleta.....	20

They also carry on two schools without government aid, one in the pueblo of San Felipe, with forty pupils, and another at Cochiti, with twenty-five. A number of these have become Government schools, and there are the latter at other pueblos, such as Santa Clara, etc. Altogether the provisions made for Indian education is very ample, and the

"wards of the nation" have no reason to complain of neglect.

Reference was made about the University of New Mexico at Santa Fe. This institution, incorporated in 1880, has carried on educational work ever since and been of great benefit to the Territory. Originally its work was to provide educational facilities for the students resident in Santa Fe. The money to carry on the work was obtained, to a large extent, from benevolent persons in the East. In 1882 the trustees erected a large school building in Santa Fe called Whitin Hall in honor of the chief donor of the fund used in its erection. The corner stone was laid October 21, 1882, by Chief Justice Prince, President of the University. Judge Prince still holds that position, after fifteen years of service. Some time later, Rev. H. O. Ladd, then in charge of the educational work, became deeply interested in Indian education, and commenced to raise funds for an Indian school. It was determined to name it the Ramona School and make it a memorial to "H. H."—Helen Hunt. Considerable money was raised in the East and the first of a group of buildings was erected. The trustees thereof have had two entirely different classes of work on their hands, the ordinary American school work at Whitin Hall, and the Indian work at the "Ramona."

At the present time, Whitin Hall is rented to the Santa Fe school board for a high school, and the Ramona buildings are rented to the United States Government for an Indian girls' school.

The University at Albuquerque will be noticed further on, under the head of Education in the county of Bernalillo.

TERRITORIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

This account of the educational development and interests of New Mexico would be incomplete without reference to the history and work of the above association.

In 1886, when the school law was inadequate and unfavorable to the spirit of development; when there were no public schools worthy

of the name, private institutions were struggling for an existence, and the educational interests of New Mexico were at a low ebb, it was suggested that the few scattered educators be called together and organized for united effort in pushing forward the cause of education in this great neglected portion of our country. From the small seeds planted then, has grown a thrifty tree, whose branches overshadow the entire Territory.

That self-appointed committee corresponded with others interested in education, and called a meeting for Santa Fe in the holidays of December, 1886, when the present association was organized. Its conventions have been held in the triangle of Santa Fe, Las Vegas and Albuquerque, with marked development from year to year in the character of its work, with large gains in attendance, and increasing importance and influence as a factor in shaping the educational sentiment of the Territory.

The association has used its power for better school legislation and the adoption of desirable text books. Its work in general is the same as that of the older State associations, and has the same objects in view,—the raising of the teacher's profession to a higher standard, the advancement of educational interests, and the cultivation of the social element among its workers.

The distances to travel to reach a point of meeting in New Mexico are very great, compared with many States, but our educators as a rule are wide awake to the needs of their work, and incur the expense of time and travel to attend the association meetings; and when together they form a body that is a credit to the growing Territory.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTY OF BERNALILLO.

The status of education in the county of Bernalillo is comparatively good. It may be considered under the following divisions, or heads: Schools under church or denominational control; private schools; United States Government Indian school; and public, or

common schools, including the University of New Mexico.

Church Schools.—In Bernalillo county, as elsewhere, religious bodies were pioneers in educational work. Most prominent amongst these in Bernalillo county have been the Roman Catholic, the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian, and the Congregational Churches. Whilst it would be interesting to trace the history of their several and praiseworthy labors in the cause of education, space will permit but a brief mention. At present the following schools are in successful operation: Academy, Sisters of Loretto; Saint Mary's Parochial School, Albuquerque; Saint Vincent's Academy, Albuquerque; Sisters of Loretto Indian School, Albuquerque; and the Catholic school at Isleta.

The Methodist Mission School, at Albuquerque, under the care of Rev. T. M. Harwood and wife, is doing good work.

The Congregational Church has been very enterprising, and through the New West Education Commission, in addition to the Academy, it is sustaining several smaller schools in the vicinity of Albuquerque. The academy occupies a large three-story brick building centrally located, and the work done is of a very satisfactory nature. The people of Bernalillo county certainly owe a debt of gratitude to the several religious bodies who have done so much good pioneer educational work.

Private Schools.—The Goss Military Institute, Colonel Robert Goss proprietor, is a private institution,—chiefly a boarding school,—in which young men and boys receive, in addition to a thorough academic education, military training. It is well patronized. The Conservatory of Music at Albuquerque, Prof. W. F. Skeele director, offers the very best of musical advantages. The Kindergarten, in charge of Miss Ada Philbrick, is well patronized, and is greatly appreciated.

Government Indian School.—Immediately adjoining the corporation of the city of Albuquerque, is located the United States Government Indian School, under the superintend-

ence of Prof. J. J. McKoin. It has an attendance of about 300 students, who are being trained in the arts and the practices of civilization. The school ranks well with others of the best of its kind.

The Public Schools.—According to the last report of Hon. H. R. Whiting, for a number of years the efficient county superintendent of schools, the public schools of Bernalillo county employ seventy-five teachers, enroll 3,117 pupils, expend annually for school purposes over \$28,000. The total school population between the ages of five and twenty-one years is 6,163.

The town of Gallup and the city of Albuquerque both sustain a good system of graded schools which deserve fuller notice. The schools of Gallup are under the superintendence of Prof. D. M. Richards. They employ five teachers, enroll 276 pupils, have a regular graded course of study, and will this year add a high-school course. An elegant new building is in process of erection.

The public schools of Albuquerque are under complete organization and efficient management. The buildings owned consist of four large brick buildings,—one in each ward,—heated and ventilated by modern methods, and are furnished throughout with the best of furniture. They were built and equipped in 1892, at a cost of about \$50,000. The courses of instruction embrace the usual primary, intermediate, grammar and high-school courses. The schools are under the efficient superintendence of Prof. Charles E. Hodgin. In addition to a special teacher of music, sixteen teachers are employed. The annual enrollment of pupils is 850, and the annual current expenses of the schools is about \$20,000. Without making individual comparison, it is safe to say that the public schools of Albuquerque are not excelled in efficiency by any similar schools in the Southwest.

The University of New Mexico at Albuquerque is the head of public education in the Territory. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1889, and was opened for

students in June, 1892. On a twenty-acre tract of land is located an elegant brick building costing over \$35,000,—including heating and ventilating apparatus. A library and other educational equipment is being added as rapidly as means will permit. Hon. Elias S. Stover is president, and Hiram Hadley, A. M., is vice president in charge of the institution. In addition, the faculty consists of twelve professors, instructors and regular lecturers. These are all able, and each is well adapted to the special work assigned him. The courses of study correspond to the similar courses in the most enterprising colleges in the country. They embrace a Latin-scientific, an English, a normal course, a commercial course, and a department of pharmacy. The instruction in all of these is thorough, and students who have completed the preparatory courses here will have no difficulty in finding admittance to the respectable colleges of the country.

RESOURCES, PRODUCTS AND PROGRESS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Under this head we propose to treat each county separately, as the only satisfactory method of giving a correct idea of a territory so large in extent. If one should attempt to describe the natural resources and the results of human industry in the section extending from the north of Maine to Cape May, it would be obvious that such a variety of conditions existed within the limits indicated that it would be impossible to generalize, but that each part must be treated by itself; yet the area of New Mexico is equal to that suggested, as it is as large as all the New England States, New York and New Jersey, together. We will therefore take up the subject generally in the first place, and thereafter proceed to a separate brief consideration of each county.

New Mexico has an average breadth of 335 miles; length of eastern boundary, 345 miles; length of western boundary, 390 miles,

the whole covering an area of 122,444 square miles. By geographical divisions, it is bounded on the north by the State of Colorado, on the east by Oklahoma and the State of Texas, on the south by the State of Texas and the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and on the west by the Territory of Arizona.

Of the 122,444 square miles, or 78,374,363 acres, there are :

	ACRES.
Land grants (confirmed and un-confirmed)	14,180,884
Atlantic & Pacific Railroad grant	2,349,880
Indian reservations	2,832,205
Military reserves	134,952
Government land entered	2,500,000
Total	21,997,921

This leaves an available area of 56,376,442 acres open for settlement.

If we calculate the area which is covered by mountains (where timber, however, is valuable, and the sides are, as a rule, covered with the most nutritious grasses) at about 14,125,203, and arid or barren lands at 3,610,793, there is left a total of 38,640,446 acres of irri- gable, agricultural and grazing lands.

The present principal agricultural districts are: The Rio Grande valley from the thirty- seventh parallel of north latitude to the south- ern boundary of the Territory; the Pecos val- ley; the Canadian river section, situated in the northeastern corner of the Territory, and drained by the Canadian and its tributaries; the sections watered by the Colorado and Gila rivers, embracing a strip on the western line of the Territory varying from 50 to 100 miles in length, and the San Juan country in the north- west.

Although much of the central portion of the Territory is occupied by broken mountain ranges and elevated mesas, a very large part can either be irrigated or used for grazing cat- tle and sheep.

The Rio Grande valley has a length from the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude to the southern boundary line of New Mexico of

about 350 miles. The zone of cultivable land extends from the Pecos Mesa on the east, to Campbell's Pass on the west. The difference in altitude and proximity to high mountains is a key to the difference in production observable in the various parts of this section.

LIST OF ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

	FEET.
Santa Fe	7,019
Galisteo	6,117
Cerrillos	5,684
Canyon Blanco	6,320
San Antonio	6,408
Penya Blanca	5,238
San Felipe	5,007
Albuquerque	4,949
Isleta	4,898
Socorro	4,582
San Marcial	4,454
Rincon	4,031
Selden	3,954
Las Cruces	3,888
Deming	4,320
El Paso	3,800
Pecos Village	6,360
Anton Chico	5,372

The total fall of the Rio Grande river from the northern border of the Territory to where it leaves the same, a distance of about 356 miles, is about 2,200 feet. The mesas and table lands in the northwestern part of the Territory are generally about 6,000 feet above the sea level. In the central portion of the Territory, such mesas attain an elevation of about 5,000 feet, and in the south about 4,000 feet. The ranges generally rise from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the mesas and plains. The amount of water carried down by the Rio Grande is, as a rule, sufficient to irrigate an immense area. The rate of fall between Penya Blanca and Isleta is nearly six feet to the mile.

The Pecos valley in its upper part is one of erosion. To its junction with the Gallinas the Pecos runs through a comparatively nar- row valley; near old Fort Sumner it widens.



SCENES IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

1. The Hddy Dam and Reservoir.

4. A Tree-bordered Canal.

5. A Main Lateral.

3. Seven Rivers, Dam and Lake McMillan.



The upper narrow portion, has some rich agricultural soil. The bottoms of the Gallinas and its tributaries also afford narrow strips of the most fertile land. Further south, say from the north end of the Guadalupe mountains on the west side of the Pecos to the mouth of Delaware creek, the valley of the Pecos is one unbroken continuous level and fertile bottom.

It is in the latter section of the valley that the gigantic irrigation enterprises are located, which have made the Pecos valley celebrated.

The Canadian river section lies between the Raton mountains on the north and the Pecos river on the south and southwest. The Canadian flows through it for about 150 miles in a southeasterly direction to near old Fort Bascom, and from there easterly (a little north of the thirty-fifth parallel north latitude) for about fifty miles. Most of its tributaries flow in from the west. As the western part of this entire section has a slope towards the east with a general descent to the southward, the highest localities are in the northwest corner and the lowest in the southeast, with a falling altitude from 5,000 to 3,000 feet. Some portions of this river have a fall of nine feet per mile. Of its tributaries the Little Cimarron and Vermejo creeks afford considerable breadth of arable land, the former having a valley from one to six miles wide, and the Vermejo one of the same length and about two miles wide. Both of these valleys are very fertile, with plenty of water for irrigation. The Rayado creek has a good valley, but it is subject to overflows. Ocate creek valley, formed by erosion, is also very good agricultural land. The Mora river valley is doubtless the finest in this section. It has a length of from sixty to seventy miles and a breadth of about four and one-half miles. Its upper portion, from eight to ten miles in length, is about three miles wide.

The Colorado and Gila section embraces a belt of land of from fifty to one hundred miles all along the whole of the western line of New Mexico. It is watered by the Rio Puerco of the west and the Zunyi river in the

north, and by the Gila and its many tributaries and the Rio San Francisco in the south. There are rich and extensive valley lands along the bottoms of these rivers and their tributaries.

The San Juan river country in the northwestern portion of the Territory offers a splendid opportunity, not only for the production of cereals, but also for fruit and vegetables of all kinds.

The valleys of the Las Animas, La Plata and Los Pinos, all tributaries to the San Juan, are capable of raising large amounts of produce of various kinds. The general surface of the country of New Mexico is marked with mesas (flat table lands), valleys and mountains, hills, bluffs, canyons and mountain parks. The mountain ranges, from north to south generally, break into spurs, buttes and foothills, diminishing in altitude and graduating into mesas or high table lands.

In the northern part of the Territory the Culebra or Sangre de Cristo range looms up to the east into the Raton spur, and to the south is known, according to proximity to local towns, as Taos, Mora and Santa Fe mountains. To the west are the Conejos and Tierra Amarilla ranges. Southeast of the old city of Santa Fe and east of the Rio Grande, a broken range runs south, variously known as the Placer mountains, the Sandia Manzanita, Oscura, Jumanes, Fra Cristobal, Caballo, San Andres and Organs, the latter crossing the southern border of the Territory near El Paso. To the east of the above range is a series of high table lands, reaching to the mesa known as the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plains, and broken by the low mountains and peaks named on the maps as the Gallinas, Jicarillas, Carrizo, Capitan, Sierra Blanca, Guadalupe, Jarilla, Hueco and Sacramento.

On the west side of the Rio Grande, from the isolated peak near the northern boundary, known as the San Antonio mountain, another broken range runs south, known locally as the Petaca, Valles, Jemez, San Mateo, Pinos Altos, Burro, Black and Mimbres ranges, and the

Florida mountains near the southern border. Farther to the west, and near the Arizona line, appears the continental divide, composed of mountains and peaks, variously known as Tunicha, Chusca, Zunyi, Datil, San Francisco, Tulerosa, Mogollon, Pyramid, Stein's and Animas. These mountains being equally distributed, furnish a large water supply and a great amount of timber, and are excellent shelter for stock during stormy weather.

Extending across the Territory of New Mexico, north and south, are two large valleys,—the Rio Grande and the Pecos. The former, lying further west, reaches from the Colorado line to Old Mexico, and thence on to the Gulf. The broad and fertile valleys along this stream abruptly end at canyons, where the channel is confined to narrow limits by the high and rocky banks. The material is composed principally of silicious and other nutritious material for plants, washed from the mountains by the spring and summer freshets and thaws.

FRUITS.

The grape-growing belt extends from about the northern line of Bernalillo county through Valencia, Socorro and Donna Ana counties to the Chihuahua and Texas line. In Bernalillo county the valley proper is from one to four miles in width, every foot of which is susceptible of cultivation; but the vineyards are located in the lowest plane, so as to receive the waters of irrigation. The grape most generally cultivated is that known as the Mission variety, supposed to have been introduced by the Franciscan friars, and cultivated in the valley for the past two centuries. Some small vineyards of the Muscatel are also found, but generally as a table grape, coming into the market a short time before the other.

The vineyards are almost always started from cuttings, planted from six to ten feet apart each way, though some growers prefer to trench the cuttings and root them for planting the first or second year after in the places where they are to remain. The Mexican method of culture does not require staking or

trellising, and the first three years are directed more particularly to give strength to the main trunk. The vine is closely trimmed each year, all superfluous wood cut away and only the trunk and a few short branches left, so that a well-cared for plant of a few years' growth resembles a dwarf tree. It is necessary in setting out the cuttings to pack the soil closely about them, to turn the water onto the plant from the irrigating ditch as soon as possible and, when sufficiently dry, repack the dirt. There is nothing more to do the first season than to irrigate the vineyards at certain intervals and keep the ground free from weeds until November, when the vines are covered with earth to protect them from the cold until spring. The time for uncovering varies among the different growers from the middle of February until the first of April. They are then allowed to stand from ten days to a month and then trimmed. But few grapes will be produced until the third season, but the labor of the cultivator is needed every year in stirring the soil, removing suckers, trimming, covering and uncovering. A more congenial climate than that of the Rio Grande valley for the grape or a soil more adapted to produce beneficial results in its growth, cannot be found in the world. The frosts are usually only severe enough to kill the insects without injury to the vine, and there is no rainfall when the plant is flowering or the fruit is approaching maturity. A damaging late frost does sometimes, however, occur, as also a limited hailstorm; but as this region is one of much sunshine the fruit of the vine is of superior quality.

Rosaceous fruits (apples, pears, peaches, etc.,) are of comparatively late introduction; but experience has already proven that they do well here, some of them extraordinarily well. Small July and October apples, red (wild) plums, fair pears, good peaches, excellent apricots and enormous quinces have been successfully raised by the descendants of the Spaniards from time immemorial; also by the Indians of the pueblos. The peach and apricot, blossoming so early in the season, are uncertain crops;

but the other tree fruits of the temperate zone are almost sure. In the lower valley the fig and almond do well, even as far north as Valencia.

In the fruit-tree belt may be included not only the valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos, but also the higher lands on either side, and an extensive range in the northern portion of the Territory, in the Mimbres valley, etc.

The Rio Grande may be called the Nile of America. It is 1,800 miles in length and of almost equal volume from source to mouth. It has few branches, and flows hundreds of miles without receiving a tributary. It is fed almost entirely from the Rocky mountains. An annual rise occurs about the month of June, from the melting of the mountain snows. Like the Nile, too, it is almost the sole reliance of the farmer. The natives have made canals to each town and adjoining lands, for irrigation, which are often twenty or thirty miles in length, affording also considerable mill power. The waters of the Rio Grande, like those of the Nile, are exceedingly turbid, carrying a large quantity of sediment which is deposited as they flow over the fields, thus supplying new elements of strength to the soil without the trouble or expense of applying fertilizers. For this reason the latter are but seldom used, as each irrigation leaves a slimy deposit on the land, which renews the soil, and is, in fact, the best fertilizer that could be used.

Thus New Mexico stretches in abundance and beauty, waiting for those who are wise enough to investigate its resources. It exceeds in area the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

BEAUTIFUL AS WELL AS PRODUCTIVE.

Briefly stated, the fact is that New Mexico is endowed by the Creator with a greater variety and extent of natural resources and advantages than any State of the Union. This is strong language, which may sound exaggerated, but it is used deliberately. Bold as it seems, a very little thought will show its truth.

Think for a moment of our varied resources! Here are thousands of acres of timber superior to the best that Maine or Georgia ever contained; here are wheat fields in Taos and Mora, used uninterruptedly for centuries without rotation of crops, yet equaling the finest wheat land of the northwest; here is corn in many localities, the peer of any on the plains of Illinois or Kansas; here are onions and beets, cabbages and cauliflowers, potatoes and melons, the products of the Rio Grande valley, which both in size and quality challenge comparison with any in the country. In this same valley, and in that of the Pecos, are apples, pears, peaches, plums and apricots, superior in size to anything seen in the East, and far surpassing those of California in flavor. All around us, and extending down the river to El Paso, are vineyards which proclaim the valley the favored home of the grape, whether for eating or the manufacture of wine.

Among natural plants, our plains are covered with the amole or yucca, whose root is producing the finest soap in the world, and the fibre of which is certain before long to become a staple article of commerce, while the virtues of the canyagre as a tanning agent are just becoming widely known.

The vast prairies of the Territory are the finest pasture lands for flocks and herds that the world contains, and are covered with tens of thousands of cattle and sheep.

In gold, whether "in place," as in Lincoln and Colfax, or in the sand, as at the Old and New Placers, and in score of other localities, we acknowledge no superiors.

In silver, though yet but little developed, Lake Valley and Silver City, Georgetown, Cerrillos, the Black Range, the Mogollons and the Magdalenas, and indeed nearly every county in the Territory, contain such vast stores of rich mineral that it is difficult to realize the extent of the untold wealth awaiting the hand of the miner. In copper, from Santa Rita, in the southwest, to San Andres, Golden and Picuris, are mines which challenge the admiration of the world. We have as

much lead as the great lead regions, and as much iron as the most celebrated iron districts. We have mica, which is now filling the eastern markets, and cement which is superior to any made on earth. We have gypsum and fire clay in inexhaustible amounts, and we have marbles of rare excellence and turquoise of purest blue.

Whole sections of the Territory are underlaid with coal of excellent coking qualities, and we have the only perfect anthracite to be found west of Pennsylvania, with a market for each extending in nearly every direction for hundreds of miles.

Wherever one travels in the Territory he will find this wealth of natural resources. If he enters by the railroad through the Raton tunnel, when he views the verdant plains of eastern Colfax, covered with herds of cattle, changing to the west into the agricultural lands along the Vermejo, the Ponyil and the Cimarron, dotted with the coal mines of Blossburg and the pine forests of Catskill, and rising into the golden mountains and gold-bearing streams of Elizabethtown, he is apt to say: "This, truly, is the Promised Land." He passes into Union, sees the wealth of sheep and wool filling the valleys and covering the hill sides, the emerald fields of alfalfa and the general happiness of the people, and he stands amazed at such a vision of prosperity.

He visits Mora. The valleys, matchless in their beauty, of the Mora and the Sapello, the copper mines at Coyote, and the inexhaustible lumber region of the West, and he thinks that he has found even a better spot.

He goes to the great county of San Miguel, and its young daughter, Guadalupe, with their vast prairies, varied resources, famous health-giving springs, and energetic people, and he feels that Providence has bestowed enough material blessings there to form an empire of itself.

He crosses the mountains to Taos, and, viewing the expanse of her beautiful valley and her wonderful wealth of golden wheat, with heads so close and even that one might almost

walk upon them as a floor, he says, "Surely, this is a realization of the Happy Valley of the Abyssinian Prince!"

He goes on to Rio Arriba, and looks upon the fertile fields of the upper Rio Grande and the Chama (the first spot chosen by Onyate as his capital) and then presses on to the vast forests of gigantic pines now being fitted for the use of man, and exclaims that no land can be a better one in which to dwell.

Still onward to San Juan; and there the beautiful rivers, the abundance of water, the waving grain, and the vast orchards laden with the choicest fruit, challenge his admiration.

Back again he comes to Santa Fe, where the ancient city, nestling among the hills, with unequalled climate, the charm of ancient story, and fruit fit for the gods, presents a peaceful contrast to the adjacent industries which thrive amid gold and silver, copper and lead, coal and precious stones, at Cerrillos and San Pedro; and he says, "Verily, this is the garden spot of earth!"

Down the beautiful valley, through the verdant fields and vine-clad hills of Bernalillo, the great central county; seeing all that it contains, from the evidences of man's enterprise and energy in Albuquerque to the far-famed springs of Jemez, and the ruins of ancient pueblos; and he feels that here is the place where both the man of business and the man of pleasure may find a congenial home.

Still down the valley to Valencia, past miles of trees and vines; then, through the country westward, where sheep and lambs, counted by scores of thousands, whiten the plains and the sides of mountains, to the giant forests in the west; and he feels that this is truly a land of wine and oil, of milk and honey.

Then southward to Socorro, where the town, set like an emerald jewel in the valley, almost under the shadow of the great mountain, resounds with the smelters and the mills; where the products of the vast mines within the county limits are refined, while the coal of Carthage and the coke of San Antonio, with the distant riches of the Mogollons meet

his eye, and he says, "Verily, for natural resources this exceeds all else that I have seen!"

Eastward, across broad plains, to Lincoln; and, as he sees the great product of gold, the clear, swift streams, the cattle on a thousand hills, and learns of all the latent wealth of silver, lead, and coal, only awaiting swifter connection with the outside world, he thinks that here, indeed, is the true home to seek as soon as railroads come to afford a market for her sleeping riches.

Still eastward to the Pecos, where the twin counties of Chaves and Eddy, the newest of the list, are showing that, though young in years, they are strong in all besides; and there he sees the wondrous flow of water from the springs that form a full-grown river at one bound, and marvels at the rich luxuriance of the Roswell farms, and the enormous yield of its alfalfa fields; and going down to Eddy is lost in admiration at the enterprise shown in its irrigating system, and in the almost magical building of a modern city within a single year; and he feels that in this fertile valley, among these men of energy and "push," are really greater inducements than elsewhere.

Then, back to Donna Ana, on the lower Rio Grande, where the famous Mesilla valley is a vision of beauty, of unsurpassed fertility, filled with all manner of grain and fruit, and teeming with the product of the field and vineyard, while the neighboring Organ mountains are both beautiful and rich in mineral wealth; and he says, as many another has said before him, "Here let me live and die!"

Still onward to Sierra, crossed and re-crossed by mountains filled with treasures of the precious metals; and as he visits Lake Valley and hears of the Bridal Chamber, and sees Hillsboro, Kingston, and the Black Range district, he feels assured that no spot on earth of equal size contains such an exhaustless store of mineral riches as does that county.

And, lastly, on to Grant; and as he hears the story of old Santa Rita, and views the ceaseless flow of wealth from her more modern mines, sees ore so pure that it scarcely needs

refining, and learns of the varied treasures daily unearthed throughout the wide area from Georgetown and Pinos Altos to Carlisle and Gold Hill, he marvels at the prodigality with which nature has bestowed her choicest gifts, and envies those who live in this treasure-house of wealth.

Then he stands bewildered by this succession of attractions and wishes in his inmost heart that he had sixteen lives to live, that one might be spent in each of these enchanting regions. The more generally one will travel through the Territory the more he will be impressed with this variety and wealth of resources and products; and yet we might remember that even in the first days of its known history New Mexico was found full of valuable products unknown in the regions to the North and East.

HISTORICAL.

Clavigero tells us that long centuries ago, the Toltecs, leaving their old home in the Northwest, about the year 594, journeyed toward Mexico, a portion probably settling in the valley of the Rio Grande, "sowing the land with corn, cotton and other plants, the seeds of which they carried with them." Cabeza de Baca, the first European who traveled through this section of country, tells us not only of the cities of permanent dwellings of great height, but in his narrative minutely describes the products of the country and the food of its inhabitants. So enormous was the number of buffaloes which he found grazing along the Pecos for a distance of thirty leagues that the traveler called the people of that section the Cow Nation. All through Texas he had seen no cultivated grain, but no sooner had he arrived within the region of the Rio Grande than he met with fields of corn, and they increased in extent continually as he proceeded on his journey.

Soon afterward he mentions a place still east of the Rio Grande, where he was "feasted on beans and pumpkins." The natives also made cakes of pinyons crushed or ground for the purpose. After crossing the river, he

speaks continually of the beans, corn and calabasas, so plentiful that the Spaniards gave thanks to heaven for their abundance, and also of the shawls or blankets of cotton which the people wore. Here also he found amole root being used for soap, and the inhabitants provided with shoes of leather. Of minerals he speaks of galena and marcasite, of a bell of copper which came, they said, "from the north, where there was much of the metal," of turquoise and of emeralds. The travelers who came afterward emphasize this description of products, and add somewhat to it, as might be expected from their greater advantages.

Thus Marcos de Niza, in 1540, tells of the long gowns of cotton worn by the people of Cibola (the modern Zuni), and of the cotton clothing found all along the route which he followed, and narrates the following anecdote which is the first notice that we have of native wool in the country. Marcos was dressed, it appears, in a suit of gray woolen cloth, then called *saragosa*, which Coronado had sent to him. Some of the principal chiefs examined this material with great interest and then said to the friar that at Totontec (Moqui) there was an abundance of similar stuff, of which the people there made their clothes. Marcos wishing to ascertain if they really distinguished the difference between cotton and wool, laughingly said that the material of their own clothing (which was of cotton) and his was the same. At this they seemed indignant, and said, "Thinkest thou that we are ignorant that this fabric is different from what we wear? Thou wilt see in Cibola all the houses full of material such as ours; but at Totontec are little animals which furnish the wool from which your kind of cloth is made." This greatly interested Marcos, as it was the first intimation received of the existence of sheep in the country; and it is of interest to us to-day, as tracing to its earliest record, the great industry which now gives support to more of the inhabitants of New Mexico than almost any other.

A year later, when Coronado entered the city, he found at Cibola large numbers of domestic hens; as well as great stores of beans, corn and melons. The corn, Castanyeda tells us, had very short stalks, and the ears started near the ground, but they were of a size that astonished the Spaniards, containing from 700 to 800 grains, which exceeded anything known in other countries at that time. At Moqui, Coronado found all the arable land used in the cultivation of grain, fruit and vegetables, and the pastures full of flocks of sheep and goats; thus corroborating the statements of the chiefs to Marcos de Niza. At Acoma, the people presented his army with a quantity of poultry, bread, corn, corn meal and pinyons.

At Tiguex and Cicuye, the two great towns of that day, and both situated in central New Mexico, all the people were found clothed in cotton garments, in some cases supplemented by mantles of leather. At Cicuye, presents of cotton goods and turquoise were made to the Spaniards, and at Tiguex Coronado demanded from the people a contribution of no less than 300 pieces of cotton stuff for clothing for his soldiers. From this we can judge of the amount of cotton then raised and woven by the Pueblos, and it also suggests the question why this important product is not cultivated to-day? Mention is also made of the grapes, plums and mulberries found on the plains to the east of the mountains; but these were uncultivated. So rich was the soil of the valley of the Rio Grande, that Castanyeda tells us "the soil is so fertile that it does not need to be worked; when they sow, the snow, falling, covers the seed and the corn starts underneath. The harvest of one year is sufficient for seven. When they begin to sow, the fields are still covered with the corn that has not yet been gathered."

Forty years afterward, in 1582, Espejo, traveling up the Rio Grande, found abundance of corn and melons and the people dressed in cotton clothes and wearing boots and shoes of the thickest of the leather. Just below Albuquerque, near Isleta, he met one chief who pre-

sented him with no less than 400 bolls of cotton. Here the people wore mantles of cotton, striped blue and white, like those of China. On his first trip west of the river, he speaks of the great herds of cattle and the amount of cotton annually raised, and at Moqui, the history tells us, that when Espejo and his companions spoke of leaving the town the people brought him a "present of 40,000 mantles, some colored and some white, and a great quantity of handkerchiefs or towels with tassels at the corners, and many other things." Perhaps the number of "40,000" is an exaggeration, but at any rate the narrative shows how largely these mantles were manufactured.

West of Moqui, on his celebrated excursion to the great silver mine, Espejo found good grapes, and flax like that of Castile, and he tells us of the mine itself that it has a very broad vein, and that "with his own hands he took out very rich ore containing much silver." Indeed mines seem to have been opened to a great extent all over the Territory even at that very early day, before Spanish working was begun.

The brief record of Espejo's journey to the northeast says: "Here they were informed of rich mines of the precious metals, some of which they visited, and took from them good glittering ore." From the direction taken, these were probably in the district now called the Placers, and perhaps extended into the Cerillos. Espejo also speaks of the wonderful grazing country along the Pecos, and the enormous herds of buffalo there congregated, calling the river Rio de las Vacas, in the same way that Cabeza de Baca had formerly described that section.

When Onyate came (in 1595) he found the same cultivation of beans, corn and pumpkins, and the same growth of cotton, often ornamented with feathers, spoken of by the preceding travelers.

Thus we see that 350 years ago the Pecos valley was as to-day a favorite grazing country covered with herds of untold thousands; that the people of New Mexico raised corn,

beans, calabashes, pumpkins, melons, etc., and also large quantities of cotton, which they manufactured into clothing; that in certain sections they had sheep from whose wool were made the warmer garments of the people; that their clothes were ornamented by the use of colors, and their towels with tassels; that their pottery was of a high order of excellence both as to utility and ornament, far surpassing that of the present day; that mines of various metals were worked long before the Spanish occupation, although of course their number was greatly increased up to the revolution of 1680.

In short, we learn that the history of New Mexico has always been one of agricultural, pastoral, industrial and mining success; that the time is not known when its valleys were not the home of prosperous cultivation, its verdant plains not covered with herds of cattle, its hillsides not cropped by wool-producing sheep, and its mines not worked for both metals and precious stones.

Thus looking far beyond the time when the Spaniard came to St. Augustine, the Cavalier to Jamestown, the Hollander to New Amsterdam, or the Pilgrim to Plymouth, we find that New Mexico possesses a heritage of successful production; and that whether viewed as the home of animal, vegetable or mineral wealth, from time immemorial she has a history of prosperity based on the natural resources with which a good Providence has endowed her.

It is an inspiring and suggestive thought that, while the whole Atlantic coast and Mississippi valley were the homes of roving tribes and covered with an almost unbroken forest, New Mexico was raising cotton and wool for clothing; and corn, beans and melons for food; was manufacturing good flour and fine pottery, building great cities of terraced, four-storied houses, and excavating her hills in search of the more precious metals and the more precious jewels.

We need not be surprised that with such a history and with the natural advantages which made that history possible, its products are continually increasing both in variety and

amount, and that it can look forward very confidently to the results of a full development in the near future.

BOTANICAL.

The principal trees found in the mountain valleys of New Mexico are ash, walnut and hackberry, and on the mountains pine, pinyon, pino real, cedar and oak, while the principal tree in the deep valleys and along the margins of the streams is the cottonwood, best fitted for shade, and somewhat for fencing and building. It will last here in this dry country much longer than in the moister atmosphere of the States farther east.

The willow is common. It is much used by the Jicarilla Apache Indians for making baskets, etc.

The mesquite or screw-bean tree becomes, particularly in the Gila river valley, a considerable tree. The wood has a fine grain, and resembles the black walnut, is very durable, and as fuel it makes an intense heat,—probably as much as the jack-oak and hickory of the East. This tree emits a vast quantity of a gum resembling gum arabic. The Apache Indians eat the mesquite bean, grinding it into flour upon hand-mills; the bread is palatable. Horses fatten upon the beans.

On the table lands is found a peculiar variety of the mesquite. It can be hardly called a tree, being rather a stunted, almost leafless shrub, growing in the most barren places; but in summer it is covered with beans.

The mesquite tree has the most stupendous roots, though the tree above them often appears but a shrub. A patch of these presented to an observer is always but the visible part of a forest under ground. Twelve feet square around one of these bushes will often yield a cord of fire-wood. They are really the fuel-beds of a district, and in this way has nature furnished thousands of tons of fuel for the smelting of minerals. These roots, both dead and green, make most excellent fire-wood for domestic use, as it burns entirely to ashes. In the ground they never seem to rot, but be-

come, in length of time, after dying, a sort of charcoal.

Bear-grass is common all over the mesas, or table lands, and is very useful. In Mexico gunny-bags, rope, saddlers' and shoemakers' thread are made from the fiber; and during the blockade of the coasts in the late war the manufacture of ropes from this plant was carried on in Texas.

The *Yucca angustifolia*, or soap-weed, called in New Mexico by its Spanish name, amole, is another useful plant, and is to be found everywhere. The natives prefer it to soap in washing woolen goods, as it extracts all the grease and restores the luster of the goods; and its lather makes the best shampoo.

Gama grass, growing everywhere, in bunches, is the most universal forage plant for live stock. Thriving, as it does, best on rather dry soil, it is especially useful. Flowerless and seedless, it covers the broad plains and clothes the mountain side with withered-looking bunches that seem to combine the qualities of grain and the best of hay in the greatest perfection.

Good gama can be cut any day in the year, but the best season for cutting is the autumn, or at any time after the summer rains are over, and before the first frost. A peculiar property of this grass is that it "cures" on the stalk and all over the snowless plains of New Mexico makes the most excellent fodder known. This grass really becomes hay while on the root, and does not fall down or lie on the ground. It affords pasture all the year.

The maguey plant, known also as the American aloe, and called by the Mexicans mescal, is common in all portions of the Territory. In lower Mexico, where the plant is cultivated and is popular, the Mexicans make from it the famous beverage called pulque, a kind of intoxicating brandy. The Indians, who cook and eat the heart of the plant, esteem it a great delicacy.

Hops grow wild throughout the Territory.

The natural supply of fuel, for all the region in the neighborhood of the mountains is pinyon and cedar, which grow in extensive for-

ests on the rocky and barren ridges, while the lumber supply is yielded by the higher mountain ranges.

CANYAIGRE.

The native plant which is attracting most attention at present, and bids fair to become of great commercial value, is the canyaignre.

This is a plant bearing quite a resemblance to some of the more common docks, notably sour dock, it being called by botanists *Rumex hymenosepalus*. The plant grows from one to three feet high. The stem is rather simple, nearly smooth, and often red. The leaves vary from ovate to lanceolate, and are two to eight inches long, tapering to a short petiole. The flower stalk is branched with compound erect branches; pedicels slender, about half the length of the fruit; fruiting valves membranous, ovate, one-fourth to one-half inch long, pinkish; seed one-eighth to one-fourth inch long. It is found growing wild in the valleys and depressions of northern Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. It may be found in other States and Territories, but so far as known does not contain sufficient acid to make it of commercial value except in the localities above stated.

The roots or tubers of the canyaignre plant have the general appearance of sweet potatoes, there being from three to one dozen to each plant, varying from two to eighteen ounces each in weight. The color is black externally and yellow within, having somewhat the appearance of a carrot. The taste is insipid, but something of the same sensation is produced when touched to the tongue that follows from alum, indicating the presence of tannic acid.

It has been used by the Indians for medicinal purposes and for tanning their leather. When used as medicine, and taken in large quantities, it acts as a purgative. To some extent the leaves are used by them as food, having something of the general taste and properties of rhubarb or pie plant.

This plant has but recently attracted the

attention of the commercial world as a valuable source for tannic acid. Numerous analyses have been made by the government agricultural departments both in Europe and America, as well as by private scientists, all of which tend to show its great value to the leather industry. The result of these investigations has been to create a great demand for it in the tanning business of European countries, and more recently in the leather-making industries of the United States.

It is found that the tubers of the one-year-old, when dried, contain from twenty-three to thirty-eight per cent. tannic acid, and canyaignre is already recognized by tanners as being superior to oak or hemlock bark in that it tans quicker, is a better filler, and makes a more pliable and better colored leather than any tanning agent known.

A comparison of the tanning properties of the canyaignre with other well-known barks shows the following result:

COMMON NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.	PER CT.
Canyaigre,	<i>Rumex hymenosepalus</i> ,	23.00
Sumac, ground,	<i>Rhus glabra</i> and <i>Cotinus</i> ,	25.00
mixed,		
Sweet Fern,	<i>Comptonia asplenifolia</i> ,	9.42
Knotweed,	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> ,	11.60
Horsetail,	<i>Ephedra antisiphylitica</i> ,	11.90
Sweet Gum,	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> ,	8.36
Red Oak,	<i>Quercus rubra</i> ,	5.55
Scarlet Oak,	" <i>coccinea</i> ,	7.74
White Oak,	" <i>alba</i> ,	7.85
Burr Oak,	" <i>macrocarpa</i> ,	7.85
Quercitron,	" <i>tinctoria</i> ,	6.47
Hemlock,	<i>Abies Canadensis</i> ,	9.50

As to the tanning value of canyaignre, Professor W. Eitner, of the Vienna Research Station for Leather Industry, after thoroughly testing it, said: "I consider this article especially adapted to tanning uppers, fine saddlery and fancy goods." Canyaigre will also doubtless enter largely into the arts and industries other than leather making. In the manufacture of dye stuffs and mordants it is said to be very valuable, and we may confidently entertain high hopes of it as an important article in American agriculture in the immediate future. Many tanners have been interviewed

with reference to its use, and most of them have experimented with it with highly satisfactory results, and say that they are prevented from using it extensively only from the fact that a steady supply is unobtainable.

The cultivation of canyaignre is similar to that of the potato, the tuber being planted in rows or hills, and the attention given it thereafter being about equal.

In describing the methods of its cultivation we can do no better than quote from Professor F. A. Gulley, of the Arizona Experimental Station, who says: "The roots make the best development in a rather loose, sandy soil, and where they are near the surface." Therefore, I would suggest breaking the ground deep and dropping the single roots in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart, and from six to nine inches apart in the row. A shallow furrow should be run in which to drop the roots, and they should be covered five inches deep by running a turning plow furrow on each side of the drill. Planting should be done early in the fall, not later than November 1st, if possible, and occasional irrigations given it until the middle or latter part of April, or up to the time the plant is in bloom. Irrigation may then cease and the roots be allowed to mature. With comparatively clean soil very little labor is required. It has furthermore been demonstrated by practical experiments that cultivation adds very largely to the quality and weight of the roots and the percentage of tannic acid."

It will be noticed from the above that planting is done in the fall, and the work upon it therefore performed during the winter, when other crops do not need attention. The root matures about July 1st, and is ready for digging. In some climates, notably New Mexico, another crop can be raised on the same land after the canyaignre has been removed, making two crops in one year.

One ton of the root is required for seed to plant an acre of ground. In New Mexico there are large quantities of it growing wild on the hill sides and in the depressions, that can be

had for the digging, and all the expense attached to the securing of it is the cost of digging and hauling it to the land where it is to be planted. The supply of wild product, however, is being rapidly exhausted on account of the great quantities used for seed. When the wild root is all taken, that which is cultivated will have to be used, which will cost about \$6 per ton.

The cultivation of canyaignre root differs from that of potatoes in that the tuber which is planted does not decay, but increases in strength, and is found intact at the time of digging.

Careful estimates show that an acre of canyaignre properly cultivated will yield from ten to twenty tons of green roots, and as high as thirty tons have been raised on a single acre.

The method for drying and getting ready for shipment is very simple. The roots are cut into slices of about one-eighth of an inch thick, placed in the sun to dry, and then put into sacks, three tons of green roots yielding one ton of dry.

Prices in Europe have been from \$60 to \$80 per ton of the dried root, and in the United States about \$30. Estimating the cost of marketing, freight charges, etc., to be \$10 per ton (of the dried root), and figuring the lowest yield and price, it will be seen that an acre of canyaignre would bring about \$100.

Factories for the extraction of tannic acid from canyaignre are in the course of construction or are about to be built in many places throughout the southwest, and it is reasonable to suppose that wherever this root is cultivated to any considerable extent factories will be erected for that purpose. This will reduce the cost of marketing, especially in the matter of freight rates, and will therefore yield a greater profit to the producer.

Many tons of wild canyaignre have been gathered in New Mexico and Arizona and shipped to nearly all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries for the purpose of experimenting its cultivation. It has been shipped to the Cape of Good Hope, the

Hawaiian Islands, Australia, Canada, Argentine Republic, Germany, and many States and Territories from Oregon to California.

LIVE STOCK.

If one had asked what the chief industry of New Mexico was during the Spanish and Mexican periods, the answer would unhesitatingly have been "sheep-raising." The face of the country specially adapts it to the raising of sheep; the losses from the cold of winter are few and rare, and the average increase is very large. While other branches of business allure by the prospect of large and rapid profits, sheep-raising results in a steady gain, which, while comparatively slow, is yet without danger of loss. The riches of the wealthy class of Mexicans at the time of the American occupation were almost entirely in their immense flocks of sheep.

During the year 1893, there were 650,000 sheep marketed from the Territory. This fact alone will give the reader a definite idea of the extent of this industry. The possibilities are simply immense. In Texas, New Mexico and Arizona the flocks amount to nearly 10,000,000 sheep. In New Mexico there is an abundance of clear, soft water, just suitable for wool washing. The freight on the wool in grease amounts to about 3 cents per pound from New Mexico to New York. If this wool were handled in New Mexico, and only the local clip were obtainable, without counting the wool of Texas and Arizona, a saving of \$360,000 per annum could be made on freight one way on raw material.

It is impossible to state the present number in the Territory with any accuracy. The number returned for taxation in 1894 was 1,901,000; but that is far behind the real number. The wool product is easier to ascertain and may be stated at about 16,000,000 pounds. The money received for sheep and wool is often characterized as the "best money" that comes to the Territory because it is distributed and disseminated among the whole body of the people, while the money received for cattle or for

the products of the mines goes to comparatively few.

The cattle business will, also, always be one of the most important industries in New Mexico. During the past twenty years it has seen many changes and fluctuations. Down to about 1880 it was carried on entirely on the open range, the cattle being owned by individuals who used the Government land without cost and whose herds grew larger year by year. About that time began an era of speculation in cattle and the business was recommended to Eastern and European capitalists as the most profitable in existence. Scores of cattle companies were organized and the prospectus-maker flourished in the land. The new corporations bought up the land along streams and such as were supplied with springs and commenced operations on a grand scale. They purchased the herds then in the country at high prices, and as the per centage of profit was shown to be immense the chief object was to accumulate as many animals as possible in order to increase the prospective gains. Soon it became evident that the ranges were overstocked. Several dry seasons succeeding each other brought great losses; extravagance and incompetency of management in some cases added to the difficulties; prices decreased year by year; the difference between the number of cattle appearing on account books and those acutally existing for sale was found in many instances to be surprisingly large; and in short the speculative era ended as such eras generally do.

Experience has brought great changes. Smaller herds, carefully attended to, kept within reasonable limits, and protected and fed when necessary in winter, are found to be much more profitable than the vast numbers that might be scattered over half a dozen counties. The year 1894 brought abundance of grain and an immense crop of grass, and 1895 even exceeded its predecessor in these respects. Prices advanced and the business which seemed almost prostrated has again become highly successful. With the experience

of the past and the newer methods of carrying on the business there is every prospect that no great reverses will again occur.

The following tables show the number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats and swine returned for taxation in the various counties, in 1894; but it must be remembered that this does not by any means represent the real numbers in the Territory. However, it is valuable for purposes of comparison. Thus the number of cattle returned to the assessors in 1890 was 1,129,088; in 1891 it was 1,041,237; in 1894 but 721,672! This was the lowest mark, and the number has since increased. The present number is just about a million.

Sheep have not varied so much. The number returned in 1890 was 1,172,249; in 1891, 1,378,151; in 1894, 1,261,268. It is to be remembered that the grade of sheep is being constantly improved and the average wool product of each animal increases year by year.

The table is as follows:

Counties.	Horses.		Mules.	
	No.	Value	No.	Value.
Bernalillo.....	3,000	\$ 67,249	350	\$ 11,200
Chaves.....	3,476	75,209	229	12,146
Colfax.....	4,350	89,860	250	7,500
Donna Ana.....	2,146	44,921	106	4,240
Eddy.....	6,086	107,384	451	31,584
Grant.....	7,630	160,043	316	10,285
Guadalupe.....	2,450	46,636	127	3,136
Lincoln.....	7,176	120,360	166	5,860
Mora.....	2,720	53,515	150	4,470
Rio Arriba.....	2,250	47,900	116	4,449
San Juan.....	2,661	62,263	74	2,304
Santa Fe.....	1,297	29,159	168	6,646
San Miguel.....	5,531	113,810	305	10,683
Sierra.....	3,156	55,458	159	6,426
Socorro.....	5,107	90,688	331	8,362
Taos.....	1,500	31,200	100	5,000
Valencia.....	3,031	49,957	260	6,841
Total.....	63,623	1,263,613	3,724	140,732

Counties.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Swine.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.
Bernalillo.....	9,000	\$ 75,860	150,000	\$ 162,000	570	\$ 570	160	\$ 812
Chaves.....	74,311	449,213	54,973	110,871	137	151	207	742
Colfax.....	46,510	465,100	108,456	157,780	1,893	1,893	490	1,685
Donna Ana.....	31,628	231,040	14,238	16,494	1,440	1,620	105	310
Eddy.....	40,175	272,835	29,158	60,170	2,691	3,369	414	1,519
Grant.....	134,984	822,565	21,652	31,102	9,124	9,255	629	1,940
Guadalupe.....	29,445	263,937	128,290	163,420	1,710	1,805	71	194
Lincoln.....	90,372	542,333	59,576	80,692	10,308	15,112	1,213	2,425
Mora.....	10,578	87,251	118,597	142,720	5,200	4,754	575	1,165
Rio Arriba.....	3,795	35,691	116,458	106,262	2,955	2,596	219	335
San Juan.....	5,490	51,241	17,927	18,931	539	574	372	1,242
Santa Fe.....	3,050	26,784	48,334	45,308	2,950	2,765	214	531
San Miguel.....	104,065	815,128	217,471	263,412	9,704	10,543	413	1,264
Sierra.....	20,463	112,880	6,230	7,184	6,971	9,987	153	439
Socorro.....	93,441	484,127	70,193	69,024	5,004	4,504	.....	846
Taos.....	2,542	20,200	55,345	55,345	2,800	2,800	630	1,300
Valencia.....	21,418	159,170	187,900	188,426	1,302	1,120	177	408
Total.....	721,672	4,855,270	1,261,268	1,679,150	65,410	78,479	6,108	17,065

During 1893, 216,000 cattle and 150,000 sheep were shipped out of New Mexico for sale by railroads, besides those driven overland, which, in sheep, are by far the greater numbers.

The peculiar, open, sunny weather of New Mexico makes the best conditions for stock-raising. The food that the animal eats is not consumed in producing bodily heat, but goes to make flesh. It is estimated that under similar conditions of food scarcity, a steer will live twice as long in New Mexico as in Wyoming or Montana, for the reason that, requiring less heat, less food will nourish him.

Horses and mules do better in New Mexico than any other place known. Even the tireless horses of the Sahara do not surpass them. The high altitude and the precipitous upland pastures develop the lungs. The tough, nutritious native grasses develop bone and muscle. It is no unfrequent thing for a man to ride or drive 100 miles per day! Good drivers find no difficulty in doing this. The air is so pure, the pasturage so good, that few diseases develop.

AGRICULTURE,

The world over, is the most important of all industries, because it sustains all others, and in agriculture New Mexico excels. As a rule it is carried on by irrigation. This gives a vast advantage over the parts of the country that have to depend on rain for moisture, and that cannot stop the flow when they wish to. The eastern idea is that irrigation is a good substitute for rain: the western man thinks rain a poor substitute for irrigation. The rain-belt farmer relies on chance: the irrigator knows what he is doing. Therein lies the difference.

At the present time the principal irrigation works of the Territory are confined to four main systems of irrigation. Under the Maxwell and Springer works in the northeast there are about 100,000 acres now under excellent canals. The reservoirs and canals of the Pecos valley cover nearly 500,000 acres of land. So great has been the development here that a

railroad 250 miles long has been partly constructed and is now being completed to handle its immense business.

In the Rio Grande valley under numerous systems of small Mexican canals there are about 300,000 acres under ditch and cultivation, and the completion of the works on the Mimbres river will put 25,000 acres of land under cultivation. In San Juan county there are now under ditch about 30,000 acres, and the close of this year will see that figure largely increased. There are available in this county about 150,000 acres of the best fruit land in the world, and there is more water than can possibly be used.

Altogether New Mexico has about 20,000,000 acres of agricultural land to offer for settlement; but so little has been known of her resources that it is only of late years that attention has been attracted to the great advantages presented for agriculture.

It must not be understood from the foregoing that crops may not be matured in New Mexico without the aid of irrigation. Along the western and eastern slopes of the continental divide a good harvest may be had without the artificial application of water. The farmer, however, will quickly learn that it pays to insure his crop by expending the average cost of irrigation, which is usually about \$1.50 per acre annually. The actual figures will be given under the head of the various counties. As a general proposition, the farmer of the East who realizes from \$18 to \$20 per acre on the ordinary crops raised in his section would be willing to pay any insurance company \$1.50 per acre that would insure him his crop. How much more easily can the New-Mexican farmer pay this small insurance. He raises an average of thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and his gross alfalfa crop will run from \$50 to \$80. The Eastern farmer soon learns that when he cultivates fields in New Mexico he has all the advantages of a manufacturer. If his land is under a good ditch it yields crop after crop without danger of failure.

New Mexico possesses greater advantages

in sunshine, water and soil than any other State or Territory. It is not subject to the sudden changes of temperature so common in Colorado, nor to the dampness of half the year from which California suffers.

Another thing that should be borne in mind is that the rainy season in New Mexico comes in July and August, just when needed to wash the leaves and the fruit free of all impurities. All the sweet and luscious qualities of flavor and every beauty of appearance are therefore enhanced.

Nothing caused greater astonishment throughout the country, in connection with the great Columbian Exposition, than that New Mexico, which many thought was a desert, should have exhibited the finest wheat from the whole world, and the best oats in the United States. This opened the eyes of many to the capabilities of the Southwest.

The agricultural productions will be referred to in detail under the heads of the several counties.

In the production of many vegetables this Territory excels, especially in onions, beets and cabbage. Onions were grown here which were seven inches in diameter and weighed four pounds each, and the delicacy of their flavor gives them peculiar excellence. Irish potatoes grow remarkably well throughout the mountains, 400 bushels to the acre having been frequently raised, and 200 bushels is an average crop. Cabbages have been grown, which weighed from thirty to forty pounds. A pumpkin was exhibited at the Territorial fair weighing about 100 pounds. Sugar beets succeed wonderfully, not only in size, but in the amount of saccharine matter contained in them. The official tests made in 1893 by Dr. Wiley, director of sugar experiment stations, show that the average amount of sugar in the New-Mexican beets examined was 15.34 per cent. In some specimens from Colfax county, the percentage ran as high as 19.30. It thrives best with scanty irrigation, has a long tap root,—one fourteen feet long was shown at the last Paris Exposition!—and is a great air-feeder. There is only

one rule by which to irrigate this plant. Do not force the bulbs to great size by plentiful watering. The ideal weight of the beet is between twenty and twenty-five ounces. Big, pulpy beets do not make sugar. It is the hard, compact, slow-growing bulb that stores in its veins the greatest amount of saccharine matter; and this for the reason that sunshine is the principal agent in making the sugary particles.

The geographical position of New Mexico is excellent for the raising of vegetables for market, on account of its comparative nearness to centers of population. The same is the case with fruit.

The favorite crop at present is alfalfa, which seems exactly suited to the climate and surroundings. In the south of the Territory it is cut four times; in the north three times. The profit, at present prices, is very large.

When first planted, and for about a month afterward, it is a tender crop and may be drowned out or burned out very readily. Once, however, that it makes a "stand" it is almost impossible to kill it. The roots penetrate dozens of feet, and open the soil to the healthy influence of light and air. To break an alfalfa field for a new crop the ploughshare must sink as deeply as possible. The soil is then filled with a multitude of hollow roots, from whose decomposition as well as the large amount of air a high percentage of nitrogen is furnished to the succeeding crop.

Its culture is simple. After the seed has been once drilled into a thoroughly irrigated soil, the crop should be left alone until it is at least six or eight inches high. During this time the roots will sink as the moisture near the surface recedes. The next irrigation should be thorough, and as the upper soil has been rendered very friable by the plant itself the water will sink rapidly. In from two to four months after planting, according to climate, the hay will be ready for cutting, and the first season the cultivator can rely on about one ton per acre. Every succeeding season it should be cut from three to six times. As soon as the

plant flowers out well it is ready for harvest and the reapers should start in.

To get a good stand thirty to thirty-five pounds of seed and about a bushel of oats should be sown on well ploughed and watered ground. The oats will spring up rapidly and shade the young and tender shoots. In the protection of this shade the plant will establish itself, and after the first cutting will choke out the oats. From that on the alfalfa will take care of itself; and will kill all weeds within its influence like poison. Alfalfa is a good crop for the novice in irrigation. There is little danger of his failure if he follows these hints and the general practice of his neighbors; besides, its product is as good as cash in hand.

The alfalfa fields of the Pecos valley and those of San Juan county are celebrated for their wonderful productiveness, and all through the Territory are others of similar richness.

VEGETABLES.

Its central location commands the market about ten days ahead of California in selling all hardy fruits. Fruit plucked in New Mexico one morning will be in Denver and on the breakfast table the next morning. It will be in Kansas City in thirty-six hours, in Chicago in forty-eight, and New York in seventy-two hours. For this reason it has another advantage: fruit can be allowed to remain longer on the trees in New Mexico before shipment than elsewhere. Thus it preserves a better flavor and appearance. For these reasons it commands about 30 per cent better price. Fruit that comes from California and sells for two cents a pound, if raised in and shipped from New Mexico will bring three cents a pound or over.

The wonderful climate of New Mexico is one of its natural resources of a very practical nature. Florida for many years was supported by nothing but its climate. Multitudes of invalids now come to the much more beneficial climate of New Mexico, and many make it their home.

SUNSHINE.

New Mexico has been called "The Sunshine State." The meteorological records show that no locality has so many sunny days in the year,—so few that are not fine. These same tables, for which we have no space here, give the temperature at various hours every day. The climate of Santa Fe is pronounced the most perfect in the world for pulmonary diseases. The statistics show that the changes of temperature are less there than elsewhere, and that both heat and cold are less intense.

These figures, however, do not tell half the story. The altitude of Las Cruces is about 3,600 feet, of Las Vegas somewhat over 6,000 feet and of Santa Fe about 7,050. This allows the seeker after health a wide range of choice in selecting his climate. Silver City in the south, Socorro in the center, and Eddy in the southeast, offer almost equal advantages of climate with variations of altitude.

It is to be remembered that these figures give no idea of the warm, genial days and refreshing nights, the glorious morning sunbursts and the brilliant close of day, when the mountain's shade from cerulean blue base to opal peaks, and the sky, splashed and streaked with all the prismatic colors, looks like the palette from which the Great Artist had painted the shimmering day. Add to this the high light of an azure sky, bright and sweet as the smile of heaven, and you only have half the picture. Every rock, hill, mountain and plain has its own peculiar tone. No description or painting can tell the gorgeous wealth of color everywhere displayed in lambent light, and when the whole is viewed from some garden mingling the gold and green of bloom and harvest it is not at all wonderful that the New-Mexican is an enthusiast about his land, and that visitors chant its praises far and wide.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

Of New Mexico are by many considered the greatest source of wealth. These will be referred to more in detail in the consideration of

the separate counties, but it is proper to say a word of them here, and particularly of their great variety. There has been so little development, comparatively, that it is more important to see what is contained in the rocks and sand than what has been extracted from them.

Briefly stated, the mineral distribution is somewhat as follows:

Colfax: Coal, iron, aluminum, copper, gold and silver.

Taos: Large deposits of mica on the west side of the Rio Grande, tin, silver, copper, gold quartz and placer gold.

Mora: Copper, gold quartz and placer gold.

Rio Arriba: Copper, coal, mica and placer gold.

San Juan: Coal, copper, iron and gold placers on the San Juan and Pine rivers.

Bernalillo: Placer gold in limited areas and extensive mines and veins of copper, coal and silver.

Santa Fe: Coal, iron, auriferous copper, also sulphates of copper carrying silver, gold quartz, and extensive gold placers near the Ortiz mountains, also superior turquoise.

Valencia: Coal, iron, silver and lead.

Socorro: Malachite, lead, silver, gold and coal, with extensive deposits of fire clay and kaolin.

Sierra: Copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold. True fissure veins are found in some places and rich chimneys and pockets are often struck. Coal exists in large beds.

Grant: Silver, lead, gold, copper, turquoise, coal and alum.

Donna Ana: Immense beds of gypsum, silver, lead, copper and pure white marble.

Lincoln: Copper, galena, gold, silver and coal.

San Miguel: Copper and coal.

Eddy and Chaves counties have not yet been closely prospected, but it would seem certain that the eastern sides of the Sierra

Blanca, Sacramento and Guadalupe mountains bear large beds of various minerals. Immense gypsum deposits have been discovered in Eddy county.

While gold and silver are always the most attractive and alluring, yet it is probable that in her wonderful supply of coal New Mexico really possesses her greatest riches.

The coal deposits of the Territory are of such magnitude and extent as to be truly wonderful. They begin in the immense beds of San Juan county and stretch south and east in almost unbroken continuity to the Mexican line. The principal productive mines are located at Blossburg, Colfax county; Cerrillos and Waldo, Santa Fe county; Monero and Amargo, Rio Arriba county; and Gallup, Bernalillo county. All the mines except those at Cerrillos are bituminous.

The statistics of production for the year ended December 31, 1892, are as follows:

	TONS.
Blossburg and Raton.....	244,995
Cerrillos	18,747
Monero	20,000
Carthage.....	49,529
Gallup.....	247,287
Total.....	580,558

In 1893, down to June, the Carthage mines produced 53,093 tons, and were then shut down, and the machinery removed to the Cerrillos coal fields. In that year the latter mines produced about 100,000 tons, and since that the output has been greatly increased.

At Raton and Blossburg large forces are being worked at this writing. The Cerrillos and Waldo mines have been equipped with the very latest machinery. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad will henceforth take from these mines for distribution through Kansas and Colorado over 1,000 tons of bituminous coal per day, and about 5,000 tons of anthracite per month. Gallup has also increased its facilities for the transportation of coal to

southern California and Arizona. Monero and Armago are also increasing their coal outputs.

There has long been a dispute as to whether the New-Mexican coal deposits were of the true carboniferous type or merely lignite. The Territorial geologist denounces this latter idea, and says the coal is of the unquestioned carboniferous type. Some of it analyzed at Cerrillos showed ninety-three per cent. of fixed carbon, and only five per cent. of ash, moisture and volatile matter. In Socorro county on the Armentaris grant are also large beds, from which specimens were sent to the United States chemist at Washington, whose analysis shows that this body contains eighty-nine per cent. of fixed carbon. Robert T. Hill, the noted geologist, in a recent report on some property in New Mexico, also pronounces the coal to be carboniferous and not lignite.

San Juan county coal-beds, in the extreme northwest corner of the Territory, have not been prospected to any extent. They are known, however, to contain almost unlimited quantities of coal. On the San Juan river, opposite Fruitland, is a truly notable exposure of this valuable fuel. It stands above the river thirty-four feet, and is over 300 feet long, and extends back into the bluff, on a very slight dip, it is supposed, for miles, as there is an immense mesa stretching in that direction. Immediately across on the north side of the river other huge beds appear, and these then stretch up the La Plata, an affluent of the San Juan, for nearly fifty miles.

The existence of true anthracite coal at Cerrillos is an interesting and important matter. Its specific gravity is 1.43. The specific gravity of true anthracite coal varies from 1.32 to 1.7. The amount of carbon varies in Pennsylvania anthracite from 85 to 93, and in the anthracite of France from 80 to 83 per cent; further, the amount of volatile combustible matter (gas) varies in different anthracites from two to eight per cent.

The analysis of the Cerrillos anthracite in two cases, where it was made by eminent scientists, gave the following results:

	NO. 1.	NO. 2.
Water.....	2.10	2.12
Gas.....	6.63	7.2
Fixed carbon.....	86.22	84.3
Ash.....	5.05	6.3

The United States assay official table of comparative values of anthracite coals gives the following figures as being equivalents, ranking the Cerrillos coal eighth in the list:

	POUNDS.
Wales, Great Britain.....	1,466
Standard, Somerset Co., Pa.....	1,521
Other Pennsylvania.....	1,573
Forest Improvement, Richardson Co., Pennsylvania.....	1,598
Wilkes Barre, Pa.....	1,598
Scranton, Pa.....	1,614
Lykin's Valley, Dauphin Co., Pa.....	1,651
Cerrillos coal, N. M. (from 15 feet of surface).....	1,657
Scranton, Pa., Del., Lack. & W. R. W.	1,687
Raven Run, Pa.....	1,818
Scranton coals not named, Pa.....	1,841

The Cerrillos bituminous coal ranked fifth in a list of twenty-four varieties, the equivalent weights running from 1,624 to 2,965 pounds, and Cerrillos standing at 1,742. This shows the great value of these mineral resources.

In writing of minerals the precious stones should not be neglected. Of these New Mexico possesses many in isolated localities. One stone, the turquoise, however, is produced in large quantities. This gem is not valued in this country as highly as in Europe, where the principal supply is drawn from Persia. In New Mexico these gems abound principally in southern Santa Fe county and in Grant county. Tiffany Brothers have pronounced them the finest in the world, and superior to the Persian turquoise in tint, luster and polish. The American Turquoise Company, owning the turquoise mine at Cerrillos, in Santa Fe county, was awarded the first premium at the World's Fair at Chicago. Information is not readily obtainable as to these mines, as their owners are reluctant to encourage prospecting. A

correspondent from Grant county writes: "Work on the turquoise mines keeps right on. They never diminish or increase their force, and are very quiet as to what they produce. They have undoubtedly mined in the past year \$100,000 in turquoise of the best quality, which is claimed to be superior to the best produced in Persia." There are single gems from Santa Fe county, now in New York, held as high as \$4,000, and some in Santa Fe of nearly equal size and quality.

In Santa Fe, in Bernalillo, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties a very superior quality of garnet is found. It is easily mistaken for the true ruby, is very hard, and takes a magnificent polish.

Traditionally this Territory has been noted as having produced some remarkable gems, and recent developments are proving the older records to have been correct. It is only recently that scientific research and skilled labor have been directed to this purpose. The result is a steady increase of expert prospecting and labor in developments, which, though only fairly begun, has resulted in finding many varieties of precious and semi-precious stones.

The estimated production and value of gems up to the year 1890 can be found in the census reports of that year. It is worthy of remark that the amount and the value thereof are understated, the facilities for correct and full information being limited.

Since that time the annual product has more than doubled, and is still increasing. Diligent prospecting has revealed new deposits, and the industry bids fair, at present, to become a large item in the economic resources of the Territory.

The gems found in New Mexico, in the order of their value, are first emeralds, there being one now cut in Santa Fe which weighs one karat, and is of fine quality. Many other smaller ones have been found, although no expert search has been made for them thus far. A very recent discovery next in value, is a gem resembling the ruby in respect of color, brilliancy, and hardness. Of these, quantities

are found frequently associated with peridots and garnets, but differing from the latter in being harder and of a different specific gravity and form of crystallization. The range of color is from a light rose or pink to that of a bright red garnet. Though no very large ones have been found, yet gems cut from those found have been sold at \$20 to \$50 each, while their numbers and merits have made them a decided acquisition to the list of precious stones of New Mexico, and must, when more widely known, create for them a large demand.

In addition to the above-named are found native euclase; the so-called Montana sapphires, garnets, milk and fire opals, peridots, a great variety of fine agates, besides petrified woods, fit for inlaying, mosaic work, or jewelry. Gold and silver quartz valuable for fine work in jewelry are produced from various mines.

A very superior quality of onyx is found south of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in Valencia county.

Marble of all colors abound, especially in Socorro and Lincoln counties. In the vicinity of White Oaks it is a black marble greatly esteemed by architects, but which has to wait for a railroad to be of commercial value.

In south Santa Fe county, in the county of San Miguel, and in several other places in New Mexico, are to be found large deposits of gypsum. In Donna Ana county, on the San Augustin Plain, there exists the largest deposit of gypsum known in the world, of an exceedingly pure character. The location of this deposit is unique. The San Augustin Plain is about 150 miles in length from north to south, and from 30 to 60 miles from east to west. Near White Oaks, in Lincoln county, in the midst of this plain, is the crater of an ancient volcano, the lava from which has flown in a southerly direction like a stream of water for a distance of sixty or seventy miles, varying in width from a half to three miles. At the southern end of this stream of lava there is a small stream of salt water flowing into a salt lake, about one mile in width and one and one-half miles in length. At the

southern end of this lake the bed of gypsum begins, and extends in a southerly direction down the center of the plain, adjoining what appears to be an ancient river bed, almost without a break for a distance of fifty miles. The gypsum bed varies from five to twenty miles in width. It is granulated in character, white as the driven snow, and seems to be piled upon the plain like snowdrifts, requiring no labor for mining or handling.

Immediately adjoining this extensive deposit of gypsum upon the west, and in what is apparently the bed of an ancient river or lake, exists a deposit of carbonate and sulphate of soda, carrying about fifteen per cent of carbonate of soda, twenty per cent of sulphate of soda, four per cent of borax, the remainder being mostly moisture and sulphate of lime. This deposit is about one mile wide and five miles in length. Its depth is unknown. At from two to four feet below the surface water is encountered, which is largely impregnated with these minerals and with chloride of sodium. Explorations have been made in several places throughout the deposits by driving down tubes to a depth of from twenty to thirty feet without discovering any change in the character of the deposit.

There is also a considerable deposit of carbonate of soda near Manzano, in the county of Valencia, and another near Wagon Mound, in the county of Mora.

Kaolin and fire clay have been found in considerable quantities in several places in the Territory. The most notable deposit of fire clay worked to any considerable extent is situated near Socorro in Socorro county. There has been a recent discovery of a large deposit of kaolin and fire clays in the suburbs of Santa Fe, of superior quality. Efforts are now being made to utilize these clays at the Territorial prison. In the immediate vicinity there is also found a considerable bed of graphite, and it is hoped that in the near future it will be extensively worked.

Deposits of alum, said to be the largest

in the world, are found in Grant county near the Gila river.

In conclusion it is only necessary to say, that New Mexico need not shrink from comparison with any other State or Territory in the way of mineral wealth. There are at present 102 mining districts scattered over her area, and there is room and opportunity for hundreds. New Mexico has natural resources and riches such as make her a queen among the States, and in some degree her own people are to blame for the fact that she has not attained her true place. With a climate permitting outdoor work the year round, a soil rich in all that goes to make life happy, and mountains of mineral scarcely touched, there is no reason why all who come may not secure riches in many cases, but in all a certainty of a happy and comfortable home.

MANUFACTORIES.

New Mexico has as yet but little manufacturing interest, but in this lies the advantage of the skilled, thrifty or wealthy immigrant. A plethora of coal and iron and other industrial metals lies idly waiting the hand of the artisan. For example, train after train load of hides are shipped to the East, while leather may be tanned cheaper in New Mexico than any other place in the United States.

Millions of pounds of wool are sent to Philadelphia and Boston, to be bought back in the shape of blankets, etc. Tanneries and woolen mills are especially wanted. Canning works and fruit-drying appliances are needed to use the surplus product. Little by little, manufactories are being introduced, but it will be long before they rival other branches of industry in extent or variety. The fire-clay works at Socorro, and the factory for the preparation of canyaigne at Deming are elsewhere described. At Santa Fe the manufacture of filigree jewelry is very interesting, and seems to be profitable for those engaged in it, as it is made very extensively. The Rio Grande smelter at Socorro was for a number of years in active operation, and was always kept busy

on orders from the Territory, from Arizona and the Republic of Mexico.

RAILROADS.

The development of New Mexico was long retarded by the difficulty of travel and transportation, and it may truthfully be said that it properly began only with the introduction of railroads. On the 15th of February, 1880, the road was completed to Santa Fe, 360 miles having been built in 260 days to save its charter! In a short time thereafter it was completed to El Paso, and by branch lines to Deming, Silver City and Lake Valley. By connections with the Atlantic & Pacific it obtained connection with Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad afterward pushed into the Territory, and now controls 200 miles in the northwestern part, and has direct connection with Santa Fe. The Southern Pacific road also crosses the southern tier of counties from Arizona to El Paso; and the Denver & Ft. Worth railroad crosses the northeast corner. According to the census there were in 1889 1,326 miles of railroad in New Mexico, or one mile for every 92.42 square miles of country.

Since that date the Pecos Valley railroad has completed ninety-seven miles of road, and it is projected on to a junction with the Santa Fe, a distance of 150 miles more. So that there are now 1,542 miles of railroad in actual operation in the Territory. It is since the advent of railroads that the real progress of New Mexico has begun. In 1880 this was a frontier country. Its resources were absolutely unknown except to a few adventurous spirits.

In 1891 the total mileage had become 1,445.45, made up as follows:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe:	
Main line, north and south (1879-81)...	503.1
Lamy to Santa Fe (1880).....	18.
Rincon to Deming (1881).....	53.
Dillon to Blossburg (1881).....	5.9
Nutt to Lake Valley (1884).....	13.3
Socorro to Magdalena (1884).....	27.1
Magdalena to Kelley (1885).....	3.9
San Antonio to Carthage (1882).....	9.6

Las Vegas to Hot Springs (1882).....	6.4	
Hot Springs westward (1887).....	1.9	
Silver City Branch.....	48.	690.20
Atlantic & Pacific:		
Main line (1881).....	166.60	
Sidings (188-).....	22.25	
San Jose Quarry Spur (1888).....	3.41	192.25
Southern Pacific:		
Rio Grande to Deming (1881).....	73.46	
Deming to Arizona line (1880).....	93.76	167.22
Denver & Rio Grande:		
Colorado line to Espanyola (1880)....	85.86	
Between Antonito and Durango (1880)	69.03	
Tres Piedras lumber branch (1888)...	2.15	
Chama lumber branch (1888).....	3.16	160.47
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, in New Mexico	83.30	
Santa Fe Southern, Espanyola to Santa Fe..	39.00	
Arizona & New Mexico, Lordsburg to Arizona line, about.....		32.00
Pecos Valley Railroad, in New Mexico.		35.00
Trinidad to Catskill, in New Mexico.....		27.00
Silver City & Northern, in New Mexico.....		19.00
Total		1,445.45

SUMMARY.

In 1880 there were no towns of any importance except Santa Fe. Since that date Las Vegas, Albuquerque, Silver City, Raton, Deming, Eddy, Roswell and Socorro have come into notice as thriving and growing communities. The urban population of the Territory has increased more than 25,000. In agriculture, the principal industry of man, great progress has been made. In the northeast the Maxwell grant reservoirs and canals have actually opened to use 55,000 acres, and its projected works will cover 150,000 acres more. In the Pecos valley, in the southeast, there is an assurance of 500,000 acres, fit for high-class culture. In the southwest 25,000 acres are being prepared for occupancy. In San Juan county 30,000 acres are reclaimed, with a certain prospect that over 400,000 more may be put under water as occasion requires. In the great central valley of the Rio Grande there are large projects under consideration, whose ultimate area of reclamation cannot now be estimated. In a word, New Mexico has made more actual progress in industry and

reclamation than any State or Territory in the Rocky mountain or plains region except Colorado, and is overshadowed by her neighbor simply because she is cut off from the benefits of self-government.

There is no point of view from which we can regard New-Mexican affairs without seeing a marked advance.

To begin with agriculture, the acreage in crops has been largely increased all over the Territory. If we turn to horticulture, the advance is still more noticeable. In every section orchards are being commenced or enlarged. Improved systems of irrigation are advancing rapidly.

The animal industries are in a more satisfactory condition than for some years. The lumber product is increasing rapidly in all sections. In mining, renewed activity prevails.

In short, in all branches of practical industry New Mexico is making rapid and substantial progress. In every way her resources are being developed, and general prosperity prevails.

As much as a Territory can do has been accomplished.

Other matter under the general head of Resources can more appropriately be given in detail under the heads of the respective counties.

UNION COUNTY.

Union county is the youngest in the sisterhood of New-Mexican counties. For many years the citizens of the easterly portion of Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties had complained of the great distances which they were obliged to travel in order to attend court, of their isolation from the great body of the people with whom they were officially and politically associated, and of the neglect of their interests by those who controlled in the county government. This condition of things was natural, and from their geographical situation could scarcely be avoided.

On the other hand, the interests of those living in this section of the three counties were

essentially identical; they were nearly all engaged in cattle and sheep raising, and so there naturally arose a desire that they should unite in one government under which their special business interests should be fostered and not made subordinate to any other. The subject was mooted for a number of years, as the project met the usual opposition of the controlling portions of the counties; but at last success was achieved, and by an act of the legislature, approved by Governor Prince, February 23, 1893, Union county was formed. Its organized existence commenced on the first day of the succeeding year.

Union county occupies the northeastern corner of New Mexico, being bounded on the north by Colorado, for thirty-three miles on the east by Oklahoma, south of which the eastern boundary is on the line of Texas. Its total area is 4,126,000 acres. Although the railroad from Denver to Fort Worth passes diagonally through the county and thus affords easy communication in both directions, yet Union is and always will be a rural and chiefly a pastoral and agricultural county, with a population quite evenly distributed and without any very large town. The topography is somewhat diversified. Mountains and hills covered with timber occupy the northern and western portions of the county; thence they slope gradually into valley lands, which sink into grass-covered mesas, and roll on into the plains of the Panhandle of Texas. On the Cimarron, Tramperos and Ute creeks are valuable tracts of cedar and pine. These have not been touched, except to supply a small amount of fuel for domestic purposes. These creeks furnish ample power for sawmills. The northern part of the county is covered with a network of small creeks; while in the southern and central part Ute creek and the Canadian afford considerable bodies of land for irrigation.

At present the efforts of the people are mostly confined to the raising of cattle and sheep. The range is ample and covered with abundant grass. A careful estimate shows that there are 100,000 head of cattle in the

county, many of which are highly bred, and the general average of the range cattle has been so much improved that the highest market prices are always obtained. Besides these cattle there are over 5,000 head of horses and mules. These are largely raised for shipment to Eastern markets, where, on account of their excellence of blood and form, they find a ready sale at high prices.

Sheep-raising is the most extensive industry. From Clayton alone the shipments of wool are in excess of 2,000,000 pounds annually; and in addition large clips find a way to market from other points. A careful estimate puts the number of sheep at 350,000 head. The number is increasing, and the grade of the flocks is constantly growing better. There are few, if any, counties that afford such excellent opportunities for sheep-raising. Grass and water are easily found, and the result is a heavy, fine fleece, and a large carcass when the animal is killed for mutton.

As the sheep and wool industry throughout the Territory is of such great importance, the following table is inserted here, containing the names of thirty-seven owners of sheep in the central portion of Union county, the part formerly in Mora county, with the number of sheep owned by each, the wool clip and the actual increase of lambs, in a single year:

NAME.	SHEEP.	WOOL.	LAMBS.
Lake Ranch Cattle Co.....	10,000	75,000	4,000
Romero & Garcia	4,500	22,500	2,000
Celso Lopez.....	1,000	3,000	600
Nicanor Romero	700	2,000	300
Romualdo Baca.....	1,900	4,500	1,200
Cruz Gonzales	500	2,500	500
Jesus Chaves	3,000	9,000	2,000
Romualdo Gonzales.....	3,000	16,000	2,000
Lujan & Pinard.....	26,000	112,000	11,000
Juan Rodriguez.....	1,200	6,500	800
Pantaleon Anaya.....	1,500	6,500	800
Luciano Solano.....	1,500	6,500	800
John Tixin.....	3,500	15,000	2,000
Leonardo Vigil.....	1,400	3,000	900
Sixto Apodaca.....	2,000	7,000	1,000
Guadalupe Montoya.....	500	2,000	400
Fabian Chavez.....	800	2,500	400
Jose Manuel Gonzales & Bros.	4,000	20,000	1,600
Baca Brothers	17,000	68,000	7,000
Leonardo Vigil.....	1,500	4,500	1,000
Valentin Montoya.....	800	2,500	600
Juan Montoya	600	1,800	400

NAME.	SHEEP.	WOOL.	LAMBS.
Juan Vigil.....	2,000	7,000	1,000
Donaciano Vigil.....	2,500	9,000	1,300
Leon Shaw.....	6,000	35,000	3,000
Gaudalupe Lovato.....	2,000	8,000	1,400
Abelino Garcia.....	4,000	16,000	1,500
Telesfor Gonzales.....	4,500	16,000	1,800
Luis F. Garcia.....	12,000	65,000	7,000
Jose Manuel Garcia.....	2,000	10,000	1,300
Francisco Garcia.....	2,200	9,000	1,000
Maximo Garcia.....	2,500	10,000	1,400
Jose de la Luz Garcia.....	2,000	9,000	1,300
Francisco Miera.....	1,800	7,000	1,000
Agapito Padia.....	1,600	3,200	800
Juan Rodriguez, Sr.....	4,000	12,000	2,000
Prisiliano Martinez.....	4,000	16,000	1,500
Total.....	140,000	625,600	67,600

This is interesting as showing the manner in which the business is divided among the large and small owners, ranging as these flocks do from 500 sheep to over 25,000; the variation in the amount of wool, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds from each sheep, with an average of about $4\frac{1}{3}$ pounds; and the difference in the percentage of lambs, varying from 40 to 100 per cent. While local causes and difference in season result in considerable variations in the diverse sections of the Territory, yet these figures, prepared with much care by a thoroughly informed sheep-raiser of the vicinity, form as good a criterion as we can well have, of the condition of the business in New Mexico, on a general average of years and localities.

Farming by irrigation is carried on to a limited extent, but at present the spread of cultivation is limited to individual homesteads and ranches, and will not cover more than a few thousand acres. Large works have been planned to reclaim the lands on the Montoya grant and Baca Location No. 2.

It should be added that good indications of coal are found in the northern part, and valuable stone for building purposes is to be had wherever required. But it is probable that the chief wealth of Union county will always be found in its pastoral industries, its flocks and its herds.

The Denver & Fort Worth Railroad,—now the Denver & Gulf division of the Union Pacific Railroad,—runs diagonally through the north

of the county. Clayton, the county seat, is on this railroad near the Texas line; and Folsom, another fair-sized town, is near the Colorado line. South of these in the central part of the county, are several villages recently named for the leading citizens, as Garcia, Baca, Miera, Gallegos, etc., but they are little more than hamlets, each with a postoffice. Tequesquite is an older town and was for many years the center of business in eastern Mora county.

COLFAX COUNTY.

Bordering on Colorado, and extending eastward from the summit of the Rocky mountains to the boundary line of Union county, lies the county of Colfax. It may be noted that while the original counties of New Mexico have Spanish or Indian names, those which were formed soon after the war bear the names of Lincoln, Grant and Colfax.

You enter Colfax county as you ride into the Territory on a train from the East, as soon as you pass through the Raton tunnel, for the Raton range of mountains practically forms the northern boundary of the county, although the real boundary is a parallel of latitude. Enthusiastic New-Mexicans insist that there is a vast difference between the two ends of the tunnel, and when you emerge at its southern extremity into the "Land of Perpetual Sunshine" you find the sun much brighter, the air much purer, the moon much larger and the stars far greater in number than on the northern side! Be this as it may, Colfax county is becoming quite a resort for invalids as well as the chosen home of business men looking for pleasant homes and material prosperity. There is a charm in the climate of Colfax county, which none better appreciate than those who having once lived here seek to make their abode in the States. The dryness and purity of the atmosphere creates a perfect physical life, and produces a wonderful feeling of exhilaration. With all the advantages of dryness of atmosphere and of altitude this county, lying directly south of Colorado,—four de-

grees south of Denver,—possesses a much milder climate through the winter months than that State; and the Raton mountains and the high mesas adjoining, extending the whole length of the county along the northern boundary, afford excellent protection from the winds of the North.

A very large part of the county is included in the "Maxwell Grant," the largest tract of land in the country held in a single ownership. This was a grant of land made by the Mexican governor to Beaubien and Miranda, for the purposes of colonization, half a century ago, when it had no inhabitant but the nomadic Indian. It embraces the enormous area of 1,800,000 acres, and after occupying a considerable strip in Colorado, extends for forty miles along the railroad in New Mexico, and westward to the summit of the Rocky mountains. Its owners control the destiny of so large a portion of Colfax county that it is impossible to speak of the latter without referring to the former.

For some time Maxwell, an old-time frontiersman, lived in a semi-barbaric state at Cimarron, surrounded by Indians and white men, to whom his word was law. Then the grant was sold to the English, who viewed it as a kind of principality, and sent a sort of viceroy to rule it from his capital. There were "high jinks" in Cimarron in those gala days, when every servant of "the company" rode in a carriage, and money was spent like water. But all this did not tend to any real development,—certainly not according to American ideas, which look to the occupation of small tracts as homes as the ideal system of improvement.

Now a new era has come. The present owners understand that only by division into small holdings, and by absolute individual ownership can it be properly settled and its resources developed, and they are proceeding actively and intelligently to carry out that idea.

The county contains such a variety of resources and conditions as to make this quite a difficult task. About one-half of the lands of

the county are prairie, lying in the southern and eastern portion, while the northern and western portion consists of mesas, or tablelands, and high hills and mountains. The mountain range, which forms the western boundary, is a continuation of the Sangre de Cristo range, and in the northern part of the county the mountains are called the Vermejo Peaks, and in the southern portion the Taos range. Some of these mountain peaks are 12,000 feet and more in height.

The soil throughout both prairie and mountains is unusually deep, and capable of producing immense crops.

In the western half of the county we count the following streams, the valleys of which afford the most natural farming lands: The Sweetwater, with a farming valley twenty miles long; the Rayado, length of farming valley twenty miles; the Cimarroncito farming valley is twelve miles; the farming valley of the Cimarron is thirty-two miles long, and in places is two miles wide; the Ponyil farming valley is twenty-five miles long; the farming valley of the Vermejo is a very beautiful one, and is forty miles long; the entire length of the Red river through the county exceeds seventy-five miles; the length of its valley on the prairie is some fifty miles, but its volume of water is not proportionate. The valleys of the Unya de Gato and Chicarica are very beautiful, and each is about fifteen miles long. All of these streams usually have plenty of water, and the soil is as rich and mellow as can be found. In the mountains there is in the Moreno valley, Ute valley, Valle de Piedra, and Ponyil and Vermejo parks much fine farming land, in which the best wheat, potatoes, beets, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, turnips, artichokes, etc., are grown. Indeed, for the vegetables mentioned, the climate and soil of the mountains are preferable. In the production of many vegetables this country excels, especially in onions, beets and cabbage. We have seen onions grown here which were seven inches in diameter and weighed four pounds each, and the delicacy of their flavor gives

them peculiar excellence. Irish potatoes grow remarkably well throughout the mountains. Four hundred bushels to the acre have been frequently raised, and 200 bushels is an average crop. These potatoes are very fine, and the amount of potato land is practically unlimited.

Many wells are being dug, especially in the prairies in the eastern part of the county, and in most instances plenty of good water has been found at twelve to fifty feet.

The prairie portion of the county is devoted largely to grazing purposes for herds of cattle and sheep. The valleys along the water courses are farmed to a considerable extent by means of irrigation, more particularly on the prairies adjoining the mountains, where large irrigating systems have lately been constructed, of which more will soon be said.

The mountain portion of the county is also admirably adapted to the growing of cattle and sheep, and throughout the parks which abound in the mountains some of the choicest farming land in the whole county is to be found.

There is an abundance of timber in the county for the purposes of building and fuel, there being probably at least 400,000 acres of good yellow pine, whilst there is a larger area covered with the pinyon and cedar. Colfax county is fortunately situated with reference to fuel, and must soon become the supply depot in this respect for the vast region of prairie country, stretching from our mesas to the lignite coal fields of Kansas. There is a practically inexhaustible supply of fine bituminous coal in Colfax, which is good for almost all purposes; it is as fine a steam coal as can be found, and at the same time it is highly prized as a domestic fuel; and its commercial value is greatly increased from the fact that it is an excellent coking coal. There are many acres of such coal in the county, that will average a vein over five feet thick; the mines now being worked run, on an average, six feet.

In the west among the mountains, lies the well known gold region around Elizabethtown

and the Aztec mine, which first attracted population to this region. The streams abound in placer gold, and the same is found in large areas of gravel, from which it has not been extracted on account of the lack of water or the absence of sufficient fall to permit of working by ordinary processes.

The Aztec mine, in its time, was the most famous of the southwest, and probably still contains vast stores of gold. No doubt there are scores of localities of equal riches and value, but the existence of the "grant" has served to deter miners and prospectors from making careful examinations, as they are prejudiced against any properties not on the public domain, no matter how liberal the offers made by the owners may be. Recent new discoveries have shown what is to be expected from thorough and systematic prospecting. Even as it is, about \$3,500,000 in gold has been extracted from Mother Earth in Colfax county. Silver, copper, lead and plumbago are also found, but thus far in limited quantities.

In the vast area of its coal beds, however, Colfax county will in the future find its greatest commercial importance. There are in this county some 600,000 acres of coal land, which, for all commercial purposes, compares well with the best soft coal of Pennsylvania. The following analysis of the coal was made from specimens taken from near its surface by Frank E. Nipher, professor of physics and chemistry in the Washington University, of St. Louis:

Fuel—100	Specific Gravity.	Ls. av. per Cub. Ft.	Moisture.	Ash.	Color of Ash.	Coke.	Total Volatile.
Top	1,345	84.0	2.0	9.3	Brown	60.9	39.1
Middle	1,368	85.4	3.1	10.4	Pink	61.9	38.1
Bottom.	1,388	86.7	2.6	15.6	White	63.1	36.9
Av'ge.	1,367	85.36	2.57	11.76		61.96	38.03

The coking coal of Trinidad, Colorado, has sixty-eight per cent. of coke, and as it is in the same geological formation as ours, there is no doubt but that this coal averages about the same where it is free from atmospheric in-

fluence. A little coal of a semi-anthracite nature has been found, but the formation is nearly all bituminous. On the surface the veins vary in width from one to seven feet. In connection with the large deposits of iron ore found here the coal may also prove of great use. There is, on the eastern slope of the Moreno valley, a mountain of iron ore pronounced by experts to be of first-class quality for smelting. In the mountains at the head of the Cimarroncito it is found of superior quality and practically unlimited in quantity. In the neighborhood of Raton—the first station of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe south of the Raton mountains—a lower grade of iron ore is found in connection with the coal beds. On the Vermejo this low grade ore is also found. Nodular ore is found here always in connection with the coal strata. It might be well to note, that as manganese is found in the county in large quantities, the manufacture of Bessemer steel could be carried on here to advantage.

Raton and Blossburg are the centers of this business as at present conducted, and are both flourishing in all material directions. During 1892 from these two points there were shipped 244,995 tons of coal, and 303 miners were kept in constant employment. In the first eight months of 1893, 245,907 tons were shipped. This coal is sold in carload lots at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton, and retails in the towns of Colfax county at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per ton.

The cattle and sheep business formed the principal industry of the county for many years; but with the incoming of the granger element and the depreciation of the values of of cattle, these industries are not now so conspicuous as they were a few years ago, and the tendency is to take better care of the herds, though they be fewer in number; and those stock-growers who are providing feed to assist the weakly ones through the winter are the ones who are having best success. In this respect the cattle business has undergone a great change in the past few years. The reckless and extravagant "open range" business, which

flourished in the flush times of '83 and '84 has entirely subsided, and the prosperous cattle man is now the one who is also a farmer. To his class a most prosperous business is presented in Colfax county. It is not necessary to have an immense herd, but a good herd, well taken care of, promises to be, from this time on, as profitable as it ever was.

Turning from the pastoral to the agricultural, Colfax county presents many attractions to the farmer; for whatever he raises he is sure of a good cash market, while the amount and quality of the crop produced will compare favorably with that of any State in the Union.

All the products of the temperate zone thrive in this county. The deciduous fruits prosper and their product has a fine flavor and appearance. Vegetables of all sorts grow to a remarkable size. It may sound like a rather large story, but it is true, that a cabbage of forty pounds is quite a common thing here, whilst heads weighing twenty-five pounds each are ordinary market cabbages. In the growth of all classes of roots great success is found.

The orchards are a great feature in this county. That of Hon. M. W. Mills, near Springer, is the oldest and largest orchard in the Territory, which embraces all kinds of fruits grown in this region. There are older orchards exclusively of apples, but Mr. Mills cultivates the entire range of fruits from early apricots and peaches through the whole line of plums and pears to the latest winter apples. His orchard is east of the railroad. Other large orchards are those of Dawson, Chase and Dane in the valley of the Vermejo, west of the railroad. The fruit raised here is of admirable size and quality.

The lumber industry in this county is important. The slopes of the Raton, Sangre de Cristo and Taos mountains contain nearly half a million acres of merchantable timber, principally of yellow pine and cedar. The Union Pacific has lately pushed a branch line down the Red river from Trinidad, Colorado, into the breast of this rich timber belt. Eight large sawmills are now at work at Catskill, and

the output is reckoned at over 30,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

Just south of Springer, and close to the railroad, are large deposits of cement of a very superior quality. These are now being worked systematically, and their product finds a market east as well as west.

Artesian flows of water are found in various parts of the country, and no doubt deeper boring will develop many more. There are important artesian wells now in operation in the vicinity of Springer. This brings us again to the irrigation enterprise before referred to.

The Maxwell Grant Company has constructed two systems of ditches, both of large extent, known respectively as the Springer and the Vermejo systems. The area irrigated by the former is 22,000 acres. Its ditches take their water from the Cimarron just beyond the mouth of the Ponyil river. Six miles beyond the head-gate the canal divides into two main laterals. The grade of the main canal is five and a half feet to the mile, twenty feet wide on the bottom and four feet deep; at the water surface it is about forty feet wide. Besides the direct drainage of the Cimarron and Ponyil rivers the water of the Springer ditch is reinforced by the flow of other streams, altogether taking up the drainage of forty miles of the Taos and Sangre de Cristo mountains.

The Springer canals do not, however, depend alone upon the flow of the rivers. The management of these ditches has constructed a series of reservoirs along the line of the canals. The Springer lake reservoir has a capacity of 5,000 acre feet, and besides this there are four smaller reservoirs, aggregating 1,200 acre feet. An acre foot is twelve inches deep of water over an acre of ground, and is sufficient, if properly applied, to irrigate a crop.

The Vermejo system is even larger and will irrigate 30,000 acres. The head-gate of the canals is situated above Dawson, on the Vermejo river, a stream which rises in the angle of the Sangre de Cristo mountains and is fed by a perpetual flow of the melted snow

from their crests and deep canyons. The main canal is the same size and depth as the Springer works, and there are also twenty reservoirs along the lines of the canals. The largest holds 11,000 acre feet of water.

Two others, Oyster lake and Laguna Madre, contain 3,000 and 2,000 acre feet, respectively; the seventeen others are rather small and impound a total of 4,200 acre feet. This storage capacity is many times increased by reason of the fact that they may be drained and refilled several times during the season.

The construction of this system of ditches is similar to the Springer works. Both have the same grade, and after a few miles from the headgate divide into two main laterals which distribute the waters to the fields. The capacity of this ditch may be greatly increased by extending the ditches to the north and east. It is also proposed to build a dam in the Vermejo river, at the junction of the Caliente river, about fifteen miles above the present head-gate. This will hold 5,000 acre feet, and may be refilled repeatedly during each year by the successive floods.

Besides these two completed systems several others are in contemplation, and the amount of water coming down from the mountains, and the conformation of the land, make it practicable to extend the work of irrigation very largely in this county.

The most important of these reservoirs, however, is the big lake on the Springer system. According to the surveys 3,500 acres will be submerged from the collected waters of the Cimarron and the Cieneguilla, to an average depth of forty-five feet. The dam is located about thirty miles northwest of the present head-gate of the Springer ditch, and the Cimarron river bed will be used as a water way for that distance. The dimensions of the dam are 100 feet long on the bottom, 275 long on the crest and 140 feet high, and will contain 312,000 cubic yards of material. It will irrigate 160,000 acres of land.

Springer is the county seat, and has about a thousand inhabitants. It is well situated, on

the Cimarron river at the crossing of the railroad, and was laid out by the receiver of the Maxwell grant, when the railroad was first built. The grant people named it Maxwell, but the railroad officials called the station Springer, the post office followed the name of the station, and so the original name became obsolete.

It has fine water works for domestic supply, and is under the big irrigation system of the same name. It is the market of about 25,000 acres of land under irrigation, and will unquestionably become a town of importance and wealth. The county court house is commodious and excellently adapted to business. During the past summer a school house, costing \$10,000, has been erected.

Raton, just south of the Raton range, and the celebrated tunnel, is the most northerly town on the railroad in New Mexico, and cannot fail to give a good first impression to those who are just entering the Territory. It is largely a "railroad town," as the largest railroad machine shops south of Topeka are at this point. The population is somewhat over 3,000 people, and the town is as flourishing as any in the Territory. More actual money is disbursed here and at Blossburg for pay of employes than in any other, and this makes business of all kinds good. New houses are constantly being erected, and the growth is healthy as well as rapid.

The people are public-spirited and wide-awake; and among other public improvements may be mentioned splendid water-works and service, and a public-school building costing \$15,000.

The elevation is 6,668 feet, and as Raton lies in a sheltered nook of the mountains, the climate is mild and equable during both winter and summer.

A few miles from Raton is situated the mining town of Blossburg, with over 1,800 inhabitants. Large coal mines are now in operation, and during 1892 there were shipped from this point and Raton 244,995 tons of coal; and 303 miners were kept in constant employment.

In the first eight months of 1893, 245,907 tons were shipped. This coal is sold in carload lots at from \$1 to \$1.50 per ton, and retails in the towns of Colfax county at from \$1.50 to \$3 per ton. As stated above this coal deposit covers 500,000 acres.

Maxwell City is on the railroad, midway between Raton and Springer. It is a new town, laid out and projected by the Maxwell Grant Company as the headquarters of their operations and the location of their central offices, and contains at present about 200 people. Adjacent to it is the great stock and grain farm of the grant company, comprising over 4,000 acres.

Cimarron was the old county seat, and is even better known as the headquarters of the Maxwell grant in the days of Maxwell himself, of the "English Company," and of the Dutch Company, when their representative was Mr. Sherwin. Those were all "flush times," and the town flourished accordingly. At the same time it was the scene of many murders and outrages, and the hotel dining-room is still an object of much curiosity and interest on account of the number of bullet holes in the walls, each of which has its history. The town is beautifully situated in the foot-hills.

Elizabethtown was the first county seat, and at that time was the scene of a great mining boom. Placer gold was readily panned out, and prospectors and miners came by the hundred to obtain their share of the new riches. The camp is still a regular producer, varying very little in its output year by year, and in the aggregate has added a very large amount to the gold treasure of the world.

MORA COUNTY.

Mora county originally included all the northeast of New Mexico, but has gradually been reduced to its present area. Colfax county bounds it on the north, Union on the east, San Miguel on the south and the Rocky mountains on the west.

The total area is 1,618,000 acres, of which

1,200,000 acres are fit for agriculture or pasturage. About three-fourths of its surface consists of prairie, which from a height of 4,000 feet at the eastern border gradually ascends westward to the base of the mountain ranges, until an altitude of about 7,000 feet is reached, while the highest peaks in the mountains attain altitudes of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. The western half of the county is a beautiful farming country. On the west it is protected from high winds by the main range of the Rocky mountains. Within the main valley flows the Mora, the Coyote, Cebolla, La Jara and Sapello, each one of which runs through a fertile valley of its own. The prairies are covered with gama and blue-joint grass, the latter being liable to drive out the former, but making a superior hay.

Agriculture is carried on by using the water of streams for irrigating; as many natural depressions and basins exist on the plains, advantage has been taken of these circumstances and water let into them, forming artificial lakes, in which not only fish are raised, but which also serve the perhaps more profitable purpose of irrigation or for supplying water to stock ranges distant from the streams.

The banks of the water courses bear cottonwood, elder, wild plums, cherries, etc. In the central portion of the plains are found scattering piñon and cedar, and on entering the foothills these become of considerable size, and the foothills are covered with pine timber of large growth and much value.

Wheat is generally sown in the spring, and yields on an average twenty-five bushels to the acre, and frequently in the vicinity of the mountains much more. Winter wheat has been tried and did far better than spring wheat, but can only be cultivated in inclosed fields, as our laws permit stock of all kinds to run at large from the latter part of October until spring. Messrs. S. B. Watrous & Son sowed some years ago thirteen and a half pounds of winter wheat and harvested 1,975 pounds. The oats raised here are of an excellent quality, the yield being forty bushels to the acre in

ordinary years. A bushel weighs from forty-two to forty-five pounds. Barley yields equally well; heretofore very little encouragement has been given to farmers in growing it, but the railroads now open a market to the south where it is more appreciated. The corn originally grown is of a flinty nature and is considerably mixed with King Philip corn, which was brought from the East many years ago. The nights are too cool in the western and central portions of the county to grow the dented varieties, and twenty-eight bushels to the acre may be considered a very good crop. In the eastern part of the county American varieties can be grown successfully and yield well. Beans and peas do remarkably well. Hops of an excellent quality can be grown, having no insect enemies or mildew, and are pronounced by brewers equal to the best New York hops. The yield is from 800 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. Vegetables of all kinds are of surprising size and excellence; cabbage weighing thirty pounds and upward, and onions weighing from two or three pounds grown from the seed the same year are not a rarity.

The greater part of the agricultural lands of the county are especially well adapted to the cultivation of sugar beets, of which William Kroeing has grown sixteen tons to the acre. The manufacture of sugar from the beet has been, in many instances, a failure elsewhere, on account of drouth; but here, with water at command during the whole season, beets can be raised of any size to suit the business. Small fruits, especially currants and gooseberries, flourish exceedingly well.

The late blooming trees have proved to be the best and surest of success. The German prune has produced fine crops of superior fruit. Of cherries the early Richmond is the safest. Peaches and apricots will only bear in very sheltered locations. It is generally necessary to protect the orchards against the prevailing southwest winds by strips of quick-growing trees, and it is believed that the white willow will give the best protection in the shortest time.

Natural meadows are limited; but any piece of prairie land can, in the course of two or three years, be converted into a good meadow by irrigation.

Cattle and sheep-raising form the main industry of the county, and, as the plains are cut up by ravines, plenty of shelter is afforded for cattle in stormy seasons. It is estimated that the county contains about 250,000 sheep, 50,000 cattle, 5,000 horses and mules and 15,000 goats.

All the mountain streams abound with trout. So far no effort has been made to breed them artificially, although many fine springs offer all the inducements wished for. A number of reservoirs have been made, and as they are fed by rivers which have their sources in the mountains, some trout find their way into the lakes, where they have been caught, weighing as much as five and a half pounds. Antelope, turkeys, white-tailed deer, quails, sage hens, etc., are still found on our prairies, and in the recesses of the mountains are various wild animals.

The mineral resources of Mora, though scarcely at all developed, are various and extensive. The gold region, which is well known a little farther north, extends along the eastern side of the mountain into this county. Mica is found in many localities, one of which takes its name, Talco, from this substance, and when properly extracted it will be a source of great wealth. There are also deposits of iron and coal, but the most generally diffused mineral is copper. This colors the rocks over many miles of area, and is found in various localities, the most important mine being near Coyote.

A coal oil spring has recently been discovered twelve miles from Mora, the county seat of the county. The prevailing rock in the eastern and central part of the county is sandstone, which is very suitable for building purposes, and, as in many places, limestone of superior quality crops out, there is no lack of building material. In different parts around the craters of extinct volcanoes is found lava

(mal pais), which makes excellent millstones.

The feature, however, which gives to Mora most of its beauty, and at the same time is of greatest practical value, is its series of magnificent valleys. As one enters the Territory by the railroad from Kansas, the first garden spot that attracts attention after more than 500 miles of pastoral or comparatively barren land, is the beautiful emerald green of Cherry valley and Watrous.

These beautiful valleys are watered by the Sapello and Mora, from each of which the farmers have taken out small ditches, and brought over 4,000 acres under high cultivation. To see these lands in full bloom and beauty is a wonderful sight. The streams are banked with cottonwood, elder, wild plum and cherry trees; the fields spread with orchards, gardens and lovely homes. Fields of alfalfa, topped with its pretty flowers, wave green and purple, loading the air with delicious perfume.

This was the first section in New Mexico to be settled by American farmers, who commenced its cultivation before the Mexican war; and they have introduced here every variety of grass that is grown in the Eastern States, and at various public exhibitions have made extraordinary displays of them which have attracted great attention.

The Mora valley itself, surrounding the town of Mora, is a vision of beauty. It extends for nearly fifteen miles along the river, with a width varying from a half mile to a mile, and contains in all about 6,000 acres. Surrounding it on all sides are lofty mountains, wonderfully picturesque in form and covered with lofty pines. The valley is cut up into small farms, all highly cultivated, and is specially celebrated for its wheat. So closely does it grow and so full and even are the heads, that it seems as if one could walk upon its surface.

Another charming valley, more important in extent, is that of La Cueva, situated just outside the Canyoncito of the Mora, and watered by the Cebolla and Coyote. It lies in a perfect amphitheatre of hills, and these are over-topped with mountains. The floor of the

valley is a smooth plain, over 50,000 acres in extent. Considerable work is being done here by the La Cueva Ranch and Cattle Company, who own a large part of this valley. They have now 4,000 acres under cultivation, and are running out their ditches so as to cover 10,000 or 12,000 acres more. At the head of the valley there are two large reservoirs, the largest being one of the principal lakes in the Territory outside of the Pecos valley. It covers about 600 acres, and six feet of water can be drawn off it. The feedway is still fifteen feet above the surface of the water, and raising the height of the embankment so as to confine this extra amount of water, it is estimated that 14,400 acre feet will be impounded. Besides this there are two other small reservoirs. The present works of this company assure the reclamation of 16,000 acres of land; and besides this there are known opportunities to reclaim 30,000 acres. All through the western portion of the county are smaller valleys, of great beauty and fertility. That of Rociada or Rincon Tecolote, which overlaps the border into San Miguel, is specially celebrated. Here the crops of potatoes and oats are really phenomenal, and some specimens of the latter are so high that a man would be lost to sight in such an oat-field. Specimens of oats from this county attracted great attention at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Large amounts of lumber are cut in the west of the county, but scarcely an impression has yet been made on the primeval forests.

The town of Mora, whose full name is Santa Gertrudes de Mora, is the county seat, and is situated in the center of the Mora valley. Its days of greatest prosperity were when Fort Union was being built and money flowed here like water, and it contains several large buildings erected at that time that seem almost out of place now. But it is a most beautiful place so far as situation goes; and the new court house is one of the handsomest public buildings in New Mexico,—in fact it stands next to that of San Miguel in size, beauty and expense.

Watrous is a very flourishing town on the

railroad twenty miles north of Las Vegas, and in the center of the beautiful valley of which we have spoken. Mr. Watrous, for whom it is named, settled there long before the American occupation, and his family still control the most of the land. The evidences of protracted intelligent cultivation are to be seen on all sides.

Wagon Mound is a newer town to the north of Watrous and close to the famous "Wagon Mound," which was the land mark of the parties crossing the prairies long years ago. It is an important mercantile point on account of the number of sheep and amount of wool shipped there.

Colmor, a station on the boundary line between Mora county and Colfax, is chiefly noticeable on account of its peculiar manufactured name, which is made up of the first letters of the name of each of the counties.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

San Miguel county, before portions were taken from it at the foundation of Guadalupe and Union counties, was larger than many of the States, and embraced within its borders 8,400,000 acres. It is now about half that size, containing 4,122,000 acres.

It is bounded on the north by Mora county, on the east by Union, south by Guadalupe and the queer strip of Bernalillo, which stretches far east from the main body of that county, and west by Santa Fe. While so greatly curtailed in its dimensions, it still extends from the mountains to the great plains, and contains the headwaters of streams, some of which flow into the Mississippi, and some into the Rio Grande.

The eastern portion is part of the Great Plains, which stretch from the British line to the gulf of Mexico. Toward the west the country rises rapidly from about 4,500 feet on the line to over 12,000 on the mountain summits, at or near the western boundary. The northern boundary of this tract is about the line of the thirty-sixth degree of latitude, and it extends south to the thirty-fifth degree. It is

well watered by the Canadian, Pecos, Gallinas, Sapello and Tecolote rivers and their tributaries. Between the Sapello and the Gallinas is the great divide, which separates the waters flowing into the Mississippi from those flowing into the Rio Grande. The western portion of the county is mountainous, rising from the plains to the highest range in the Territory, capped with eternal snow, which constantly feeds the mountain streams with pure water, that passes off and through the valleys below. The Mora, Sapello, Gallinas, Tecolote and Pecos streams all have their source in the same mountains, and nearly in the same locality. The precipitation of moisture on the eastern slope of the mountains by rain and snow is considerable. This fact is highly advantageous to all kinds of vegetation. The timber is particularly extensive and of large growth. Forests of yellow pine extend from the summit of the mountains down to the foot hills, which afford an almost inexhaustible quantity of timber for lumber and building purposes. In addition to the yellow pine, suitable for lumber, there are great forests of pinyon and cedar, the former affording the best of fire-wood and the latter being used for telegraph poles and other purposes for which cedar is adapted. The timber interest of this county is an important resource, and as the largest portion of the best forests are on Government land it will be available to actual settlers, and eventually a source of great revenue.

In the eastern portion of the county the principal industries are cattle and sheep-raising, both of which are very successful. As a rule the sheep-raisers are natives of the Territory, and the cattle-owners are comparatively newcomers from the East. In the latter branch of business successful efforts are being made to improve the herds by the introduction of thoroughbred bulls from the East, principally Durhams, with some Herefords. Wilson Wadingham, the well-known capitalist and landowner, has a ranch on the Canadian thirty-six miles in length by thirty in breadth, and covering nearly 800,000 acres. The ranch is

heavily stocked with improved herds, and is one of the finest properties in the West. The sheep are also being improved year by year, and are much larger and of a finer grade of wool than the old Mexican animal.

In the mountain portion of the county in the west but little attention has yet been given to the stock business. Here splendid summer ranges can yet be located, particularly in the valleys of the higher altitudes. But it would be necessary for a ranchman there to provide hay to carry his stock through occasional heavy snows, to which the lower plains are not subject. This could be easily done by means of alfalfa meadows made on bottom lands adjacent to streams. Alfalfa grows luxuriantly at any altitude below the timber line, and can be cut from two to five times a year, making a forage, when well cured, upon which cattle thrive and fatten, and upon which even hogs can be raised.

For agricultural purposes San Miguel possesses as great advantages as any other portion of the Territory. The land subject to irrigation along the streams of the valleys is much greater than a casual observer would suppose at first sight. The soil is almost invariably rich, and anything like intelligent farming produces abundant crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, etc., and all the hardier class of vegetables. Cabbages, onions, radishes, turnips, etc., grow to great size and have a peculiar freshness and excellence much superior to the vegetables of the States. Peas and beans produce enormously, particularly the latter, which are raised as a leading crop by the native population. In the mountain districts of the county wheat is an important crop, producing forty bushels to the acre of the finest wheat grown anywhere when anything like attention is given it. When irrigation is possible the crops are a sure thing; but many years excellent crops are grown without irrigation. The uncommonly heavy rainfall on the eastern slope of the mountains renders this possible. Lands farmed without irrigation are called "temporal" by the native

population, and there are many districts so farmed. The experiment of deep plowing and careful farming without irrigation is being tried, and the indications are that it will be a success, with a failure of crops no oftener than in the States. Mention should be made of the wonderful growth of oats, both in height and weight of the product, in the foothills east of the mountains and the little valleys that extend up into the mountains themselves. A growth of six to eight feet is nothing unusual, and the weight runs from 45 to 48 pounds, while the legal weight in "the States" is 32 or 33.

Fruit-raising does well in certain sections, the chief obstacle being the hail storms which occasionally take place in the summer. However, as localities become more thoroughly tested, many will be found which are free from this annoyance.

The minerals found in this county are similar to those found in many other portions of the Territory, and comprise mainly gold, silver, copper, coal and iron. The mineral wealth of the county is already an assured fact, and, by judicious investment and management, within a comparatively short time the yield from precious metals will be large. The mountains are almost wholly unexplored; but so far as prospecting has gone the results have been surprisingly flattering.

Gold and silver bearing veins have been discovered in the Tecolote mountains, twelve miles from Las Vegas. The ore carries silver and gold principally, and although pronounced low grade, with occasional exceptions, is abundant and easily accessible. A large vein of copper ore, having some silver and gold, has been recently discovered in these mountains and traced for many miles. These discoveries are just west of the Tecolote river. Still further west, however, in the mountains along the Pecos river, important developments of copper have been made. The facts are that the mountains are mineral-bearing throughout, and all that is required is a thorough investigation to demonstrate beyond a doubt the great value of the deposits.

So far as the mineral in San Miguel county is concerned, it may be called a virgin field, known to exist, but little prospected. Coal has been found in various places in this county, and of good quality, especially on the Pecos river. The mica industry promises to be of considerable importance to this county. The value of mica mines is too frequently underrated or not understood. Good mica is always a merchantable commodity.

San Miguel has a suitable capital in the active and flourishing town of Las Vegas. This is composed of two towns, properly, lying on each side of the Gallinas river. The new town has been built since the advent of the railroad, and is known as East Las Vegas. It is an incorporated city. The streets are wide and clean, the buildings commodious and well designed. The principal streets are lined with modern business houses, and around the depot are some very large warehouses. The residence portion is adorned with a profusion of shade trees. The city hall, Masonic Temple, opera house, St. Paul's and other churches, public school, Female Seminary and synagogue are among the notable buildings. A beautiful variety of red sandstone is found near at hand, which adds to the appearance of the structures.

In the old town is the historic Plaza, where General Kearny made his first proclamation to the New-Mexican people, a large stone Roman Catholic church, two fine public school houses, and numerous handsome business buildings, erected for hotels, stores, banks, etc.

Las Vegas is the end of a division on the Santa Fe route, and a very important commercial point. An extensive and rich country is directly tributary to its markets, and the energy of its merchants pushes its trade into other territories. The climate has over and over been described as very admirable for invalids.

The Territorial Insane Asylum is located just outside of the town, on the avenue leading to the Hot Springs. While the present building is intended to be only one of a group

of structures in the future, yet it is very complete in its appointments and the results have been entirely satisfactory. The legislature has recently located a normal school here also, and it is now being erected in a commanding position equally convenient to both towns. A branch experiment station is also to be established here, and will be located between the town and the springs.

A great deal of the wool raised in the Territory and a large proportion of the hides pass through Las Vegas. Another thing worthy of notice is that the soil and altitude of the northern tier of counties seem excellently adapted to the culture of the sugar beet. According to the analysis of the Agricultural Department, the highest averages and percentages of purity, solids and sugar have been attained from the beets grown in this neighborhood. The establishment of a branch of the Agricultural Experiment Station at this place is a very important step in the development of this and other agricultural industries, as it will carefully examine into the details of the culture, and formulate the general rules of this new industry.

One interesting and important feature of San Miguel county is the Pecos River Timber Reservation. While it is not all in this county, small portions being in Taos, Rio Arriba and Mora, and a considerable fraction in Santa Fe, yet the Pecos valley is in San Miguel, and so the Reservation is usually counted as a San Miguel institution. It was set apart by President Harrison, at the request of Secretary Noble, in order to preserve the forests and prevent a diminution in the water supply of the Pecos river. It comprises no less than 702 square miles.

The region is rugged and mountainous, and here innumerable small streams have their origin, and, flowing southward, form the source of the Rio Pecos, which cuts the reservation about midway between Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Here for twenty miles north of Glorieta mountains nestles one of the most beautiful and attractive upland valleys in all the Rocky

mountains. The snow seldom lies longer than forty-eight hours on the great mountain sides sloping toward the sun, and horsemen assert that in grazing upon these precipitous pastures the colts are compelled to occupy a position that expands and develops their lungs to an abundant degree! A Texas horseman who has had experience in this locality suggests that the fast horse of the future will be produced in the dry air of the Upper Pecos.

But it is as a pleasure and health resort that this locality has become famous. The scenic effects are grand. The country is wild and broken and much game abounds, including bear and deer, while the streams are literally alive with mountain trout, running as high as five pounds in weight. From a health-seeker's standpoint this is one of the most delightful spots in the summer and fall that one could wish for, and annually hundreds of people from the southern part of the Territory and from Texas and other points go into camp along this beautiful valley, and enjoy and regain vigor and strength thereby while hunting or fishing along the Pecos river.

The noted Las Vegas Hot Springs are situated about six miles above the town, on the Gallinas river. They are of great medical virtue, and, apart from that, the situation is one of the most beautiful and romantic imaginable. Here is located the well-known Montezuma Hotel, one of the favorite watering-places of the West, together with the "Mountain House," nearer to the Springs, and especially for the accommodation of invalids. The Springs are of surprising variety, as to the minerals contained in them, and also as to their temperature, and were celebrated among the Indians long before the advent of the white man.

GUADALOUPE COUNTY.

The imperial county of San Miguel was too large for the convenience of its people, and for a number of years those most remote from the center sought to have a division made. At length, in 1891, after long discussions as to

boundaries, the county of Guadalupe was formed, or at least an attempt to form it was made. As thus constituted it is sixty miles wide from north to south, and about 110 miles long from east to west, with a little square of nine townships added at the northwest corner, in order to include the town of Anton Chico. The total area is 3,125,160 acres. The Pecos river runs directly through the county from northwest to southeast, and the population is almost entirely in its valley.

In the eastern section near the Texas line are streams which flow eastward to the Mississippi by way of the Canadian and Arkansas; and on the plains and mesas are the cattle and sheep which form the principal wealth of the county.

The act passed to form the county in 1891 was not signed by the governor, and so a supplementary act was passed in 1893, in accordance with a recommendation in the executive message to the legislature, confirming the prior act. The county was named for Our Lady of Guadalupe, the patron Saint of Mexico, a picture of whom is to be found in the house of every Mexican and whose festival on the 12th of December is universally observed in that country.

In the southeastern portion of the county is part of the celebrated Llano Estacado or Staked Plain, which occupies much of Chaves county and of the contiguous portion of Texas. The northern boundary of this great level expanse is formed by a line of high bluffs which extend across Guadalupe county from the Pecos to the Texas line and form a very noticeable natural object, as well as an almost impassable barrier to travel.

The Pecos valley is of great fertility and in some places of considerable width. The upper half has been settled for half a century or over by a Mexican population, while the lower half is mostly occupied by cattle companies who own the river front in order to have a supply of water and then use the land farther back for pasturage.

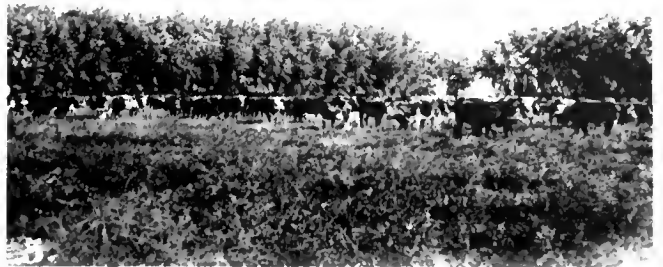
The eastern portion of the county extend-

ing to the Texas Panhandle, is pre-eminently a stock raising country. The pasturage is the native gama grass, which stands dry weather as no other grass does, and although of short growth is extremely nutritious; and, remarkable as it is, this grass possesses the same quality the year through. The cattle come off the pastures in the spring as fat as in the fall. This fact is in marked contrast with other grazing localities. Even Texas does not possess such grazing advantages. There the grass dies after frost and has but little nutriment left. "Northers" are but little felt, perhaps for the reason that the force of the winds is broken by the spurs of the Rocky mountains extending along the northeastern border of the Territory and known as the Raton range. That which adds to the success of stock raising in this county is the fact that the grazing localities are well watered. The Canadian and Pecos rivers with their tributaries, supplemented by numerous lakes and springs upon the high prairies, supply water for immense ranges. The climate is mild and the altitude is such,—being about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea,—that a more desirable locality cannot be found for the farmer and stock-raiser.

At Santa Rosa and Eden are large and excellent orchards, which supply the market at Las Vegas to a considerable extent. The orchards of Don Lorenzo Dabadie and Don Cellso Baca are to be particularly mentioned. Both are owned by progressive natives of the Territory who showed great enterprise years ago in planting these charming grounds. The apples from here have frequently taken the highest premiums at fairs.

All along the Pecos are great flocks of sheep, most of them improved breeds. There is no section of the Territory where this branch of industry has been more successful than here.

There are but few towns in Guadalupe county. Puerto de Luna is the largest as well as the county seat. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants. There is a \$20,000 courthouse in the town, some good schools and several



SCENES IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

Pecos Valley Farm.

2. Peach Orchard at Hagerman Farm.
4. A Four-Year-Old Apple Tree in Southern New Mexico.

3. Cattle Fatted on Alfalfa, in Southern New Mexico.
5. Cluster of Apples.



large stores. It is the center of a good trade with the surrounding cattle and sheep ranches, and of a fine farming country. Fruits do very well in the vicinity of this town. The town is situated on the Pecos river, and there is a good system of ditches around it. With railroad connection it bids fair to become an important trade center and a prosperous community. Its climate is excellent, and many thousands of acres of fine land in its vicinity, and for many miles up and down the Pecos river, could be brought under cultivation by a scientifically constructed system of ditches, dams and reservoirs. To the east and west of the town stretch many miles of the finest of grazing country.

Anton Chico in the extreme northwest corner of the county, is situated in the center of a beautiful valley which is as fertile as it is beautiful. This town was the first settled in the vicinity and for many years was the frontier bulwark of civilization against the wild Indians of the plains. It was here that the ill-fated Texan "Santa-Fe Expedition" saw the first Mexican settlement after their long journey; and here they were compelled to surrender and one of their company was shot.

La Cueva, La Junta and Las Colonias are farming and fruit-growing communities along the valley of the Pecos, and each is the seat of a happy and prosperous population.

TAOS COUNTY.

With the single exception of Santa Fe, Taos is probably the best known name of all places in New Mexico, on account of the Taos pueblo and the number of descriptions and pictures of its great terraced buildings which constantly appear in magazines and newspapers.

The county was one of the original divisions of the Territory, and one of the largest. At the date of the American occupation the boundaries of the county of Taos extended across the Territory from east to west; and then included all of southern Colorado south of the Tepesta, or Arkansas river, besides the coun-

ties of Colfax and Mora and so much of Rio Arriba county as lies immediately west of the present county boundaries. The present boundaries are, on the north by the Colorado line; east by the Sangre del Cristo range of the Rocky mountains; south by Rio Arriba county, the line being about twenty miles south of Fernandez de Taos; and on the west by the mountain divide west of the Rio Grande. It is traversed from north to south by the Rio Grande river, which within its boundaries receives the waters of the Red, Taos, Embudo and Ojo Caliente rivers and several smaller streams.

The Taos valley is one of the most picturesque in existence. On the east it is surrounded by a half moon of mountains, with no foothills extending out into the mesas to break the view or diminish their grandeur. Eleven streams issue from these mountains out into and across this valley in a westerly direction. It is estimated that there are about 180,000 acres susceptible to irrigation from these streams.

This valley is virtually a continuation of the famous San Luis valley of Colorado, but it is much better situated as to elevation, character of the soil, water and shelter. The Rio Grande river cuts through the valley in a canyon about 500 feet deep. At places its bed sinks abruptly from the high table lands or cuts through the mountain spurs. The scene is grand, sometimes awful. That part of its course known as the Taos canyon is so deep and abrupt that it is one of the remarkable gorges of the world.

There are now 25,000 to 30,000 acres irrigated and cultivated in the valley, and its population is only about 10,000 people. At the very lowest estimate this same land would support fully 20,000 people, and with close and intensive cultivation these figures could be increased to 50,000, which would allow a ten-acre fruit farm to each family of five persons. This area to the Eastern man seems very small, but when it is considered that one small orchard of five acres near Taos produced over \$400 an acre, ten

acres therefore intensely cultivated would give a gross income of \$4,000. How many farmers of the East realize such a sum from 160 acres of diversified crops? Of course it must be understood that this money return per acre is from trees in full bearing; but it is by no means excessive or a prize yield; it is simply what can be done with average good culture.

The agricultural interests of this county are still to a great extent carried on in the primitive style of the middle ages, including the wooden plow, grain cut with a sickle, and thrashing is by the ancient process of treading it out, yet the results obtained are wonderful, almost beyond belief. The soil around and adjacent to Fernandez de Taos, has been in cultivation for centuries, and the use of fertilizers is unknown beyond the sediment in the water used for irrigation. The soil in the valley is a dark loam and very deep, and especially rich in wheat-bearing properties.

In view of this fact, ninety bushels of wheat to an acre (another fact in a few instances) is startling. The wheat raised is of a superior quality, equaling, and often excelling, the finest grades grown in Colorado. The grain is exceedingly large and plump; a bushel will average in weight from sixty-five to sixty-eight pounds, the latter weight being by no means uncommon. The average yield is about fifteen for one.

It is one of the few sections of the Territory that is adapted to the growing of potatoes. Vegetables of all kinds grow to astonishing size and perfection,—cabbage weighing from fifty to seventy pounds; beets equally large in proportion, lettuce, turnips, parsnips, onions, peas and beans; the latter of superior quality, being much sweeter than the common white bean, and commanding a higher price. Corn is also a staple crop. Grasses grow with luxuriance, the Taos valley farmers raising sufficient hay for their own use, and some for market.

During the past half a dozen years considerable attention has been given to fruit culture. The cry was that good fruit could not be raised

at such an elevation. This, however, has been disproved by the profits realized from several orchards. At Rancho de Taos there is an orchard of thirty acres. It shows what the Taos valley soils can do under irrigation in the way of raising choice deciduous fruits. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots and nectarines are raised to perfection, and are remarkable for their juiciness, size, coloring and flavor.

The amount of land under the plow does not exceed one-seventh of the available area adapted to cultivation. Numerous ancient ruins, and old ranches, abandoned in the days of hostile Indians, show that at one time this county supported a much larger population than at present.

On the western side of the river the valley is practically devoid of streams suitable to supply water for irrigation. There is, however, in contemplation a mammoth canal, to be constructed from a point near Conejos, Colorado, to water these lands. Large reservoirs to store the surplus waters of the Rio Grande in natural depressions on the table lands are to be a feature of this enterprise.

The climate of Taos county is very near perfection. Its altitude insures a temperature during the summer that is delightful, the heat of the day being relieved by dry and bracing breezes, and at night a thick blanket is always a comfortable covering. In winter while the snow falls plentifully upon the mountains, it rarely appears in the valleys in quantity, and in any event remains but a short time. The temperature is almost invariably equable, being protected by the mountains from the cold storms. The winter thermometer averages about 25 degrees at night, and rising during the day to 35 or 40 degrees, sometimes higher. To persons afflicted with lung complaints and bronchial affections, it is especially adapted.

The mineral wealth of Taos county is chiefly in gold, silver, copper and lead.

The Rio Grande gravel from the mouth of Red river southward carries fine gold, and in spots where the windings of the river or some

other feature has caused it to remain and accumulate, it is found in surprising quantities. Red river (Rio Colorado), the San Cristobal and Arroyo Hondo also are bordered by placers of great value. Copper and silver abound in the mountains east of the Rio Grande and above Rinconada.

During the last year or two there has been a rush of prospectors and miners to a new camp in the northeast of the county, where a town has suddenly arisen called Amizett.

The mines here are all rich. Picked specimens of ore from the surface, pounded up in a mortar and washed out have yielded at the rate of \$20,000 in gold to the ton, and the general average of the ore will be about \$250 per ton. The ore as now developed is mostly free-milling, and the croppings have been traced and located for miles.

The town of Taos, or Fernandez de Taos, sometimes called Fernando de Taos or Don Fernando de Taos, is one of the most interesting places to visit in America. It is quaintly built around a large plaza, with a fenced park in the center, and possesses a very large adobe church of considerable antiquity. Before the advent of railroads it was a commercial center of considerable importance. It was also the first port of entry established for merchandise brought across the plains to the Territory from the East.

Among the early American residents were Colonel "Kit" Carson and Governor William Bent (both of whom are buried at Taos), Colonel Ceran St. Vrain, Judge Beaubien, Lucien Stewart and others,—names as familiar throughout the West as household words.

Only three miles to the northeast, under the shadows of great mountains, and occupying both sides of a clear, bright river, is the pueblo of Taos, undoubtedly the most interesting structure in the United States. Tourists come from all over the world to visit the pueblo, and at the time of the annual festival, on September 30, thousands of visitors are present, including Jicarilla Apache Indians, Pueblo Indians from every pueblo north of

Santa Fe, hundreds of Mexicans from Taos and Rio Arriba counties, and strangers from all over the world. It is a very interesting and spectacular occasion.

Ranchos de Taos is located about four miles south of Fernandez de Taos. It has several large flouring mills, is surrounded by some beautiful orchards, is the center of 60,000 acres of fertile land, of which about one-fifth is under cultivation, has several schools, is the headquarters of the Presbyterian missions, and conducts a large and growing trade with all the surrounding country.

Arroyo Hondo, Arroyo Seco and Colorado are thriving little towns, north of Taos, and are engaged in mining, agriculture and stock-raising.

Ojo Caliente (Hot Spring) is a well-known health resort in the southwestern part of the county, on Ojo Caliente creek, and at an altitude of 6,292 feet. The temperature of the waters is from 108 to 114 degrees Fahrenheit. The water contains an extraordinarily large proportion of sodium carbonate; next to that, in quantity, is common salt; then sodium sulphate, and smaller quantities of magnesium and calcium carbonate and potassium sulphate.

When Lieutenant Pike, of Pike's Peak fame, was being brought to Santa Fe from his little fort on a branch of the upper Rio Grande, he was conducted down the valley of Ojo Caliente creek, and visited the springs, of which he gives a very favorable account. That was in 1806. He called it Aqua Caliente. There are also other hot springs situated near Fernandez de Taos, that for generations have been visited by local residents for bathing and other sanitary purposes.

Although distant from any railroad, and thus quite isolated, Taos sends to the legislature and other representative meetings men of far more than ordinary ability. This is largely attributed to the teaching and influence of Padre Martinez,—Antonio J. Martinez,—who was altogether the strongest character of his generation, and who taught all the most prom-

ising boys of the north in his school at Taos. He brought the first printing-press to New Mexico, and printed thereon, in 1837, the first newspaper,—“*El Crepusculo*,”—ever published in the Territory. It was continued only for four issues, but it was the father of the immense journalistic family which has since increased and multiplied.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

This county may be divided into two parts. The first is that for which it is named, “*The Upper River*,” being the valley of the Rio Grande from Espanyola to the narrow canyon above Embudo and Rinconada, extending from the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the east to the tops of the high mesas which form the “*divide*” west of that river. The second part, much larger in area, is situated to the west of this, including the valleys of the Chama and its tributaries from the Colorado line southward.

Between the river valleys are high mesas generally capped with a layer of lava, over which the work of nature through centuries has spread a rich covering of soil.

Thus the county has a very diversified surface. In the middle and east it is marked by great ranges of mountains. The “*Continental Divide*” comes down through its center. On the west the water flows through the San Juan system toward the gulf of California, on the east into the Rio Grande and thence to the Gulf of Mexico.

The mesas are covered with good grass, pinyon and cedar, the mountains bear excellent timber, and, while large stretches of land are covered with sage, the soil is excellent, and needs only irrigating to be productive. There is no finer country anywhere on the continent than the valley of the Chama and the wider valley of the Rio Grande. The portion of the latter in Rio Arriba county is by many considered the most beautiful and valuable in New Mexico. It is just about twenty miles in length from the northern extremity at the opening of the Embudo canyon to the wide ex-

pense near Santa Cruz and Espanyola, and it includes the fertile lands of La Joya, Los Luceros, Plaza de Alcalde, San Juan, Chamita, Santa Cruz, El Bosque and San Jose. One great advantage is that the supply of water never fails even in the driest seasons. When the enormous drain on the river for irrigation purposes has largely exhausted its store of water, and it has become almost or quite dry lower down and in the vicinity of El Paso, here in Rio Arriba county it is always full and awaits only the desires and necessities of man to respond to them most liberally. Again, this valley is wonderfully protected by mountain heights from the cold blasts of winter. The name of La Joya (the jewel) might well be applied to the whole of it, but it is now generally known from its principal railroad and shipping station as the Espanyola valley.

The Rio Puerco of the East heads on the west side of the Nacimiento range, near its northern end, where it has many well-watered affluents; it flows south and its wide valley contains excellent soil which will soon be made fertile by the efforts of a large irrigating company.

Next is the Rio Chama, a strong stream originating in Colorado, flowing first south, then with a great sweep eastward; it empties into the Rio Grande five miles above Espanyola, the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

The main affluents of the Chama are on the west side; Rio Gallinas, running from south to north, Canyones creek and Bear creek, and on the north side Rio Brazos, Nutrias, Cangilon, El Rito and Rio Caliente, all well watered and bordered by fertile valleys. Fine forests cover the mountains and hills surrounding these streams; there is also an excellent growth of nutritious grasses. The northeast corner of the county is watered by the Rio de los Pinos and the Rio San Antonio, flowing east into the Rio Grande; both streams run through fine, fertile valleys and abound with trout.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad runs through the northern part of the county from

Antonito to Silverton, while the New Mexico branch of that road almost forms the north-eastern boundary of the county and follows the west bank of the Rio Grande to Espanyola. Bridges over the Rio Grande at Embudo, San Juan (Chamita station) and Espanyola overcome the natural obstacle to easy communication presented by that river when the water is high. These were built by the railroad company, but are kept in good order by the counties interested.

On the eastern side of this far-famed valley there are thousands of acres of rich land still awaiting enterprise, to place it under a proper state of cultivation. This land is of a more productive nature than any other within the county limits, and the only thing necessary to develop its hidden wealth, is the construction of an irrigating ditch, for the constant and abundant supply of which, the waters of the never-failing Rio Grande are ever at hand. The purchase of this land and the construction of an irrigation ditch would prove a most excellent investment for capitalists.

We refer here to a modern system of irrigation by high line ditches, which will greatly widen the area of available land. At present, and for very many years, there has been a comparatively large population here, cultivating the narrow strip of land near the river which could be irrigated by small *acequias* without much difficulty. What is needed is a much larger and more comprehensive improvement which will widen the belt of agricultural land under irrigation to at least four times its present size.

Besides the river valleys there is also a valley called Laguna de los Caballos, which signifies "horse lake;" it is situated about eighteen miles, a little south of west, from Tierra Amarilla, the lake itself having an area of about 20,000 acres. It will store enough water to irrigate at least 10,000 acres of land. North and northwest, between the laguna and the north boundary of the county, are some twenty lakes, varying in area from 100 to 600 acres, with water sufficient to irrigate at least

20,000 to 30,000 acres. In the neighborhood of the lakes are large quantities of excellent land, which only require a systematic use of the water accumulated during every season in these lakes, to render them immensely productive.

This country is also a paradise for sportsmen, as almost all kinds of fish and wild game are plentiful. Here may be found the snipe, quail, partridge, duck, goose, pigeon and turkey, as well as the hare, deer, bear and antelope, and all in great abundance. The atmosphere is clear and pure, and the climate genial, healthy and invigorating, the winters short and mild, and the summers long and pleasant. Health being the rule here, and disease a rare exception, this locality is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants.

The principal agriculture of Rio Arriba county is found on the Chama and its tributaries, on the Rio Grande and San Antonio rivers. It is all conducted under irrigation, and according to the estimates of the surveyor general of New Mexico, there are at present under ditch in this county and cultivated 29,623 acres of land.

It may safely be assumed that four times as many acres as are now cultivated may be brought under crop by a system of ditches scientifically constructed. The characteristic of the present system of canals is that it covers no more than the first river bottoms or low land. The ditches are all communal affairs, from three to twelve feet on bottom, and run out so as to cover the most easily available land. Wherever the valleys widen out for a few miles the country is characterized by a bottom along the river from about one-half to a mile wide, flanked on either side by a level mesa rising sheer for ten or twenty feet above the water. The first cultivators rarely irrigated these lands, which are by far the more valuable. On these slight elevations above the river the frost leaves the ground from ten days to two weeks earlier in the spring than in the bottom, and does not settle till a correspondingly later period in the fall. This is an

inestimable advantage. In Rio Arriba county there are available in the first bottoms of the rivers and creeks 108,203 acres, of which, as stated before, 29,623 acres are cultivated. This soil is composed of the best silt, and of actually inexhaustible fertility. In addition to this there are 78,580 acres of mesa or bench lands easy to cover with modern ditches. Therefore there are available and ready for occupation and irrigation at least 195,000 acres in this county.

Portions of this county are especially adapted to the raising of fruit, as may be seen by a glance at the numerous and extensive orchards and gardens, where may be seen many varieties of melons, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries and other fruits of the largest size, finest flavor and in great abundance. Indeed, the constant, countless and complicated operations of nature, which have been transpiring for thousands of years, the decay of vast forests, and gigantic vegetable growths, the decomposition of rocks, the agency of heat, winds and waters, have all united in rendering the soil of such rare nature, that literally, "if you tickle it with a hoe, it laughs with a harvest."

Some of the largest and finest orchards in the Territory are in the Rio Grande valley in this county. In fact, the first fine peaches that were introduced from the East were planted at Rinconada. There is now a large orchard at that place, and others at the mouth of Embudo creek, at La Nassa, La Joya, Los Luceros, Plaza de Alcalde and San Juan on the east side, and at Chamita and the vicinity of Espanyola on the west side. All kinds of fruit do well, except that peaches, apricots and nectarines are an uncertain crop on account of late frosts; but this section seems especially adapted to plums and prunes, which grow with amazing rapidity, and produce fruit in great perfection.

Rio Arriba county now exports wheat in considerable quantities, principally from the valleys of the Rio de los Pinos, the Rio San Antonio and the Chama. The Gallinas valley

is cultivated in the very best modern style by improved agricultural instruments. The El Rito, Ojo Caliente and Bear creek valleys are all fine producers of the cereals.

It would be well here to call attention to the remarkable growth of wild hops in this section of the country; they produce enormously. The hop is much larger than any cultivated variety, and it is infinitely richer in essential oils, and with a remarkably rich aroma. The cultivation of this crop will undoubtedly be a source of immense revenue to this county in the future.

The mineral resources of Rio Arriba are principally gold and copper, together with mica and some other industrial minerals. Along the Chama river for a distance of twenty miles, commencing about five miles above Abiquiu, are extensive placer gravel beds. The gold is fine, but very pure, and the amount of gravel may be said to be inexhaustible. There is also a large amount of gold, both in leads and placers, at the Good Hope camp, about twenty miles west of Tres Piedras. In the vicinity of the latter, at a place called Bromide, are rich silver deposits. Copper is found in the east, in the main range of mountains, and in the vicinity of Abiquiu. The largest beds of mica in the Territory are found near the town of Petaca. The product is not only of extreme purity and clearness, but is found in sheets of unusual size. There is also a large deposit of mica of merchantable quality near Nambe, in the east. Prospectors have also discovered near Petaca, where most of the mica mines are, veins of ferruginous ore with the mica leads. Specimens of this ore, taken almost from the surface (these veins have not been opened more than four or five feet down) have been assayed to carry from one-fourth of one to one and one-half per cent of tin. A thorough investigation of these deposits will no doubt develop an industry that will pay largely, and at the same time supply a metal of which the United States is in great need, and for which at present about \$25,000,000 are annually sent to England.

The coal fields in the vicinity of Amargo and Monero are among the most important in all New Mexico, and supply much of southern Colorado.

Here, then, in Rio Arriba county is presented a field as alluring to the laborer, farmer, miner, artisan, merchant or capitalist as it is full of attractions to the invalid, tourist, pleasure-seeker, traveler, artist and savant, and, as we before remarked, it may be truthfully said that a rare combination of most favorable circumstances have all united in rendering it one of the attractive localities of the world.

This county contains one of the largest and most celebrated of the existing pueblo towns, at San Juan, called by the early Spaniards "San Juan de los Caballeros" ("San Juan of the Gentlemen") on account of the excellent character of the inhabitants. It also contains a large number of ruins of ancient pueblo towns, generally built of stone. Many of these old towns and cities were of vast extent. Some of them are found in the valleys, others on hills and table lands, some upon the mountains, while others again are found far up the face of the high and rocky cliffs, which are nearly if not quite perpendicular. In the southern portion of this county the quaint and interesting habitations of the celebrated "Cliff-dwellers" are found in various localities, and are well worth a visit.

Rio Arriba is the great lumber-producing region of New Mexico. Until the recent stagnation in building operations the number of feet cut annually on the Tierra Amarilla grant in the vicinity of Chama, was not less than 15,000,000, requiring the constant working of three large mills. On the Petaca grant about 3,000,000 feet were annually produced and shipped from Tres Piedras. In each case branch railroads were built to accommodate the business.

This county is essentially a rural one, and consequently contains no large towns. The population along the Rio Grande valley, however, is as numerous as anywhere in New

Mexico, the line of farm houses along the main roads being almost continuous.

Tierra Amarilla is the county seat and center of a finely cultivated country. Los Ojos, Park View, La Puente and a number of small towns surround and depend upon it. Here the land is covered with a number of irrigation ditches, and large crops are produced. A good court house and jail are located here; the trade of this town, especially in live stock, wool and grain, is quite large. It is one of the oldest towns in that section of New Mexico, having been settled under a grant from the Mexican government in the thirties.

Abiquiu, on the Chama river, about twenty miles from Chamita, and twenty-five miles from Espanyola, is surrounded by a stock-raising and agricultural country. It is also rich in minerals. Copper and placer gold abound. On the Arroyo Cobre copper is now being extracted. The gold fields begin where the Canyones creek empties into the Chama. They extend thence north and occupy a space approximately fifteen miles long along the river, and six miles wide. The old Indian pueblo of Abiquiu has been deserted for some time, but the modern Mexican town covers much of the same ground. It is peculiarly situated on a hill overlooking miles of the Chama valley.

Chama, near the northern boundary of the county, is an American settlement on the Chama river, surrounded by fine pine forests, which are extensively worked by a number of sawmills, supplying the Denver and Pueblo markets. Fine quarries of excellent sandstone, which has been used for the erection of the Colorado State capitol, are a short distance west, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which also runs through Chama. Besides this, Chama is the shipping point for sheep and cattle raised in the surrounding country. There are good schools, hotels, stores, churches, etc., at Chama.

El Rito is in the eastern part of the county on El Rito creek, in a fertile valley surrounded by low hills, three to five miles away, except to the northwest, where the El Rito mountains

lay; this section has access to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Barranca, Chamita and Espanyola; most cultivation is done by irrigation; the trade of the town chiefly consists in wool, live stock, grain and country produce. Of late, copper and silver mining are assuming some importance.

Monero is the center of a very extensive and productive coal field. It is situated near the Colorado line on the route of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Last year 20,000 tons of coal were shipped from this town. These fields are part of the coal beds elsewhere described in this book. They are not mere isolated deposits, but part of a wide-stretching area that will one day bring New Mexico to the front as a manufacturing State.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

San Juan is one of the newer parts of New Mexico, both as to its settlement and its establishment as a separate county. It was too near the Indian country, or rather too much a part of the Indian country, for any settlements to be made there in Mexican days or for more than a quarter of a century after the better protection of the American government had been extended. Abiquiu, El Rito and Ojo Caliente were then the extreme frontiers of civilization, and many a bloody combat and many a mourning household told of the dangers and sorrows of life where forays and sudden inroads were continually taking place. Even now the Mexican population, gradually moving from the older portions of New Mexico, has only gone as far as Largo, and the settlers of the other parts of San Juan have come from Colorado by the way of Durango. They were almost exclusively cattle men at first, but the beauty and fertility of the valley soon attracted the farmer, and then came the inevitable conflict which at some time has been waged nearly all over the far West, between the cowboy wishing an open range and no fences to cut off the water, and the agriculturist who came to establish his homestead and help form a permanent community. The result is always the

same; all the efforts of the cattle men can only cause delay, and sooner or later they have to retreat before the advancing line of houses and barns and other regular improvements. So it has been in San Juan, until the cattle interest has become comparatively small, and the county is known everywhere as the home of the farm and the orchard.

For a considerable time it constituted a part of Taos county, then it was attached to Rio Arriba; but the hardships and inconveniences arising from being so distant from the seat of justice, were so evident that at length, in 1887, it was set apart as a separate county, and named for its principal river, San Juan.

It occupies the northwestern corner of the Territory, being bounded on the north by Colorado, on the west by Arizona, east by Rio Arriba county and south by Bernalillo county. Its western portion is included in the Navajo reservation. The total area is 3,542,000 acres. This county has been called the garden spot of New Mexico; certainly it is the best watered, and between its rivers are high table land and picturesque mountains.

The principal agricultural lands of the county are embraced in the valleys of the San Juan, Animas, La Plata, Rio de los Pinos and a small portion of the Rio Mancos.

Considering these streams in the order of their importance, the San Juan river rises in Archuleta county, Colorado, and drains between 80 and 100 miles of the western slopes of the continental divide. It enters New Mexico at the northeast corner of the county, makes a huge semi-circle, and departs on its course through Utah, at the extreme northwest corner of the Territory; within the county the total length of this stream is about 124 miles, about thirty miles of which is over lands of the Navajo reservation. This river is 275 feet wide, has an average fall of eleven feet to the mile. In the spring and early summer it is only fordable at a few places, and its lowest depth is about two feet. Even as late as October and November its waters will reach to a wagon bed. The lowest flow of this river will

be about 4,000 cubic feet per second, or sufficient at the most conservative estimate to irrigate 640,000 acres.

At the town of Largo the river bottom widens out into rolling mesas and bottom lands which are available for cultivation. The most important of these tracts are known as the Bloomfield and Solomon mesas, which with the bottom lands under them will aggregate somewhat over 20,000 acres. They are on the north side of the river. On the south side, between the mouth of the Animas and Farmington, is a splendid piece of bottom land twenty-five miles long and from one to two miles wide. The Animas and La Plata empty into the San Juan near Farmington, about midway in the county. On the two points of land formed by the rivers are about 12,000 or 15,000 acres of fine land, all under ditch. Beginning then at the mouth of the La Plata, and for twenty miles down the San Juan, to where it breaks through the Hogback, a line of low hills, there is a continuous series of mesas with about a mile wide of bottom land. A little over 15,000 acres here are now under ditch. To the north of this are a series of high meadows, or vegas, estimated to contain 44,000 acres.

The other streams mentioned have their sources in the San Juan mountains in the State of Colorado, and flow in a southerly direction to where they unite with the San Juan. These streams have their source in the perpetual snow-capped mountains which cause them to carry a large volume of water throughout the entire year and, consequently, are permanent, affording a great sufficiency of water for irrigation and manufacturing purposes.

Besides the valleys along the streams there is a vast extent of grain and fruit land lying back from the rivers in large plateaus or mesas, a great portion of which can be irrigated from the streams at a reasonable expense. The altitudes of these valleys are 4,500 feet in the lower portion of the county, increasing as we ascend the rivers, at the rate of from fifteen to twenty-five feet to the mile

The Animas river, which is the most important of the branches of the San Juan, flows south from Durango, Colorado, near which place it is formed by the junction of two mountain streams, and will irrigate, if properly handled, 30,000 or 40,000 acres of fruit land. Of this amount 10,000 or 12,000 acres are already under ditch, and it would not be wise to advise large settlement on any new lands unless some scheme were devised by which the whole amount of the water could be handled by some comprehensive authority. This river flows thirty miles within San Juan county. It is about 150 feet wide, about eighteen inches deep at low water, and has a minimum flow of 2,000 cubic feet per second.

Besides the valley of the Animas there is an important area of land included in the Farmington Glade, an *intervale* between the Animas and La Plata rivers. It is a strip of country two to three miles wide by eighteen miles long. It will aggregate 25,000 acres of good irrigable land well adapted to fruit-raising. The traces of an ancient Aztec ditch may be seen, which once irrigated a large area of this glade from the Animas. At present 8,000 acres of the northern portion are irrigated by a ditch brought in from the La Plata.

The La Plata river flows in a deep, sandy bed, and its waters generally disappear in the last week of August or the first week of September. On the upper part of this river after it enters San Juan county there are about 8,000 acres cultivated; and at Jackson, near its mid-course, there is a small Mormon colony, who till about 1,000 acres. The river has an average fall of forty feet to the mile, is about thirty feet wide and has a mean average flow of about 250 cubic feet per second.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are available from these three rivers 6,250 cubic feet of water per second. At the low estimate of 160 acres to each cubic foot, this is sufficient to irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land. According to a careful computation there are only 175,000 acres available for irrigation. At present the only use made of all

this wealth of water is to irrigate about 25,000 acres, the larger part of which is under ditches owned by small associations of farmers.

So, whether we consider the present use or the limit of ultimate demand, there is an enormous supply of water in excess of the requirements. This will be used in the future to develop water power, which can be advantageously used for many purposes.

Apart from the neighborhood ditches, there are now under process of construction several large irrigating ditches, which, when completed, will furnish water for many thousand acres of valuable lands. The more noted of these are the "Grand Canal," taken from the Animas river near Aztec, extending in a westerly direction to the La Plata, covering from 7,000 to 10,000 acres, the largest body of which lies just north of the town of Farmington. The Coolidge ditch, constructed by the Coolidge Brothers, is taken from the Animas near Farmington and covers many thousands of acres of land near Olio. The Canyon Largo ditch, taken from the San Juan, south side, near Largo, covers a large tract of land opposite Bloomfield, and the High Line ditch, taken from the La Plata river near the Colorado State line, covers a large tract of land between the La Plata and the Hogback.

Irrigation and the cultivation of the soil thereby is not a new art in the San Juan country. The traces of ancient pueblos and surrounding irrigating canals may be followed throughout the country. On the south side of the Animas and skirting the bluffs is noticed a ditch of higher line than any now in use. It covers all that side of the valley down to the San Juan. On the north side of the river is another entering the Farmington Glade. At the town of Aztec the foundations of more than a dozen large houses are to be found, while directly across the river was a large pueblo, of which one three-story house still remains. It is estimated that this house was originally six stories high and contained upwards of 1,000 apartments. Over 600 rooms are still standing and in good state of preservation. Fur-

ther down this valley many other ruins are noticeable, and in the neighborhood of Fruitland and Olio the whole valley is covered with them. These pueblos differ from the others in New Mexico in that they are not built in inaccessible places but out on the open mesas. On the Mancos, however, and at other points are clusters of cliff dwellings so difficult of access that modern ingenuity has been unable to penetrate them.

The county at present is almost entirely horticultural and agricultural, the mineral resources being undeveloped.

The great agricultural crop of the county is alfalfa, which grows with the utmost luxuriance and is proof against any frosts experienced here. The product is enormous, and great stacks containing as much as 500 tons are to be seen as one descends the Animas. In order to utilize the vast crops and save transportation, the farmers fatten great numbers of cattle and sheep which are brought here for the purpose.

Thus the surrounding country is now occupied to a considerable extent by large herds of cattle and horses and flocks of sheep, which guarantees a good home market for the surplus forage grown in the valleys. Aside from the lands of this county susceptible of irrigation and cultivation, the balance of the county is one vast stock range, where, under the mild winters, all kinds of stock subsist the year around without any expense to the owner except the marking and branding, until the time for fattening arrives.

Cereals of all kinds are grown here, wheat yielding 20 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 30 to 80 bushels; barley, 30 to 60 bushels; rye, 15 to 30 bushels; corn, 25 to 50 bushels. A ready sale is found at good prices. Current prices for 1893 were as follows: Wheat, per hundred weight, \$1.40; oats, \$1.50; barley, \$1.40; corn, \$1.50; bran, per ton, \$18. Vegetables of every variety flourish, from the hardier varieties, such as Irish potatoes, turnips and beets, to the more tender melons, tomatoes, egg-plants, etc.

The county has the advantage of the excellent market afforded by the mining region in southwestern Colorado, and the bulk of the product, both of vegetables and fruit, is sold there. The vegetables are of exceptional size, there being potatoes weighing seven pounds, cabbage weighing thirty pounds, beets three feet in length and eight inches in diameter, melons weighing fifty pounds, squashes weighing 150 pounds, and tomatoes, sweet potatoes and peanuts as good as raised anywhere.

The bee business, a new industry in New Mexico, is fast coming to the front in the western portion of the county, the Animas and San Juan valleys, having such an abundance of the Rocky mountain bee plant, that those who have tried that industry have found it very interesting and remunerative. The quality of the honey is the very best, while the mild winters render it easy to carry the bees through with comparatively small loss.

Fruit-raising, however, is the most noticeable industry. The orchards extend along all the rivers, and are large and admirably cared for. Those at Farmington and Junction City are the oldest and largest. All kinds of ordinary fruit,—apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, cherries, and all small fruits,—do well here. Besides American grapes, vineyards have been planted with foreign varieties, which have succeeded beyond expectation, even the seedless Sultana ripening to perfection.

Many varieties of apples bear the next year after setting, when set at two years from graft, and seem to be quite regular bearers thereafter, so that it is not necessary to wait from five to ten years for fruit, as is often the case in the middle States. Peaches, plums and apricots often bear the first year after being planted, and produce large crops during the second year.

Southwestern Colorado is almost wholly supplied from the San Juan orchards. So remunerative has fruit culture proved that in 1891, 23,000 trees were planted, and in 1892 about 50,000. In the succeeding years, even that large number has been exceeded. The product in 1893 was:

	POUNDS.
Apples	900,000
Peaches	465,000
Pears	10,000
Plums	40,000
Grapes	412,600
	GALS.
Wine	2,800

Single acres of fruit land return from \$400 to \$500; and in one orchard, near Farmington, are three trees, of whose yield an accurate account has been kept for four years past, that show an average return of \$53 per tree.

So important has become this industry that in 1893 the legislature passed an act establishing an experiment station in this county, under the charge of the Regents of the Agricultural College. Considerable delay took place in the selection of a location, but it has finally been fixed near Aztec, and the station will soon be an important institution.

Thus far, little has been done with the mineral resources of the county. It is well known, however, that almost the entire county is underlaid with coal. Near Aztec, La Plata, Farmington, Olio, Fruitland and Jewett, large veins are opened. The average price of coal is principally the cost of hauling. The beds are so generally distributed, and the coal so easily extracted, that there is very little cost for mining. None of the veins are opened more than 200 feet as yet, but they run from ten to twenty feet thick of pure coal; and one good blast every day at the different mines will supply the demand.

We cannot leave San Juan without referring to its remarkable scenery. It has a grandeur peculiarly its own; and, when access is more convenient, will attract many tourists. There is one view from near the center of the county that is specially celebrated. To the west, and far down the San Juan valley, towers Ship Rock, a beautiful peak, rising 1,200 feet, like a giant ship with all sails set. In the far southeast, on a high crag, stand the "Angels," two stone figures of great resemblance to the conventional messengers of heaven. Mys-

tically they tower over the surrounding country as guardians of its peace and prosperity. All along the southern horizon stretch either high-rolling mesas, or the bluff, weather-worn faces of the cliffs. In the north tower the cloud-crowned summits of the blue La Plata mountains, and over all is the sheen of an arid sky, toning from the vivid grey background of the horizon to lovely azure blue of the zenith. Few scenes, even in the romantic West, present such beauty. This is only one of the many delightful prospects; but it takes in a stretch of country nearly 100 miles long.

The county is so entirely rural that it contains no large towns. The following, however, may be mentioned:

Aztec is the county seat, situated on the southeast bank of the Animas. It is on the site of the pueblo before described and is a flourishing town. It has a bank, several large stores, hotel and livery and stage stables. The county jail is a well-built, steel-lined adobe structure. The surrounding country is well cultivated, the farms extending up and down the river for several miles. At this point the valley is about two miles wide.

About half-way down the river, between Aztec and Farmington, is Flora Vista. This little village and vicinity has a population of about 250 souls. It is situated at about the widest part of the Animas valley, seven miles from Aztec, raises the same crops, and its orchards are spreading; its alfalfa fields have a particularly good appearance.

Farmington and Junction City are situated at the mouth of the Animas. The population of each is about the same as at Aztec. The location is very beautiful. Junction City is on the east and Farmington on the west side of the Animas. At this point the full scenic beauty of the valley reveals itself. From a little hill overlooking the towns a solid plantation of three or four square miles, including orchards, alfalfa fields, grain and meadow is seen. Here is at present the densest population of the county and the widest spread of cultivation. The three valleys here converge

into the main valley of the San Juan. There are several good stores, public stables, good schools and general facilities. Near this town are located several brick kilns, a sawmill and a roller-process flourmill.

Largo may be considered the center of population on the upper San Juan. Taking in with it the settlement on Pine river and at Bloomfield, the population is between 1,000 and 1,200 persons, the majority of whom are of Spanish descent. The high culture of the fields, orchards and vineyards speaks well for the progress of the community.

Olio, Fruitland and Jewett are situated on the San Juan below its junction with the La Plata. The population of the three is about 600 persons. The greater part of the land is under a fine modern canal and in a high state of cultivation. At Fruitland is one small orchard of seven acres, from which the annual net return has been over \$2,500 per annum for the past five years. This is the property of the resident Mormon bishop, and is cultivated according to the theory of his people that a small place well cared for is more valuable than broad acreage poorly farmed. La Plata can hardly be called a town, but is a compact farming community of about seventy well-cultivated homesteads at the head of the La Plata valley. On the western side the land rises in three terraces, one over the other, every one of which is highly cultivated. The sight would remind one more of a French landscape than of a Western community as yet removed from railroads and ten years ago given over to the Indians as a hunting-ground.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

This county, though one of the smallest in the Territory, yet from its position and resources is one of the most important. The city itself is one of surpassing historic interest, and as an invalid resort is unequalled anywhere; the mountains on the east are full of picturesque scenery; the northern portion of the county, as well as its central, is the chosen home of horticulture, and the southern por-

tion has a variety of mineral wealth seldom, if ever, surpassed. The soil is excellent, and produces large crops of the best quality if water be adduced. There is no dew in the valleys, but some occurs up the mountain sides. Wheat, corn, grapes, apples, peaches, plums, rhubarb, cabbage, apricots, pears, celery, melons, cauliflower, beets, onions, peas, beans, carrots, turnips, parsnips, strawberries, etc., are raised to perfection where irrigation can be had. The soil is of such physical and chemical composition,—as shown by analysis,—as to make it prolific in the extreme, without resort to any kind of manure whatever; each irrigation adds new fertilizing material, and keeps up the strength of the soil.

Most of the streams in the county emanate from the west side of the Santa Fe range of the Rocky mountains, and have a westerly course, being affluents of the Rio Grande, which itself flows from northeast to southwest through the extreme western part of the county. They are the Santa Cruz river, flowing down from the canyons near Chimayo; Nambe creek and its different heads, Tesuque creek and Santa Fe creek, heading at Baldy and Lake Peaks respectively, and Galisteo creek, rising with its two heads, Apache and Canyoncito creeks, near the summit of the southern end of the Santa Fe range, etc. Their waters are derived from snow, rain and springs of the mountains, in Archaean rocks, flowing thence through carboniferous beds, finally reaching cretaceous beds, which fill the valley between the mountain range and the Rio Grande, overlaid nearer the latter river in places by sheets of lava, which, on the east side of the river, were thrown out from the Tetilla, an extinct volcano, and on its west side from craters farther west.

Cereals are raised to perfection in the Rio Grande valley and all those valleys which empty into the same in Santa Fe county. If the mode of cultivation there is still somewhat primitive, certainly, the "incoming man will find a fine and remunerative field of labor."

The fruits—apricots, peaches, pears, rasp-

berries, strawberries, plums, nectarines and others—surpass par excellence anything that can be raised in California; the products of the Santa Fe orchards are celebrated, and eagerly bought in all surrounding markets, near and far. Asparagus and celery, to mention only these two, raised here, are so rich and fine that no Eastern product can be compared with them. The first fine orchard in the southwest was in the "Bishop's Garden," planted by Archbishop Lamy at Santa Fe. This naturally was followed by others, noticeable among which are those of W. H. Manderfield and Arthur Boyle, and in time the whole city became a succession of orchards and gardens of the finest fruit. There is something in the situation which seems to add to the flavor as well as the beauty of the fruit. At Tesuque, six miles north, is the Miller apple orchard, which is a wonderfully productive enterprise. At Pojuaque is another, and in the Rio Grande valley, on both sides of Santa Cruz river, and around Espanyola, are other excellent orchards, and horticulture is quite sure to occupy all the best portions of those localities.

A large portion of the Santa Fe valley will soon be irrigated from the immense reservoir now being constructed just north of the city.

While mineral wealth of some kind is to be found in nearly all parts of Santa Fe county, yet it is the southern section that is famous in this respect. Standing on Fort Marcy heights in the capital city and looking south, the view is of great beauty. But more than that, it embraces a field of wealth rarely equaled. The nearest hills, seen over a broad expanse of plain, are those which contain the turquoise mines now most actively worked; just beyond are the Cerrillos mountains, full of silver and lead; beyond to the right are the hills across the railroad, where the great coal measures are, and behind them all are seen the Ortiz mountains, and the more distant Tuertos, carrying untold riches in gold and copper.

The knowledge of these mines is nothing

new. Even Cabeza de Baca speaks of seeing a turquoise from these mines, and in Coronado's time this stone was regarded as the most precious possessions of the Indians as far west as Arizona. The silver mines of Cerrillos were worked to an enormous extent during the early Spanish occupation. Over forty ancient mines have been discovered, and there are probably as many more so thoroughly filled as to defy detection. In the midst of this silver district rises the dome of Mount Chalchuitl (whose name the Mexicans gave to the turquoise, its much valued mineral), the summit of which is about 7,000 feet above tide, and is therefore almost exactly on a level with the plaza of Santa Fe. In the other direction this mountain has its drainage into the valley of the Galisteo, which forms the southern boundary of the Cerrillos district. The age of eruption of these volcanic rocks is probably tertiary. The rocks which form Mount Chalchuitl are at once distinguished from those of the surrounding and associated ranges of the Cerrillos, by their white color and decomposed appearance, closely resembling tuff and kaolin, and giving evidence, to the observer familiar with such phenomena, of extensive and profound alteration, due probably to the escape through them at this point of heated vapor of water, and perhaps of other vapors or gases, by the action of which the original crystalline structure of the mass has been completely decomposed or metamorphosed, with the production of new chemical compounds. Among these the turquoise is the most conspicuous and important. In this yellowish-white and kaolin-like tufaceous rock the turquoise is found in thin veinlets or little balls of concentrations called "nuggets," covered with a crust of nearly white tuff. The greater part of the veins and nuggets only contain the less valued varieties of this gem; but occasionally afford fine sky-blue stones of higher value for ornamental purposes. Blue-green stains are seen in every direction among the decomposed rocks; but the turquoise in masses of any commercial value is extremely rare, and many

tons of the rock may be broken without finding a single stone which a jeweler or virtuoso would value as a gem.

The observer is deeply impressed on inspecting this locality with the enormous amount of labor which in ancient times has been expended here. The waste of *debris* excavated in the former workings cover an area of at least twenty acres. On the slopes and sides of the great piles of rubbish are growing large cedars and pines, the age of which,—judging from their size and slowness of growth in this very dry region,—must be reckoned by centuries. It is well known that in 1680 a large section of the mountain suddenly fell in from the undermining of the mass by the Indian miners, killing a considerable number, and that this accident was the immediate cause of the uprising of the Pueblos and the expulsion of the Spaniards in that year, just two centuries since.

The irregular openings in the mountains, called "wonder caves," and the "mystery," are the work of the old miners. It was this sharp slope of the mountain which fell. In these chambers, which have some extent of ramification, were found abundantly the fragments of their ancient pottery, with a few entire vessels, some of them of curious workmanship, ornamented in the style of color so familiar in the Mexican pottery. Associated with these were numerous stone hammers, some to be held in the hand and others swung as sledges, fashioned with wedge-shaped edges and a groove for a handle. A hammer weighing over twenty pounds was found to which the wyth was still attached, with its oak handle,—the same scrub oak which is found growing abundantly on the hillsides,—now quite well preserved after at least two centuries of entombment in this perfectly dry rock.

The stone used for these hammers is the hard and tough hornblende andesite, or propylite, which forms the Cerro d'Oro and other Cerrillos hills. With these rude tools and without iron or steel, using fire in place of explosives, these patient old workers managed to

break down and remove the incredible masses of the tufaceous rocks which form the mounds already described.

That considerable quantities of the turquoise were obtained can hardly be questioned. We know that the ancient Mexicans attached great value to this ornamental stone, as the Indians do to this day. The familiar tale of the gift of the large and costly turquoise by Montezuma to Cortez for the Spanish crown, as narrated by Clavigero in his history of Mexico, is evidence of its high estimation.

The origin of the Los Cerrillos turquoise, in view of late observations, is not doubtful. Chemically it is a hydrous aluminum phosphate. Its blue color is due to a variable quantity of copper oxide derived from associated rocks. It is found that the Cerrillos turquoise contains 3.81 per cent of this metal. Neglecting this constituent, the formula for turquoise requires; phosphoric acid 32.26, alumina 47.0, water 20.5.

Evidently the decomposition of the feldspar of the trachyte furnishes the alumina, while the apatite, or phosphate of lime, which the microscope detects in this section of the Cerrillos rock, furnished the phosphoric acid. A little copper ore is diffused as a constituent of the veins of this region and hence the color which that metal imparts.

About three miles northeast of the Turquoise mountain, was another old Spanish turquoise mine, called the "Old Castilian." This was worked somewhere about the year 1880, and some good material extracted. But the most important discovery came ten years later, when two Mexicans who had been prospecting in the vicinity for some months, suddenly were delighted to find specimens of turquoise of perfect quality and the true blue color. The mine thus discovered has since passed into Eastern hands and has supplied the American market, in great part, with all the turquoise sold in the last five years. No one knows the value it has produced.

The most noted of the ancient mines from which metal was extracted is the Mina del

Tiro, or Mine of the Shaft, located less than a mile south of the Turquoise mountain. The Mina del Tiro was worked for silver. Its circuitous shaft can be explored to a depth of 120 feet, when you reach water. To what depth this mine has been worked cannot be ascertained until the water has been pumped out. It is impossible to use sounding lines, as the shaft continues in its windings below the water level. At this level the mineral is a fine-grained galena, showing some gray copper. The pay vein is four feet wide and very compact.

The Indians used stone tools almost entirely. Their hammers, which are found in the *debris* of the old mines and scattered about the country, are of various forms, some being quite large and pointed to take the place of picks. The ore and *debris* was removed from the mine in leather baskets on the backs of the enslaved pueblo or peoned Mexicans. Their ladder ways were round poles, about eight inches in diameter, having notches cut in them twelve inches apart for steps. These ladders were from twelve to fourteen feet long, reaching from one landing to another. The ore was smelted in small furnaces constructed of stones cemented together with mud. Vast quantities of gold and silver were obtained in this manner in other mines.

For over a century and a half, after the Revolution of 1680, there was no mining done in this vicinity, when suddenly the old placers were discovered at the place now called Dolores, and soon hundreds of men were at work washing out the precious yellow metal. A few years later history repeated itself at the new placers, now Golden. This was before the American occupation, and Mexicans by the thousand passed the winter here in order to utilize the snow which fell at that season,—for the difficulty in these placers was the lack of water. The gravel had to be carried in bags on the back for miles to some spring, or else the water had, equally laboriously, to be brought to the placers. In the winter they took the snows in the canyons and of the blizzards and

melted it by means of heated rocks, and with the scanty supplies of water thus obtained washed out the precious metal! Modern science has, however, improved upon this operation. At San Pedro and at Kelley's deep bore wells have been sunk and Knowles and Dean pumps attached. These wells furnish an unlimited supply of water for washing the dirt. At Golden another scheme has been started, but as the well was sunk in a deep intrusion of shale, no sufficient amount of water was found to warrant the company beginning operations. The well-borers, however say if the drill was put down 1,000 feet instead of 430, the present depth, a sufficient volume of water could be found to answer all purposes. But even by the old crude processes, many hundreds of thousands of dollars were obtained; and to-day there are scores of men working over the same old gravel and managing even now to "make wages" from the result!

San Pedro, also in Santa Fe county, yields a fine quality of iron, quartz and placer gold, and the finest bodies of lead carbonates yet discovered in the West, outside of Leadville, are being worked here, while the deposit of copper ores have given rise to the creation of one of the largest copper smelting works in the Southwest, the Concentrating and Reduction Works of the Santa Fe Copper Company.

The "Big Copper" mine at this place has produced enormous amounts of metal, although its title has been a fruitful source of litigation, which has often interfered with operations.

The most important mineral product, however, though not so attractive as the precious metals, is coal. Near Cerrillos, south of the Galisteo river, in addition to an area covering thousands of acres producing gold, silver, copper, iron, lead carbonates and zinc, there is found the best and truest anthracite west of Pennsylvania, and the openings so far made show that it exists, together with the bituminous coals, over an area of 40,000 or 50,000 acres. The soft coal makes even a better coke than does that of El Moro and Trinidad, and is the equal of Connellsville. The coal fields

are found in the immediate vicinity south of Cerrillos, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. The veins are four to six feet thick, and almost horizontal, and within a radius of four or five miles from Cerrillos, coal can be had to supply almost any number of reduction works. The so-far opened coal area covers about 15,000 acres; the anthracite coal is hard, dense and of brilliant lustre, containing in the average 88.71 fixed carbon and but five per cent. ash. About two miles west of the anthracite deposits and a short distance north of them, are the veins of bituminous coal, of which seventeen have been exposed. The worked veins of this coal are about four and one-half feet thick, rendering a free-burning coal, which is also manufactured into coke for the use of the copper smelters at San Pedro, twelve miles south, in Santa Fe county.

As a proof of the excellent quality of the coals of the Cerrillos coal-fields it may be mentioned that the United States Government had tests made a few years ago, comparing the heating quality of coal with one cord of oak wood, and it was found that 1,657 pounds anthracite, or 1,742 pounds bituminous coal are equal to one cord of oak wood, upon which all contracts for the delivery of coal to the Government are based.

The coal mines have caused the establishment of a mining town called Madrid, and of a special station on the railroad, for shipping, named Waldo.

A high authority had said: "That the next five generations of men will not see a perceptible decrease in the quantity." In matter of variety no coal-field shows a greater range. Here are soft, free-coking veins and non-coking bituminous, also semi-anthracite and anthracite. Natural beds of coke are found in some places, and besides this bituminous and anthracite veins are found in alternate strata in the same mines. This phenomenon puzzles all geologists, but it is probably a corollary of the natural coke beds, and caused by the heat of the porphyric dykes that intrude into the general formation. The certainty is that southern

Santa Fe county will not take second place with the famous coal-fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee or Illinois. The territory in which the fuel is found is compact, and the different varieties are contiguous. Indeed, one trunk line of railroad could serve all the mines. To accommodate the demands a \$30,000 coal-crusher has been erected during the summer.

Thus it will be seen that mining propositions are not only various but profitable. Gold and silver lodes from a foot to thirty-five feet broad are open; placers run from twenty-five cents to \$2.50 per cubic yard; and the coal veins are from five to ten feet thick. Metallic and magnetic iron are found in paying quantities.

Throughout the county about two-thirds of the land is arable or good for pasture. The surface of the country is beautifully diversified. On the eastern boundary the main range of the Rockies protects the plains from violent winds, while on the west the Jemez and Valle mountains perform the same office. It comprises most of that area selected by the Spaniards as most adaptable to the purposes of colonization.

A general sketch of the city of Santa Fe will be given under the head of Cities and Principal Towns, and may be found by the table of contents.

The other towns in the county include the following: Cerrillos, in the western central part of Santa Fe county, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and Galisteo river, is the center of the silver producing Cerrillos mining district. Silver, lead, copper, iron, anthracite and bituminous coal fields abound in the vicinity. No place in the Territory has a better future. Nature designed this as the location for great smelters, as every requisite for the business is close at hand, with a down-hill haul from all points. The foundations of a smelter have just been laid (1895), and this will certainly be followed by others.

San Pedro and Golden are important mining points south of Cerrillos.

Just as the southern part of the county is famous for and favored in its vast mineral resources, so is the northern half of the county in its agricultural development. Beginning at the towns of Espanyola and San Ildefonso, about thirty miles north of Santa Fe, is a series of beautiful valleys. The Espanyola, Santa Cruz, Chama and Pojoaque valleys support a population of about 4,000 people, who are mostly engaged in the raising of fruit and cereals. In Chimayo, Quemado and Las Truchas valleys the land is principally devoted to wheat, yielding at the rate of 35 bushels per acre. These valleys are all subdivisions of the Rio Grande valley and have an abundance of water during the whole year.

Espanyola is a bright, active railroad town, with a large trade.

Santa Cruz is one of the oldest and most interesting towns in the country. The church here is larger than any other and its records extend back about 200 years.

In this part of the county are five pueblo Indian towns,—Tesuque, nine miles from Santa Fe, and a favorite tourist resort; Nambe, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso and Santa Clara. Each has abundant agricultural land, and the people live in peace and contentment.

Glorieta, near the east line of the county, 7,587 feet high on the summit of Apache pass, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, is pleasantly located in a mountain part, the starting point for sportsmen going to the fishing grounds of the Upper Pecos, and the center of a rich but yet undeveloped copper region.

BERNALILLO COUNTY.

This county is the most northerly of the three great central counties of the Territory. It extends from north to south seventy-five miles, and from its eastern boundary to the Arizona line about 200 miles. It has an area of 5,024,136 acres, with nearly 1,000,000 acres subject to irrigation, and about 3,000,000 acres fit for pasture.

Its principal agricultural valley is that of

the Rio Grande, for a distance of about sixty-five miles. The Rio Jemez and the Puerco are tributaries of the Rio Grande from the west, and the Rio Galisteo and Tuerto, tributaries from the east. In addition to these streams, there are numerous springs and a few lesser streams of more or less permanence. The population is principally settled in the valley of the Rio Grande, which in this county is particularly valuable for agricultural purposes and the products of horticulture and viniculture. The area outlying from the Rio Grande valley is generally well-grassed, is rolling or broken by hills and canyons, has some timber, is well adapted to grazing, and is largely occupied by sheep and cattle ranges, the hills, canyons and timber affording excellent winter protection for stock. The Sandia mountains on the east, and the Jemez mountains in the central portion of the county, and their vicinity, are rich in mineral products, including gold, copper and silver, while near the Arizona line are extensive coal-fields, located and mined at Gallup.

The railroad system is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, running north and south in the Rio Grande valley, and the Atlantic & Pacific. The line of the latter road is east and west along or near the southern boundary of the county, touching at Fort Wingate, and running through its western coal-fields. The valley of the Rio Grande, running from north to south, is from one to four miles in width, and every foot of it is susceptible of cultivation. In the lower plane, formed almost entirely of alluvium, all of the vineyards are now located, where they can be easily irrigated by means of ditches. A fair yield in this county for a good vineyard is from two to three gallons of wine to a vine. With the vines eight feet apart each way, there would be 680 vines to the acre, which, at the lowest estimate above given, would yield 1,360 gallons. This is not above the average for a vineyard in fair bearing.

Much attention is now being given to larger fruits, and, though it has only been about twelve years since the improved varieties of

American fruits were introduced, fine orchards are flourishing in every settlement. These are yielding large returns, and doing much to establish and maintain the reputation, which New Mexico is so rapidly acquiring, as one of the finest and most successful fruit-growing districts on the American continent. The fruits of the temperate zone, without exception, find a kindly home in the Rio Grande valley. Apples, however, will thrive better on the uplands than in the low bottom-lands. In the high mountain valleys this fruit can be raised without irrigation on account of the always abundant rain, and the heavy snows of winter seem to improve the quality and flavor of the apple, especially the late varieties. Peaches, plums, cherries and apricots thrive better in the valleys. In agriculture this county is one of the foremost in New Mexico. While all crops common to a temperate climate grow here, grains do especially well. Corn grows abundantly, and eighty bushels to the acre is no uncommon crop. The rich soil of the valleys is well adapted to corn, and makes it one of the staple crops. Wheat is grown extensively. The yield is often fifty bushels to the acre. The present yield in the county is about 200,000 bushels, but this could be almost indefinitely increased. Wheat would grow particularly well on the plains. Barley and oats are raised to some extent, and do well in the soil of the valley. Outside of the Rio Grande valley, those of the Jemez, the Rio Puerco, the El Rito, San Mateo and many other smaller ones are well adapted to the raising of cereals and vegetables. The latter are raised in great abundance, and find a ready market in Albuquerque and other towns along the river. Cabbages grow to a large size, often weighing from thirty to forty pounds. Onions are also very large, weighing from one to two pounds. Beets, carrots and parsnips also grow readily here. Beans are cultivated in great quantities, and form one of the principal articles of food for the native population. Melons develop finely, and are very rich in flavor.

The raising of cattle and sheep has been

and probably always will be one of the principal pursuits in this county. For hundreds of years immense fortunes have been made in this business. Thousands of acres of land, rendered unfit for cultivation because of lack of water, are specially adapted for grazing. The gama grass, which is sweet and nutritious, covers most of the plains and provides an unfailing supply of food, summer and winter. Hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle cover the plains, and as a rule, both sheep and cattle are free from disease. The warm winters make it unnecessary to provide shelter or hay for their support. The number of sheep in the county is large, and many of these are partly improved.

Near the larger towns, dairy farms pay a large profit. Milk, butter and cheese are in great demand. In fact all agricultural products find a ready market. Some of the finest timber, and most extensive tracts of it, exist in Bernalillo county; the pines of the San Mateo range, of the Valles mountains and of the Zunyi mountains, are of the best quality and in places of immense size.

Turning now to mineral resources, it may first be remarked that Bernalillo county is very rich in coal. From Campbell's Pass almost to the line of Arizona, near Manuelito Station, for a distance of at least fifteen miles, numerous seams of coal make their appearance on both sides of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. The coal is of a very good quality, containing from 92 to 95 per cent of combustible matter. Coal banks have been opened and are worked all along the line, supplying the railroads, iron works, machine shops, etc., as far east as Albuquerque, and as far west as the San Francisco mountains in Arizona, a distance of more than 300 miles. The seams of coal average from four to six feet, gaining in thickness to the northward, so that in some places they reach ten and even fifteen feet in thickness.

Mining on a large scale is done at Gallup, which is 157 miles west of Albuquerque. The regular output of these mines is about 1,000 tons per day. During the year 1892 the actual

shipments amounted to 247,000 tons. The output for 1893 was somewhere in the neighborhood of 380,000 tons. The product may be increased almost indefinitely as the market demands. Coal is also found in Tijeras canyon in the Sandia mountains, in seams of considerable thickness. Beds of excellent bituminous coal are also found in the Puerco valley. It is so easily mined and handled that it pays to team it with oxen to Albuquerque and sell it as low as \$4 per ton. They extend throughout the entire area of the valley, and in the northern part in the vicinity of Nacimiento and Copper City the veins are of unusual thickness. At one point in the vicinity named, a vein has been opened which shows twenty-five feet of clear coal without a particle of slate, and with a solid roof.

The Sandia mountains, one of the largest ranges in this part of the Territory, are fifteen miles east of Albuquerque, and are known to be rich in gold and silver. But little prospecting was ever done in this range till 1882; but since that time numerous valuable discoveries of both gold and silver leads have been made, and there is every indication that some of the most valuable and extensive mining interests in New Mexico will be developed in this range during the next few years. The copper ores in the vicinity of Copper City are of very large extent, though of low grade. Very valuable deposits of onyx have recently been discovered west of Albuquerque, and are now being developed.

The Rio Puerco is a large tributary of the Rio Grande. It traverses the county from north to south, on its course receives numerous tributaries, and embraces a body of rich irrigable land sufficient in area to support a population much greater than the number now resident in the entire county. A tract in this valley embracing 50,000 acres of agricultural land was recently purchased by an Eastern syndicate, and the land is to be divided into small tracts and parceled out as homes to several colonies of settlers from the Eastern States and from Europe. The plans of this

company have been partially executed; and engineers are now outlining a system of new ditches which will carry water to every part of the tract. The soil and climate of this valley are essentially the same as the soil and climate of the Rio Grande.

The principal town in the county, as well as the county seat, is Albuquerque.

Bernalillo, situated on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, eighteen miles north of Albuquerque, is one of the old established towns, constituting the residence of many of the most substantial and influential people of the county and Territory. It contains about 1,000 people, and in the adjacent farming country there are probably 2,000 more people. This is one of the gardens of the world, one of those spots where a man can pitch his tent and say, "Here I rest." The blooming fields and orchards, the climate, the Rio Grande, the convenience of the town, combine to make it an important point. Wine-making, wheat-raising and fruit culture are the representative industries; but outside the cultivable valley there is a wide stretch of country fit for pasture, upon which the farmers keep considerable herds and flocks. This is one of the richest places in the Territory. It is located in the midst of a broad valley of rich, alluvial bottom land, largely devoted to producing grapes and the fruits, as well as agricultural products generally. The wool clip marketed at this point is one of the largest in the Territory. The Jemez river empties into the Rio Grande near this point. The Rio Grande bridge here crossing the river leads to the road, following the course of the Jemez to the Jemez Springs and sanitarium. The waters of these springs are not only very various, but of great medical value in many cases, and nothing but the difficulty of access prevents Jemez being a largely visited resort.

Wallace was at one time the end of a railroad division, but is now best known as the station for the Cochiti mining district, and also for Santo Domingo Pueblo.

The Cochiti district first attracted attention

late in 1893, and in the spring of 1894 hundreds of mining locations were made there. At present it is the most talked of mining district in the entire Southwest. Several villages have been established, among which the leader at this time is Bland, which is furnished with all kinds of shops and has a weekly newspaper. The ore bodies here are of great size, and all appearances point to the establishment of a permanent mining industry at this point. The district is named for the Indian pueblo of Cochiti.

Penya Blanca is a flourishing Mexican community on the east bank of the Rio Grande, at the head of the valley in this county. Above this point the river flows through a narrow canyon for about twenty miles, called the Caja del Rio, the "box of the river." At Penya Blanca the valley land is exceedingly wide and fertile. While the county of Santa Ana existed, Penya Blanca was the county seat.

Gallup is the most important town in the west of the county and the center of the coal business. It has several churches, a good schoolhouse, one or two newspapers, etc. The people of this vicinity have been endeavoring for some time to have a county formed from the western portions of Bernalillo and Valencia counties, to be called Summit county, and whenever this is done, Gallup will be the county seat.

Pajarito, on the Rio Grande, below Albuquerque, is a considerable town, noted for its fine orchards. This county includes more pueblo towns than any other. They are Santo Domingo, Cochiti, San Felipe, Sandia, Santa Ana, Zia, Jemez and Isleta, being eight of the nineteen. The annual festival at Santo Domingo, on the 4th of August, is visited by many strangers and tourists, often including some from Europe.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

This is the middle one of the great central counties, and has been one of the principal

subdivisions of New Mexico ever since it was organized as a Territory.

The Rio Grande valley in this county has always been the home of many of the wealthiest and most influential families among the Spanish population, and from here nearly all of the governors who were residents of New Mexico were appointed.

In fact, the Rio Grande valley in Valencia is a perfect garden spot, producing enormous crops with little labor; with a charming winter climate and warmth enough in the summer to ripen foreign grapes to perfection.

The county has a population of 13,876 persons, is 230 miles from east to west and about 50 miles from north to south. The total area is 5,621,760 acres, and of this 3,000,000 acres are fit for pasturage in their natural state, and about 800,000 acres are possibly irrigable from all sources. At present there are about 19,000 acres cultivated, of which 1,000 acres are without irrigation.

The cultivated land is divided somewhat as follows: In the valley of the Rio Grande, 10,000 acres, all irrigated; in the eight precincts to the west, 6,000 acres; and in the north 3,000 acres.

The county is traversed by two railroads, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, running from north to south through the Rio Grande valley, dotted with farms, orchards, rich looking fields of all descriptions, and the Atlantic & Pacific railway, running from east to west. Both roads are of material importance, as the county presents unusual attractions to the farmer, stock-raiser and miner. The latter road runs for nearly 100 miles centrally through the county, passing up from the Rio Grande valley the rich and pleasant valley of the Rio San Jose to the continental divide, crossing on the way the valley of the Rio Puerco of the east, thence descending the valley of the Rio Puerco of the west, and passing through rich coal regions.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, corn, beans, chile or peppers, alfalfa and fruits. Peaches and grapes are the best fruits

in the lower valleys and apples on the uplands. The greatest spread of fruit is in the neighborhoods of Belen and Los Lunas.

The cereals not only have an enormous yield, but the quality is phenomenal. In the San Mateo valley Indian corn 250 fold, and wheat returns a product eighty times as great as the seed sown.

It was from Belen, in this county, that the wheat was sent which took the first prize over all the world at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and, strange to say, it was not grain that was specially raised by extra cultivation, or even particularly selected, but was some wheat taken from the store of Mr. Becker, who had received it in the ordinary course of trade, and sent it to Chicago to help fill up the New Mexico exhibit, with no idea that it was particularly good! The good people of Valencia insist that they could have sent a much superior article if they had thought of entering the competition. But the ordinary product of this choice piece of valley was good enough to bear away the first prize in the great world's exhibit.

The oats here are also exceptionally fine.

The whole of Valencia county seems to be the natural home of the potato. White or Irish potatoes grow wild in great abundance. They vary from one and one-half to three inches in size. As found, they are of a somewhat irregular appearance, with a pink skin and a white, crispy heart. The children eat them raw, and say that the flavor is extremely good, having a peculiar sweet taste. There is no doubt that if these wild potatoes were properly cultivated and developed according to modern methods a new and valuable variety might be propagated. They have all the good qualities of the cultivated tubers except size, are indigenous to the soil and climate, and would need very little water.

For all kinds of husbandry the Rio Grande valley offers the best inducements. The soil is rich and very productive. Fruits of all kinds and varieties do well, and the wine that is produced is considered of the best quality.

The valleys of the San Jose and Rio Puerco are very fertile, and in the different settlements along them all small grains are raised in abundance. All of the Rio Grande and Puerco valleys is especially adapted to fruits. In these two valleys there are fully 100,000 acres of bottom lands, easily irrigable and splendidly fitted to these crops. The general elevation above sea level is about 5,000 feet. Peaches and grapes are the staple crops, and there are now single farms that yield tens of thousands of pounds of the Mission grape. At present the majority of this product is utilized to make wine and brandy. Among connoisseurs, the wine and brandy of Valencia county have already a high reputation. Only the very finest fruit is used to distill brandy, and the wine is made of pure juice, and without artificial sweetening. To satisfy those who prefer a very sweet wine, the vintners take the residue of the grapes after the wine is made, press it and boil the juice down to a thick sirup. This is added to the wine as a sweetener. The Mission grape is almost as sugary as a raisin, and its wine really needs no added sugar.

For grazing purposes there is no better opportunity than in this county, as the highlands, valleys and hillsides are covered with nutritious grasses, furnishing a pasturage of large extent, where flocks and herds can fatten the whole year round. Scattering springs and creeks have for years past rendered possible the production of wool, mutton and beef in the county at a low cost. The wool industry has always proven to be the most profitable. Some of the wealthiest men in New Mexico live in this county, and are deriving large revenues from this industry. Not counting the Indian stock, which is quite numerous, there are 400,000 sheep, 100,000 cattle and over 5,000 horses and mares in the county. These find nutritious and abundant pasture on the wide mesas and plateaux. The Manzano valley especially will always remain a favored cattle country. Springs abound, and while there are no rivers or streams of sufficient importance to make a considerable area of this land valua-

ble for irrigation, still water can be developed almost anywhere. The western part of the county is no less valuable in this respect. The canyon streams and the springs on the mesas furnish an ample supply. In this region farm irrigation and stock-raising can be pursued together. The stock may be allowed to range at will during the spring, summer and fall seasons on the best grass, then be brought in and fed alfalfa for a short time before shipping, so that the animals may be sent to market in prime condition.

There are about 400,000 acres of excellent timber in this county. Great stretches of pine forest are found in the western part, especially in the Zunyi mountains, on the Zunyi plateau and east of the Zunyi reservation; and although these forests have furnished all the ties used on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad they may still be described as virgin. This is all timber of sufficient size for lumber. On the uplands and mesas cedar and pinyon grow in sufficient abundance to furnish fuel for a number of years. All the higher mountain regions are covered with dense forests of pine, spruce and fir, intermingled in some locations with oak and aspen. At no point are the edges of the forest belts more than six or eight miles from the railroad. The San Mateo mountain forests are virgin. In fact, the whole of the western half of the county is covered with heavy timber. The part of Valencia county east of the Rio Grande is an extremely fine agricultural, stock-raising and timber country. There are several new settlements in that region, and as there are but few small grants the chances for homesteaders and homeseekers are excellent. There are a dozen lovely and fertile valleys in that section, and as the lands are public lands of the United States, they can be located under the laws of the Government. A large area of that part of the county is covered with fine pine timber that has not yet been touched for any purpose except to supply the very small local demand.

The mineral resources of Valencia county are very varied. A few miles west of the Rio

Grande the coal measures begin, and extend almost in a continuous body to the western boundary, including an area 100 miles long by 50 miles wide. Coal crops out on all the higher mesas. These measures are a continuation of the San Juan and Bernalillo county beds. They have been very little prospected, but when development begins there is little doubt that more than 1,000,000 acres of choice coal lands will be added to the New-Mexican coal beds.

Salt is found in the Manzano valley and in the Zunyi mountains. The lakes of brine in this valley are well known. If properly worked these salt deposits would add greatly to the commerce of the Southwest.

Gold and copper mines are being worked to some extent in the Zunyi mountains. In the Manzano range gold is found and some mines are open. At Abo Pass silver and copper are found. "Hell Canyon," in the same range, has some excellent gold properties. These mines are all of recent discovery.

Gypsum is found near El Rito, adjoining the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. This deposit is very pure, lies in regular strata, and is exposed in a bluff between 80 and 100 feet high. It is extremely valuable as a fertilizer.

In the western part of the county, along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, are extensive deposits of building stone, with sandstone and granite. These have been tried and used in the construction of several of the largest buildings in the Territory, and are found to be handsome and durable.

There is no large town in Valencia county. Los Lunas is the county seat, and is beautifully situated in the Rio Grande valley, which is here covered by a succession of towns, or rather by a long line of houses and farms, with an occasional aggregation of dwellings and stores, with a church and postoffice, for the convenience of the people.

Belen, a short distance below Los Lunas, is a flourishing business place. It was from here that the celebrated wheat came which carried off the honors at the Columbian Exposition.

Peralta and Tome are other towns in this same valley, and the latter was at one time the county seat.

In the northwest, in what is called the San Mateo country, near Mount Taylor, are San Mateo, San Rafael and Cubero, all Mexican towns of importance, and in the far west, near the Zunyi reservation, is the Mormon town of Ramah.

East of the Rio Grande valley, in the valleys watered from the Manzano mountains, are Manzano and Tojique; and in this vicinity are the famous ruins of the ancient towns of Abo and Quarra, which form a kind of group with the Gran Quivera, as all show the same characteristics. The latter, however, is over the line in Socorro county. All of these were evidently at one time populous towns, while now it is impossible for human beings to remain there on account of the scarcity of water. It is thought that a great lava flow or some other volcanic convulsion of nature destroyed the waterways both above and below ground, and so left this section of country without the means of sustaining life.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Socorro county, besides being the largest in the Territory, possesses the most magnificent area of valley land and the greatest variety of natural resources. When fully developed it will really be an empire in itself, and its people might live almost independently of the rest of the world. Its vast plains would supply all that is needed of the animal kingdom, this wide and beautiful valley would furnish all the vegetable products that grow from mother earth, and from the marbles, clays and coal of the east, to the gold silver and lead of the center and west, it contains all that is most needed from the mineral world.

It extends from about the center of the Territory to the Arizona line, having a width of 164 miles east and west, and its greatest length is 94 miles. Its area is about 13,968 square miles, or 8,939,520 acres, of which about 2,700,000 acres are mountainous and the

balance fit for agriculture or pasture. In order that the reader may realize the truth of this bald statement, it may be said that this great county is about eleven times the size of Rhode Island, seven times that of Delaware, and more than one and one-half times as large as Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont or New Jersey.

Socorro county is divided into two unequal parts by the Rio Grande, the most extensive being that which lies on its western shore.

The Rio Grande valley in this county is unexcelled by any other part of its entire length. It is bounded on the west by the Socorro, Magdalena and San Mateo mountains, whose average elevation is about 9,000 feet, with some peaks reaching a height of over 10,000 feet. On the east the Sierra Oscura, part of the frontal range of the Rockies, walls in the valley. The first named ranges are very precipitous on their eastward faces, and their rocks are granitic or eruptive in character. The eastern mountains are of sedimentary formation and consequently more absorptive of moisture as is evidenced by the number of springs that break out in the eastern part of the valley. The bottom lands of this great valley are from 4,000 to nearly 5,000 feet above sea level, and the trough of the Rio Grande in this county is very wide. Thence west across the Magdalena range stretch the San Agustin plains, into which the Black Range, Datil, Mogollon and Pinyon mountains intrude their rugged fronts, beyond which again, and flanking the great Cooney district, rise the snowy San Francisco mountains. Between the Black Range and the Mogollons is a great timber belt whose forests continue to the summits of the bounding mountains; and within this area runs the continental divide. These, roughly, are the great physical features of this interesting region.

The population of this county according to the last census is 9,595 persons. Practically, however, this includes only the inhabitants of the valley of the Rio Grande, as little or no account was taken of the outlying

ranchers and stockmen. The population of this county will in all probability figure up more than 12,000, at this writing. The people generally are progressive and thrifty and of good moral habits.

The farms of this county are principally found in the Rio Grande valley, beginning at Sabinal, about thirty miles north of Socorro, and then stretching down to the beautiful fields of San Marcial, near the southern boundary. All this section is easily irrigated, and much more land than is now cultivated might easily be reclaimed. On the ninety miles of the course of the Rio Grande in this county there are over 150,000 acres of land easy to reclaim in the first bottoms. On the mesas and bench lands there are 100,000 acres more. This is all of inexhaustible fertility, and capable of supporting at the very lowest estimate 15,000 families of farmers alone. The entire distance from La Joya, ("the jewel") to the Sierra county line will soon be filled with magnificent farms, vineyards and orchards. There are now probably 60,000 acres under ditch in this tract, and there are actually cultivated somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000.

Wheat is the largest product of the valley, and is of a very superior quality. Every year sees a greater acreage of alfalfa, which is a very profitable crop.

Corn with proper care will yield seventy bushels to the acre. Oats, barley and rye furnish un failing crops far in excess of those produced in the Atlantic States on the same acreage, and of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired. All the products of the Eastern, and with few exceptions those of the Gulf States, thrive in this valley and yield un failing crops, owing to our system of irrigation, our equable climate and our fertile alluvial lands. This not only includes all the garden vegetables, fruits and berries, but also cotton, which yields fully up to the Tennessee standard, and of fine strong fibre; tobacco, of excellent flavor and a leaf having an exceedingly fine fibre, adapted alike for wrappers and fillers, as well as hemp,

hops and flax. The silk culture is commencing to receive attention, and thousands of Russian mulberries are being planted this year, and as they grow and thrive well here, and as our climatic conditions are exceptionally favorable for the propagation of the silk worm, every indication points to the fact that this industry will take important proportions in Socorro county and the Rio Abajo generally.

Socorro county has three distinct classes of lands: The agricultural, which is found as a rule on the Rio Grande and other streams which traverse the county: the uplands or mesas, especially adapted to grazing and which abound with nutritious grasses; and the mountain ranges which tower above the plains, several of which are covered from base to summit with a luxuriant growth of timber, affording employment to a number of sawmills, which supply our population with an excellent quality of lumber.

In the western part of the county, near the Arizona line, are found the ever-flowing waters of the Tularosa and San Francisco, with their multitude of affluents. Another large body of good land with ample water is to be found here. The probability is that the Santa Fe route will at no distant day fill the gap between its Magdalena branch in New Mexico and its Prescott & Phoenix extension in Arizona. Then will be opened to commerce one of the richest mineral, grazing and irrigable regions in the world.

Within a few years some of the finest orchards in New Mexico have been planted in this county. The experience of many years among the older population had demonstrated that no place is better adapted to this purpose. The most notable of these orchards is that of Mr. A. D. Coon, which, with one exception, is probably the largest in the Territory. The specially interesting point about this is that it has never been irrigated! It is planted on the flat land near the Rio Grande, and the soil appears to be sufficiently moistened by natural sub-irrigation to cause a thrifty growth of the trees even when first planted. In writ-

ing of this peculiarity a few years ago—1892—Mr. Coon said: “I planted 1,200 fruit trees this spring. My orchard, which I am growing on first-bottom land without irrigation, is looking well and making a very nice growth this year, as it has always done from the start. Many of my four-year-old pear and apple trees are fruiting this year, which is evidence that my orchards will, with age, fruit without water. All my trees require is age. Among my 8,000 trees one cannot see an off-colored leaf; all are bottle green and healthy.” Since that time, succeeding seasons have proved that the experiment is an entire success.

The cattle interests of Socorro county are very large. The animals do not seem to suffer as much during the bad seasons as in other places. The mild, open winters permit them to use up all their food for the making of flesh and not for the creation of heat. This is an advantage of great importance. In the north cattle are subject to long spells of great cold, blizzards, etc. This is unknown in New Mexico and especially in Socorro county. There are now upward of 250,000 cattle, and immense flocks of sheep, on the ranges, especially in the west.

It is a fortunate peculiarity of this portion of Socorro county, not only that there are numerous small streams which come from the mountains and run for some distance into the plains, but that there are many springs scattered all over. This, of course, is of vast importance, and the consequence is that a very large number of cattle and sheep occupy this portion of the county. Here, in the western part of the county are the head-waters of the Rio San Francisco and of the Rio Gila, each with numerous affluents.

But while her other products are valuable, it is as a mineral county that Socorro holds special pre-eminence. This county possesses within its limits no less than fifty-three mining districts yielding gold in place and placer, silver, lead, copper, iron, arsenic, sulphur, manganese, antimony, cobalt, soda, alum, borax, nitrous-earth, potters' clay, fire-clay, kaolin,

several of the rare metals and numerous extensive bodies of excellent bituminous coal. Thus the number of minerals found is surprisingly diversified, ranging from salt to gold. There are carbonates, sulphates, sulphides, phosphates, etc., of ores; magnesia, calcium, alum, clays, etc., of earths.

At the Tertio-Millennial Celebration in Santa Fe, in 1883, and at the great mineral exhibitions at New Orleans and Denver, this county was represented by specimens from over forty mining districts, and made a greater variety of display than any other county in the whole country.

Of the districts which are being most extensively worked, the following may be mentioned, with their chief products, it being added that the minerals in these camps occur in well-defined leads: Socorro mountain district: chloride of silver, blue carbonate of copper, argentiferous galena, green carbonates of copper, all occurring in gangues of calcite heavy spar; quartz and quartzite are the principal ores here. Copper glance is also found. Magdalena district produces argentiferous galena, grey copper, copper pyrites, besides iron and zinc. The celebrated mines of Kelly are included in this district. Water Canyon district has gold (placer), argentiferous galena, grey copper, zinc and manganese. Mogollon district is rich in gold, silver, varigated copper, silver-bearing grey copper and galena; and the Datil district produces copper and argentiferous galena.

The total mineral product of this county in 1885 was \$2,021,544. In 1886 it reached about \$3,000,000. By far the greatest output has come from the silver-lead mines at Kelly, which for years supplied the Rio Grande smelter at Socorro with the great bulk of the ore treated there. Owing to the demonetization of silver, these mines cannot now be worked profitably without concentration of the ores, and they are therefore resting until more just laws shall re-establish their activity.

At present the most productive camps are

those in the west of the county, in the Mogollon county, at Cooney and in its vicinity.

The principal towns of the county are on the Rio Grande or in mining sections.

The county seat, Socorro, enjoys some unrivaled advantages. It is a town of about 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the principal meridian of New Mexico, which is the initial point for all public surveys. The town contains a public school costing \$25,000, a fine court house, the Territorial School of Mines, numerous business houses, a brewery and ice plant, a good flouring-mill and a fire-clay works. The Rio Grande smelter, at present working over 200 men, is within the town limits. These works in good times employ about 400 operatives, and are amongst the most important smelters in the country. Immediately across the Rio Grande are immense measures of coal, extending from fifteen to twenty miles. The city is almost in the center of the Territory, conveniently situated for all trade purposes. Its climate is mild and equable; its altitude is about 4,300 feet; it is exceedingly well sheltered from winds. Its water supply is excellent and plentiful, and is partly obtained from large springs about two and one-half miles from the city. These springs are so important that Lieutenant Pike makes special mention of them in his journal.

No town in New Mexico has such natural advantages and magnificent surroundings as Socorro. Surrounded by rich mineral, in the midst of an unsurpassed piece of valley, with coal and iron for its smelters and mills, its future cannot but be one of great prosperity.

One branch of industry recently established there, the Fire Clay Works, illustrates the variety of the natural surroundings just referred to. The manager writes as to this: "In the San Felicity mountains, east of Socorro, this company has its fire-clay properties, which consist of different grades of fire-clay in thick strata, the entire bed as far as explored being twenty feet in thickness. In addition to the above it has in the Socorro mountains very extensive deposits of kaolin and

sanodin, both of which materials are used in manufacturing pottery. The company has also in the Socorro mountains extensive beds of red clay and white clay for the manufacture of pressed and common brick. The purpose of the company, in time, in addition to fine and common brick, which are now being manufactured, is to extend their works to include the manufacture of pottery of common and higher grades, sewer pipe, tiling, etc."

San Marcial, twenty-eight miles south of Socorro, in the Rio Grande valley, has railroad division headquarters. Good trade with sheep and cattle ranches and with silver and gold-mining camps. Splendid opportunities are offered farmers with small capital in this section. The soil is well adapted for garden and farm products, also grass and alfalfa. Poultry, grapes and fruit do well. It has railroad shops, employing many men, and is one of the prettiest towns on the Santa Fe route. It is situated on the Armendaris grant. Preparations are now being made to reclaim 82,000 acres of land in this immediate vicinity, and also to develop the mineral and pastoral resources of this valuable grant. San Marcial will be the center of all these operations.

San Antonio is twelve miles south of Socorro, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and there is a branch line to Carthage from here, and a stage line to Carthage, White Oaks, Nogal and Fort Stanton. It has over eighty coke furnaces, which give employment to a large number of hands.

Magdalena, northwest twenty-three miles, and connected by rail with Socorro, is in the center of a carbonate ore camp, producing ore easy of reduction and without the cumbersome addition of a stamp mill. Pine and pinyon for fuel is plentiful, coal is from seven to twenty-five miles north, and clay, hematite and limestone abound in the vicinity.

The great camp of Kelly, situated four miles southeast of Magdalena, the present terminus of a branch of the Santa Fe route, is embraced in the Magdalena mountains and sheltered from the winds in almost every direc-

tion. It is 7,500 feet above sea level and enjoys a most genial climate. There is not a day in the rolling year when work must shut down on account of inclement weather. The principal mines are the Kelly, Graphic, Imperial, Mary Lode, Ambrosia, Grand Tower, etc.

Carthage, in the eastern part of the county, nine miles east of Antonito, at the end of a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, in a hilly country, is the center of extensive coal mining. The mines are owned by the railroad company. The coal is of superior quality, especially for coking. At present the mines are not in operation.

La Joya, thirty miles north of Socorro, is "the jewel" on the river for business, relying upon fruit, viniculture, wine, agriculture and stock raising.

Limitar, fourteen miles north of Socorro, on the railroad, derives subsistence from agriculture and stock raising.

Paraje is in the southern part of the county. Very fine fruit is raised here. Stock raising is also followed here.

Polvadera, eighteen miles north of Socorro, is on the railroad. The inhabitants raise fruit and otherwise depend upon agricultural pursuits and stock raising.

Cooney, 180 miles from Socorro, in the southwestern part of the county, is a prosperous mining camp, located in a canyon in the Mogollon mountains, on Cooney creek. The nearest shipping point is Silver City, Grant county, 85 miles south. Gold, silver and lead mining are industries here, with stamp mills.

Alma, in the southwest corner of the county, at the mouth of Cooney canyon of the Mogollon mountains, on the San Francisco river, is in the center of an extensive stock country, from which it draws trade. It trades also with adjacent mining districts.

Joseph, on Tularosa creek, in the west of the county, near the Arizona line, is the center of a district full of ancient ruins, and in which the most beautiful Aztec pottery is found. The excavation and shipping of this pottery forms an extensive business.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Sierra county was formed by an act of the legislature in 1883, from parts of Socorro, Donna Ana and Grant counties, the impelling cause being the desire of the miners in the vicinity of Lake Valley, Hillsboro and Kingston to govern themselves, and their belief that their interests would be benefited by having one county in which mining would be the leading industry, rather than live on the borders of three large counties in none of which could they have a controlling influence. Although, as will be seen, it has very considerable grazing and agricultural interests in the valley of the Rio Grande and those of the streams that flow into that river from the mountains, yet its great interest is and always will be that of mining.

The principal meridian of New Mexico forms its eastern boundary for forty-eight miles; the summit of the Black Range is the western limit. If not very large in extent, averaging fifty-four miles from north to south, and about the same from east to west, or 2,376 square miles, the county has a diversified topography. In the extreme east are large plains; then a system of mountain ranges, running from north to south, along the east bank of the Rio Grande (Sierra Fra Cristobal and Caballo) and at their western base that river, leaving about one-third of the area of the county on its eastern bank. On the west side plains, interrupted here and there by prominences, extend to the foot-hills of the Black Range for from twenty to thirty miles, while finally that range occupies the westernmost portion. With the exception of a few creeks, in the uttermost northwest corner, which flow westward into the Rio Gila, all streams flow southeast, into the Rio Grande. The beds of these streams, approaching their mouths, are worn deep into the plains.

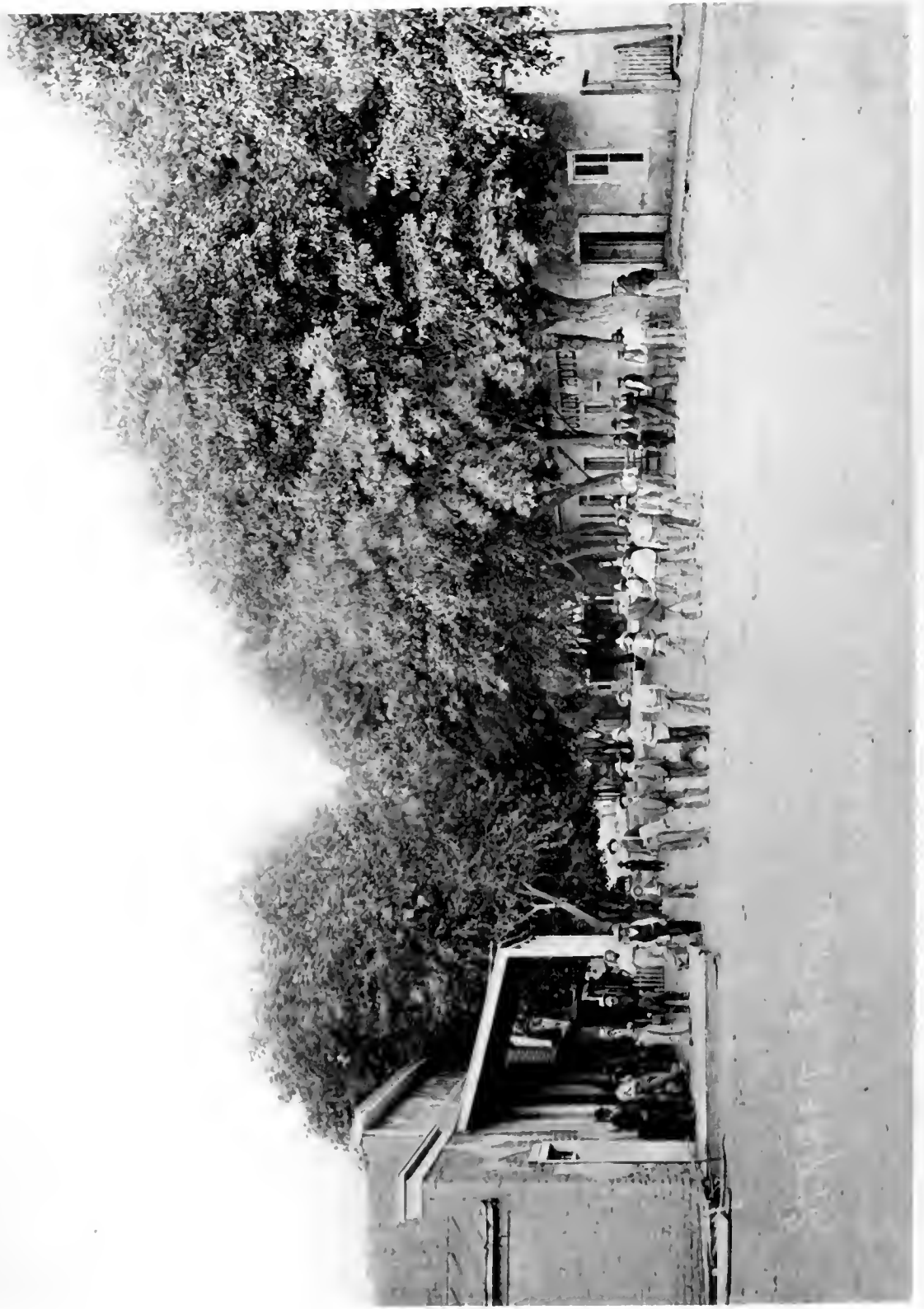
Elevations, in the northern part of the county, vary from 4,184 (Fest's Ferry) to 5,177 (Alamosa), 9,540 (Canyada Alamosa) to 8,045 (Nell's Pass), from the Rio Grande, to the west boundary; in the northern part from

4,000 (Rio Grande, above Rincon) to 4,689 (above Nutt station), 5,224 (Hillsboro), 7,494 (Berrenda Spring) to 7,574 (Hendrick's Peak). On the east side of the Rio Grande, the plains gradually descend from 4,720 (below Lava station) to 4,342 feet (above Grama) in a distance of forty-eight miles. There are springs scattered over this eastern part of the county, and that water can be obtained by sinking tubular wells, there is very little doubt.

The weather all the year round is very mild. In winter the thermometer rarely falls to twenty degrees below freezing and never touches zero. Consequently mining operations are prosecuted continuously, and agriculture has no disadvantages. Blizzards and snow slides are unknown.

The county is well divided into the valley, mesa and mountain lands, embracing a considerable section of the Rio Grande valley, where agriculture is followed; wherever openings in the valleys of the different affluents afford room enough to do so, agricultural pursuits are followed. Being well watered, the pasturage lands are fully available, and the stock interests are, for this reason, in a good condition. But the main interests of Sierra county are centered in the mines. The principal mining districts are: Apache, Black Range, Cuchillo Negro, Kingston, Hermosa, Animas, Hillsboro, Percha and Lake Valley.

To begin with the most famous of all the romances of mining, Lake Valley furnishes the best story. Here abounds the highest-grade silver ore. In the early days, when Victoria, Loco and Nana made this valley unhealthy, two miners struck a gold prospect. They sold it for \$100,000 to a Philadelphia syndicate, and two days after the lead ran into the "Bridal Chamber," the working of which yielded over \$3,000,000. The expense was so trifling that one man offered the owners \$200,000 for the privilege of entering the mine and taking the metal that he could knock down single-handed with his pick in one day! This was an era of wild speculation, from which Lake Valley suffered a natural reaction; but the riches of the camp seem only touched as yet. Eight



A CHARACTERISTIC STREET SCENE—HILLSBOROUGH.

million dollars have been taken from its mines, but there is still rich ore. It lies in blanket form and quickly runs into pockets and chambers.

The history of the discovery of these wonderful mines is too interesting not to be narrated. In the year 1878 a miner named Lufkin, then living at Hillsboro, New Mexico, fifteen miles northwest of Lake Valley, or McEvers' ranch, as it was then called, in company with a companion, started out on a prospecting trip to the foot-hills of the southern extremity of the Black Range. They had no luck for some weeks; but finally, at a point about two miles west of McEvers', they discovered a large body of black ore croppings extending over a hundred acres of territory, and indicating plainly the presence of mineral of some kind. The big, black bodies of ore, cropping out above the surface, showed that, whatever the nature of the mineral to be found, it was certainly in immense quantities. They sank several prospect holes, and soon satisfied themselves that they had "struck it rich" in silver; but as their "grub stake" was by this time exhausted, they returned to Hillsboro and obtained employment, one as a cook and the other as a miner, saved up their wages for several months, in order to have a "grub stake" when they should go again to work on their claim.

In a few weeks the Indian war broke out upon the country, and mining operations in that section were suspended. Finally, however, through the assistance of Hon. J. A. Miller, of Grant county, who was then the post-trader at Fort Bayard, Lufkin and his partner were enabled to develop their mines sufficiently to prove that they were first-class; and then a rush began towards the new district. Claims were located on all sides and quite a mining camp sprung into existence. Ore running as high as \$1,000 per ton was exposed, and Mr. Miller began to look around for means to better develop the mines. The result was that about a year ago Mr. Miller effected a sale of the principal mines in the district to a syn-

dicate of New York capitalists for \$225,000, Lufkin and his partner receiving \$25,000 of the amount.

The center of Apache district is chloride; in Chloride gulch, Dry creek, Mineral creek, Bear creek, and others, silver-bearing copper ores, bornites, occur, which are, as a rule, rich (\$100 per ton or more), and secure large returns to those who work them.

While ores, along the main portion of the Black Range, mostly occur on the contact line between limestone and porphyry, argentiferous copper ores also occur between porphyry and trachyte, the ores being sulphides, oxides and some iron.

This district was the scene of a great mining excitement more than ten years ago, when the Apaches were removed from the adjacent reservation, but the difficulty and expense of transportation keep it in the background. Hillsboro and Kingston have both been famous in their days as enormous producers, one of gold and the other of silver.

Hillsboro is the center of the gold mining district. It has one of the handsomest courthouses in the West, good schools and good hotels. It was founded in 1878. The success and prosperity of this town and its great reputation as a gold camp were only obtained after years of persistent effort. For the first ten years of its existence the discouragement was only cheered by flitting gleams of success. The ore veins are found on either side of the intrusive porphyry dykes that cross the country, radiating from Animas Peak.

The metal carrier in this district is quartz, impregnated with copper and iron pyrites, and containing precious metals in the proportion of one ounce of gold to five ounces of silver. Surface ores, to the depth of 150 to 300 feet, are much oxidized and are free-milling. The gold values vary from \$6 to \$175 per ton. Ore is also found in solid pyrites.

Perhaps the most notable feature in the Hillsboro gold mines is the unbroken continuity of the ore veins. In the Opportunity mine a drift 1,600 feet in length was carried without

a break in its average of about one foot thickness of pay ore. Thirty-two hundred feet of drifts in the Bonanza mine show the same conditions, always some ore to go on. Several thousand feet of workings in the Snake and in the Richmond mines still further attest this valuable feature. The ore varies in thickness, of course, but there is always some for the miner to follow, and once having ore you have it always.

Along the bases of the porphyry hills in which the gold mines are located is a quartzite dyke in which crystallized lead, sulphate of lead and lead carbonates are found. Much work is being done and good results are expected. Manganese, iron ores and some flint deposits rich in gold are also found.

North of the lode district and near the Animas river are found extensive beds of white, black and variegated marble. These quarries contain some of the purest marble known.

To the west of the lode district lie some phenomenally rich placers. Up to date some of the richest dirt has been teamed and packed to the Rio Percha and washed out, and men have made wages fanning out the gold from the dry dirt.

Kingston is the center of a phenomenally rich silver district. This camp is situated in the valley of the Rio Percha, and was discovered in 1878. Within a few years thereafter \$6,000,000 were realized from the surface riches alone. Since this period of rapid development the work has become more systematic, and nearly every well-worked mine has yielded from \$20,000 to \$1,500,000. The ores are native, brittle, sulphide, chloride and chloro-bromide, and are found in connection with quartz, iron, copper, zinc, galena and talc. Binoxide of manganese prevails throughout the district. The ore belt stretches from the Trujillo to the North Percha, and no one able to devote intelligent labor to mining need fear for results in the beautiful camp of Kingston. The town itself is well situated, has a public water service, churches and schools, two good hotels, and a pushing, go-ahead

population. The magnificent specimens of native silver shown in the miner's cabin at the World's Fair will bear out this testimony to the richness of that region. Native silver is prevalent. While this district, like all others in which silver is the chief product, is suffering greatly from the depression in the price of that metal, yet much of the ore obtained here is of such high grade that it can still be shipped.

Hermosa is a thriving camp between Hillsboro and Chloride, and nineteen miles south of the latter. The principal group of mines is the Pelican, carrying silver and lead. These ores are always valuable. Before the fall of silver there were about 109 miners at work in this camp, and all doing well. The mines are worked a good deal on the lease system, and, as a rule, are of high grade.

The county also contains extensive beds of coal on the Armendaris grant, near the Rio Grande.

GRANT COUNTY.

This county was organized by act of the legislature in 1870, during the first presidential term of the great soldier, and hence received its name in his honor. It forms the southwest corner of New Mexico, and is bounded on the north by Socorro county, on the east by Donna Ana and Sierra counties, on the south by Chihuahua, Republic of Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. It contains 9,234 square miles in area, being 114 miles from north to south and eighty-one miles from east to west.

The general appearance and contour of Grant county is anomalous. The great divide comes down near its western line, trending southwest. It divides the county into two very unequal portions, the larger of which, or Mimbres basin, has no ocean drainage, but its waters flow, sometimes in great, all-devouring floods, at others in unnoticed seepage, toward Palomas lake, the sink of this great region. The Gila drains the northwest of the county into the gulf of California.

The country abounds in mountain ranges,

in which mines of great value are being developed, or, more correctly speaking, in mountain clusters, rising to altitudes not exceeding 1,000 feet above the level of the plains, and elevated from the undulating plains, representing the former islands, when, during the cretaceous period, the waters of the sea still covered the country. A multitude of evidences in the shape of ruins, old graves, ancient pottery, and remnants of implements, conclusively prove that this country, in prehistoric ages, has been inhabited by a human race, or races, who, comparatively, occupied a high scale of civilization.

The Gila rises in Socorro county, and carries off the Pacific drainage of the San Francisco, the Mogollons, the Datil and Black mountain ranges. Owing to the influence of the moist winds that constantly pass over it from the western ocean, it has generally been supposed that farming might be conducted without irrigation. On the Sapello, Copper, Duck and Mogollon creeks, and the Gila meadows and plateaus, there are numerous small tracts where crops had been matured for a period of fifteen years without any artificial application of water. A succession of dry years has, however, dissipated this idea to a great extent. During this dry period a large increase of irrigation on the Gila, by means of small farm ditches, has taken place. This region, however, offers tempting possibilities of gain. It is in the midst of one of the greatest mining centers of the world. Every hillside is pregnant with rich ore; the market for farm produce is immediate, and high prices are realized. With a comprehensive system of works, about 30,000 or 40,000 acres could be reclaimed, and the farmers could realize from deciduous fruits returns that would rival those from the orange groves of California. Apples, pears, berries and such fruits here reach perfection. The country is free from insect pests, and the intelligent farmer with well-watered land has nothing to fear from drouth or frost.

The Mimbres rises in the mountains of the

same name, taking its head waters within a mile or so of some of the principal feeders of the Gila, but on the gulf side of the mountains. During its upper course it takes up the waters of many large springs and small water courses, and supplies water for over 100 farms ranging from 200 to about 10 acres in extent. These furnish the majority of the vegetable food of Silver City and the surrounding mining camps. The water is taken out of the river on the community system by small ditches and distributed pro rata to each cluster of farms. Owing to the peculiar situation of the valley it is doubtful if this plan could be much improved by a comprehensive ditch system. The apples and hardy fruits, together with fine vegetables, raised in the upper valley of the Mimbres, are of a very superior quality. In the aggregate there are about 5,000 acres cultivated.

Below the mountains the Mimbres takes the form of what is usually termed a "lost river." About thirty miles north of Deming it debouches upon a plateau of the Sierra Madre, a large plain of deep alluvial soil. Little or no water is in sight except in the flood seasons; but it may always be had at moderate depths below the surface. For sixty miles south of the Mexican line, and for a similar distance east and west, the same condition prevails. The rivers rise in the mountains, drain a considerable water-shed and then disappear into the earth. The importance of this underflow may be judged by the numerous lakes which appear in old Mexico just south of the line. Palomas lake is the principal. It is five or six miles long, three-quarters to two miles wide and fed by hundreds of springs. Some of these are so strong that their disturbance of the water can be plainly seen on the surface of the lake.

This important source of supply is being exploited by two large companies. One project is to sink a bed rock dam across the Mimbres canyon, effectually stopping the underflow of the river at that point, and then to take the water raised to the surface out by gravity ditches on about 20,000 acres of as good land

as exists. The other is by underflow ditches to obtain the water of the Mimbres and also that of the Burro mountains, which will then be carried by canals to the neighborhood of Deming and placed on ten-acre tracts.

The soil of the valleys is a rich, sandy loam, composed of the disintegrated matter of the older rocks and volcanic ashes. It is light and porous and of surprising fertility. Corn, wheat, oats and barley grow well; corn is a staple product. The cereals do best in the northern districts and elevated plateaus. Corn, vegetables and all kinds of fruit do best in the valleys; corn, in the rich bottoms, along the principal streams, if well cultivated, may be made to yield over eighty bushels per acre; wheat on the uplands often yields over fifty bushels to the acre.

Cabbages grow splendidly, often weighing from thirty to fifty pounds each. Onions also grow wonderfully large, weighing from one to two pounds each. Beets, radishes, turnips and carrots grow well everywhere. Beans, peas and tobacco are also grown successfully; beans to the native population are what the potato is to the Irish. Apples do well in all parts of the county. Melons of all kinds grow to grand proportions, and of the most delicious flavor.

The valleys are marvelously romantic and beautiful, ranging from one to five miles in breadth, and all easy of irrigation. All the cereals, vegetables and fruits grown in the middle States can be successfully raised in them. The black and white gama grasses furnish ample subsistence for sheep and stock. During the winter months these grasses retain their full nutriment, their tops, although of a pale color, have become cured, and stock of all kinds can graze on this grass without being stall fed. The Animas valley, valley de las Playas, the plains east and west of the Florida mountains, the Gila plains, etc., are all covered with this kind of natural product, and they are the range of immense herds. There are also thousands of acres in the mountainous part of the county which cannot be cultivated, but

which are good for grazing, as the grass is sweet and nutritious.

At a conservative estimate there are 200,000 head of cattle in Grant county. The most favorable conditions prevail for stock-raising. The county presents the appearance of a great inland sea that had been drained after the cretaceous period. The plains lie flat, with only the gentle undulations caused by wave action. Dotted here and there over the surface are clusters of mountains from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the general level. The broad plains are covered with black and white gama grass, and the showers ordinarily induced by the mountain clusters serve to keep these herbs in nutritive condition. Of the dozens of valleys where good range is found, the Animas, valley de las Playas, the Florida plains, the Gila plains, the Sapello, Upper Mimbres, Mule, Mogollon and Duck creek are the principal.

Nowhere in the world is the per cent. of increase in cattle greater than in this county, where nothing less than eighty-five per cent. is ever calculated on, while in many herds oftentimes numbering several thousands, ninety-five per cent. is figured on with comparative certainty. While it is so far superior to most all others as a breeding country, the mountain portions of Grant county will produce as fine beef as the best ranges of the northern Territories. There is no such thing as loss from severe weather.

The first settlement of Grant county, however, was on account of its minerals. From east to west and from north to south, it is a treasure house of mineral wealth of different kinds. Of all our territorial acquisitions from Mexico, no portion has created so much attraction, so much worthy interest, or possessed such historic fame as the famous copper mines known as Santa Rita del Cabres, which are located five miles east from Fort Bayard. These mines were discovered by Lieutenant Colonel Carrasco, of the Spanish army in 1800, through the medium of a friendly Indian. Colonel Carrasco, not possessing the

means to work these mines, was habilitated by Don Francisco Manuel Elguea, a wealthy Spanish merchant of Chihuahua. In the beginning of 1804, however, Colonel Carrasco sold the Santa Rita, entire, to Don F. M. Elguea, who immediately commenced working the property extensively, and on his first shipment of copper to the City of Mexico, was enabled on account of the extraordinary quality of the metal to make a contract with the Royal Mint for the purpose of coinage for the full annual product of the mines. The copper was transported from the mines to the city of Mexico, a distance of 1,000 miles, going on pack mules to Chihuahua, from thence thence by wagon, and 100 mules, carrying 300 pounds each, were continually employed.

While the Santa Ritas are undoubtedly the richest deposits of red oxide of copper known, they are strictly the most peculiar and really singular copper mines of the world. They are not veins or lodes. But in sinking a shaft the miner continually meets with veins of sheet copper (native) from one-eighth of an inch to two inches thick all through the country or white porphyry rock. Again he frequently meets with boulder or nugget copper in lumps weighing from 20 to 150 pounds. These lumps are kidney-shaped, and by the miners called kidney ore.

Grant county possesses vast wealth in gold, silver, lead, copper, opals, marbles and building stone. The following statistics will show that notwithstanding the dull times mining is still vigorously practiced.

In the gold and silver camps of Lordsburg, Pyramid and Shakespeare seventy-five miners are at work; Victorio, a silver camp, has twenty-five; Central City, a gold-producer, works 200; Pinos Altos, gold, 100; Cook's Peak, the greatest lead camp in the Southwest, and also a good silver-producer, employs 100 men; Hadley, silver, fifty; The Floridas, silver, ten; Tres Hermanyas, silver, ten; Oak Grove, silver, ten; Georgetown, low grade silver, 130; Hachitas, high-grade silver, twenty-five men. The county annually produces over

\$1,000,000 of gold and about \$800,000 worth of silver.

The first camps opened in Grant county during this generation were at Pinos Altos and Central City. At the two there are over 600 lodes located, most of which have produced some good ores. These are gold camps. When silver, during the year 1893, was depressed and the mines producing it shut down, it was at once supposed that a serious blow had been struck at the general prosperity. The miners, however, immediately pushed work on their gold leads, and the output of Grant county, which is now almost entirely gold, with some silver and lead, has increased to nearly double. The gold ores from this district are very similar to those of Central City, Colorado. On the surface they consist of the same iron-stained quartz, containing free gold. At a lower depth the ore is composed of sulphurets of iron and copper, with auriferous galena, and zincblende deeper still. Nor is gold the only paying ore. Near Pinos Altos one mine shows a streak of native silver that runs \$25,000 per ton. Since the introduction of large capital even the rebellious ores of the lower levels are yielding their riches.

The famous "76" mine, owned by Mr. Breman, is situated on the Chloride flat, two miles west of Silver City. Work was commenced on this mine in 1871, and the yield of paying ore probably exceeds 20,000 tons. The bullion taken from this mine probably exceeds three-quarters of a million dollars.

There has been discovered in one of the cross-cuts a large body of silver-bearing slate. Where the tunnel was cut through this slate it exposed "face" from five to eight feet in depth, for a distance of 240 feet; horn-silver is found all through the slate, and in the seams broad sheets of native silver, no thicker than tissue paper, are found. But the most singular form in which the metal is found in this slate is in round balls, or pellets, of almost pure silver, ranging from the size of a pin-head up to that of a quail's egg. These balls, which very much resemble fossil, are in many places

thickly interspersed through the slate, and on actual test are found to contain 95 per cent. of silver. Hundreds of tons of this singular silver-bearing slate is exposed by the cut, and can be mined at less than \$2 per ton.

In 1866 the camp of Georgetown was first struck by Messrs. Butine and Streeter, George Duncan, Andy Johnson and others. No work was done for two years later, when operations were commenced by E. Weeks and J. Fresh, on what is known as the McNulty. In 1872 the wealth of the camp became apparent, and it took a start that it has maintained up to the present time. There is also, without doubt, in Georgetown, a vast amount of mineral wealth as yet undiscovered. The town itself presents to the eye of a traveler, on entering on the Silver City road, more the appearance of a mining camp than any. Work has been done on both sides of the road for a mile or more.

Central City is nine miles from Silver City, and situated on a flat or table leading down from the mountain in which are located the celebrated Hanover and Santa Rita copper mines. These mines cover a space some five miles in length from north to south, by half that distance in width. Granite is the predominating "country rock," interspersed with limestone and slate. The country is covered with a thick growth of pine, pinyon, cedar and oak. The entire table is checked with gold and silver-bearing leads, and the numerous ravines cutting through the flat furnish an unfailing supply of the purest mountain water.

Here are found inexhaustible bodies of low grade ore, mostly gold-bearing.

In some sections of Grant county vast deposits of white magnesian rock have been found. It is of a superior quality, and although not yet extensively quarried, bids fair to become one of the thriving industries of the county, as it is now being shipped in large quantities to outside markets, and has been furnished the new opera house at El Paso. The rock is easily worked by the saw, plane or chisel, and is finely stratified in smooth layers

ranging from thin flagging to massive dimensions.

The marble of Bear creek, ten miles from Silver City, will without a doubt attract a great deal of attention in the near future. It is jet black, and the variegated marbles of the same series are as fine as can be found anywhere, very even in texture, and susceptible of a very high polish. Within the next year these quarries will be shipping large quantities east and west, as there is great demand for this kind of marble. As to the white sculpture marble of the Hanover district, said to be equal to Italian marble for sculptural use, the quarry has not been opened sufficiently to show its full merit, but from surface indications the deposit is extensive.

The Serpentine rock with the newly coined name of Ricolite, is found on the Gila river near Carlisle, and is a beautiful ornamental stone for architectural purposes. It is banded with alternate strata of grey and green colors from one-half to one inch in thickness. It has rapidly gained the front rank in the east, and the demand is greater than the supply, for the reason that transportation facilities are meager. It is susceptible of a fine finish, and is quite durable. This is probably the only deposit of it in the world, as no mention is made of any such rock in any work on geology or lithology.

The owners have christened it "Ricolite" (or "rich stone") because it is claimed that it is so different in its composition from any thing previously discovered that it can not possibly be classed under any existing name. The quarries are southwest of Silver City, and the stone resembles the green marble or verd-antique of Vermont and other localities, but it is claimed that the absence of lime as an important constituent renders it much harder and more durable. The colors are green, yellow, black and blue, in various shades and combinations, and it is considered specially adapted to interior decoration. The specific gravity is 2.57 or 160 pounds to the cubic foot; and its composition is given as follows: Silica, 43.52 per cent.; aluminum,

16.88 per cent.; magnesia, 23.78 per cent.; water (combined), 11.10 per cent.; lime, 2.22 per cent.; soda and potash, 2.50 per cent.; and a slight trace of iron oxide.

At the mouth of the Gilita, where it empties into the Gila, are springs of good medicinal properties, breaking out in six or eight different places from the mountain side; the water is extremely hot, and contains a large quantity of iron. It is about forty-five miles by wagon road to Silver City.

On the banks of the Gila near the springs and just south of the Socorro county line, is a very extraordinary deposit of alum, said to be the largest in the world. Another similar deposit is found a few miles distant to the east. The absence of facilities for transportation makes it impossible to utilize this commercially at present, but of its ultimate value there is no doubt.

Within the past three years important mines of turquoise have been discovered in the Burro mountains and several of them are being worked successfully. The stone is lighter in color than the turquoise of Santa Fe county, but by some is considered preferable for that reason. The bed in which it is found extends westward into Arizona.

Silver City is the county seat of Grant county, and is one of the principal outfitting places for the mining camps. Its mining resources are numerous, and valuable enough to build up and support a large and thriving city. Good stone, sand and lime, for building purposes, are obtainable, at reasonable figures. Situated as it is, surrounded by mills and concentrators, almost in the very center of the mining region, its stability and prosperity are assured. Large business blocks are built or projected, and during the year 1893 about twenty-five business houses and handsome residences were built within the city limits. It has a number of civic and social organizations. Its water-works, lying about two miles from town, assure the city not only a good and pure supply of water, but, as there is a normal pressure in the fire hydrants of 144 pounds to

the inch, immunity from the ravages of that dangerous element is certain.

The court house, the Sisters' hospital, the fine blocks that line the business streets, the churches, the commodious and comfortable hotels, of which there are four, give the city a metropolitan air. The salubrious climate makes good the local claims as a sanitarium. Situated at about 6,000 feet elevation, at about 35 degrees 15 seconds north latitude, protected by encircling mountains, all the conditions are perfect for the preservation of health or the restoration of the invalid to sound physical existence.

Deming, at the junction of the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, which from here run west, toward California, southeast to El Paso, Texas, and northeast to the upper portion of New Mexico, is not only the center of an extensive stock raising country, but the mines, south and north, give trade to many people here. Deming has all the requirements of an American town. The people have introduced a great number of wind-mills, by which the vast underflow of water is raised to the surface and put on the land. Dozens of gardens surround the town. These are rapidly developing into a comprehensive system of irrigation. Two enterprises are now under way, and the town itself has constructed a reservoir of 45,000,000 gallons capacity. Its supply is pumped from an immense well.

The great Mormon railroad is projected from this point. As proposed it will run south via Columbus, on the boundary line, thence to Guerrero and then to Chihuahua, a distance of 510 miles. A branch of this road has also been surveyed across the Sierra Madre mountains to Sonora, on the Gulf of California.

Deming is the headquarters of the canyagre business in the Territory, though no doubt there will be a number of establishments in various localities within a short time, as the knowledge of this new tanning agent extends. We have referred in another place to the general subject of canyagre, its characteristics

and value, but in connection with the factory at Deming, which is the principal practical business enterprise of this kind in New Mexico in actual operation, it seems proper to introduce the following statement, made by C. B. Allaire, the president of "The Tanning Extract Company" of Peoria, who own the works. He says:

"We have erected at this place (Deming) a factory 74 by 250 feet, partly one story and partly two stories, for the manufacture of an extract from the tubers of the canyaignre root (*Rumex himenocephalum*), to be used for tanning purposes. We expect to export our entire product to England, because freights are cheaper from here to Liverpool than from here to New York city or Boston, and because Europe is not so well supplied with tanning materials as America. This product is used only for light leather, such as goat, sheep, kid, dongola, calf, etc., and does not come into competition with oak and hemlock extracts, which are cheaper and are used for heavy leather, such as sole, harness, etc. Our present capacity is about thirty tons of green or undried root per day, which should make about five tons of extract of a consistence about like putty, dry enough to ship in sacks. We do not expect to be able to secure enough root from the natural growth that is available to run us continuously for the first three years. At the ruling freight rates we cannot afford to ship root to this factory outside of a radius of about 100 miles by rail and a less distance, say twenty miles, by wagon. To meet this deficiency and to provide for a steady supply of the raw material near at hand we are clearing and planting about 1,000 acres this season of selected sandy bottom land suitable for this plant, and expect to have at the end of three years a crop of from five to ten tons per acre without irrigation, and we shall do the same in 1893 and 1894, eventually having 3,000 acres in cultivation near at hand, which we estimate will keep us continuously supplied with raw material.

"If this experiment is a success we shall

be able to demonstrate to land owners in this arid region that they can raise a valuable commercial crop without irrigation where irrigation is impracticable; that has an eight months' planting and harvesting period; that is not subject to drought, decay or market fluctuations, and that will yield, over and above all cost for labor, seed, etc., a good return on \$50 per acre value of the land, and, in fact, make a profitable industry where now they have absolutely nothing.

"Our method of planting is as follows: We first clear the land of soapweed, willow and mesquite. Very little of the latter grows on this class of land. The cost averages about \$1 per acre over and above the value of the fuel obtained. Sage brush and other light growths are left on the land, as they are easily plowed under. Then we put on a twelve-inch plow, with four horses, two men and three boys. The plow must have a side and well-curved mold board so as to cover well the preceding furrow. One man drives the team, the other guides the plow; one boy follows the plow and picks up and carries to be deposited at the end of the furrow any natural growth of canyaignre that may be turned up; another boy follows him and drops into the bottom of the furrow small roots, say three-fourths inch in diameter and less, about twelve to eighteen inches apart. He cannot plant as fast as the furrow is made, so that it takes two boys to do the planting. The return furrow covers the first, and this process is continued until all the land is planted. We plant about six inches deep.

"The cost of clearing, plowing and planting, etc., is as follows:

Clearing 2½ acres.	\$ 2 50
Two men and two teams, per day.	7 50
Three boys per day, 50 cents each	1 50
Seed 2½ acres, \$6 per ton.	2 50
	\$14 00
Cost per acre.	5 67

"If we add to this \$5 per acre for harvest-

ing we have a total of \$9.67 per acre chargeable to the crop, the \$1 for clearing being considered a permanent improvement to the land, and no labor being required for cultivation during the growth of the crop. At the lowest estimate of five tons to the acre, which is at present worth \$6 per ton at the factory, we have a net profit of \$20.33 per acre over and above all cost for plowing, planting, seed and harvesting the crop. This is equal to 10 per cent return per annum on a valuation of \$68 per acre for the land, three years' use of the land being required to mature a crop. Naturally a farmer would plant one-third of his land each year, and so secure a regular annual income."

Lordsburg is sixty miles west of Deming, twenty miles east of the line between New Mexico and Arizona. The town is of importance not only as the starting point of the Arizona & New Mexico Railroad, which runs from here to the prosperous copper mining and smelting camps at Clifton, seventy-six miles north, but also because surrounded by good mining camps,—Gold Hill, Pyramid, Stein's Pass, Steeple Rock and others. There are good business houses here. Water is procured from wells in the vicinity.

Hudson's Springs have long been a resort for invalids and others. A large hotel has just been erected (1895). The building is of cement built around a placita. There are forty-six rooms, and as business increases more rooms will be built. There will be a bathhouse at the springs 40 by 60 and bath-rooms all through the house, supplied with hot water from the spring.

DONNA ANA COUNTY.

Donna Ana occupies the center in the southern range of counties, and is by far the most conspicuous to the ordinary traveler, as it is traversed from north to south by the Rio Grande and by the railroad which follows the banks of the river; and the famous Mesilla valley never fails to attract attention.

The area of the county may be calculated

(its shape is not regular) at 115 miles from east to west and seventy-two miles from north to south, or equal to 8,280 square miles.

While the surface of the county is mainly made up of plains and mesas, there are nevertheless the San Andres, Organ and Franklin mountains running almost due north and south at some distance from the Rio Grande, on its eastern bank, and approaching the river at or near the southern boundary line of the county and Territory. The Sacramento mountains, or the southern portion thereof, are in the northeast corner, while the plains are interrupted in the northwest by the Sierra Magdalena, the Roblado Peak at Fort Selden and other elevations scattered over the southwest, where also the Sierra del Potrillo is a prominent landmark. The Organ mountains lie about eighteen miles east of the Rio Grande. They are unique in their appearance and instantly attract attention.

They no doubt derive their name from the tall spire-shaped peaks closely grouped, that, in the distance, resemble the pipes of a large church organ, especially when viewed from the plains on the eastern side of the mountains; hence the name is not inappropriate.

Other than the Rio Grande, there is no large running stream in the county except the lower parts of Tularosa creek and Lost river in the northeastern corner.

The county slopes from north to south. Rincon, at the northern end is 4,031 feet above sea; Anthony at the southern end, 3,789 feet. Organ Peak is 9,108 feet high; Florida station, just outside the western boundary, is 4,484; and Tularosa on the eastern boundary 4,344 feet high.

What was acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden Treaty of 1853 is embraced, in its greatest portion, within the limits of Donna Ana county, and the Mesilla valley lies within its boundaries.

Donna Ana county is traversed from north to southeast along the Rio Grande, by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; a branch running also from Rincon to Deming

in Grant county. The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses from west to southeast through the western part of the county, running from Deming to El Paso.

That which gives its special reputation to Donna Ana county, however, is the far-famed Mesilla valley. This was the first portion of New Mexico to attract the attention of the Anglo-Saxon and to secure settlement.

In the early days its richness attracted immigration from the four corners of the earth, and its fame had reached to the oldest Caucasian cities, inviting the bold and brilliant to come and found wealthy families. The era that succeeded the war, during which the great transcontinental roads were building, drew off from it the tide of immigration. It is one of the countries to be rediscovered. A man goes there, views the lights and shades ever changing on the Organ mountains, sees the wide alfalfa fields, glowing and luscious orchards, grain fields and vineyards, and is impressed with the beauty of the scene. It is indeed one of the most fruitful areas in the world. At Fort Selden the valley spreads out to a fertile plain, some six miles in width and forty miles in length. Through it the turbid Rio Grande del Norte meanders to where it enters the canyon above El Paso, Texas. On the east, some seventeen miles distant, rises the range of mountains whose tall pinnacles, piercing the blue dome of the heavens, resemble the pipes of a monster organ, while on the west the battlement-like walls of the table land rise some 200 feet above the level of the valley. To-day this section of paradise, with its fine climate, its numerous irrigating canals, leading the waters of the river to the alfalfa fields, beautiful vineyards of America's most luscious grapes, orchards of the finest fruits, both for size, form and flavor, gardens supplied with every known vegetable that tempt the palate of mortals, and with flower gardens giving forth the richest perfumes of the tropics, well deserves the name it bears, "The Happy Valley."

The agricultural crops of Donna Ana, and especially of the Mesilla valley, are alfalfa,

fruits and the cereals. In the gardens and vineyards the finest fruits of the temperate zone reach perfection. Nowhere does alfalfa flourish better or produce a greater tonnage. Indian corn grows to an almost fabulous height. But it is of its fruits that the valley is justly proud.

All hardy fruits reach perfection in Donna Ana county. Peaches, pears, plums, apricots, quinces, prunes and, above all except peaches, apples flourish. There are many large orchards, and as the first systematic tree-planting in the Territory was at Mesilla, a number of them are in full age and full bearing. The earliest ones were entirely of apples, the future trees having been brought out on the stages of those days in the form of root-grafts. The later orchards are more general in their varieties, and peaches are the favorite fruit. To illustrate the results obtained just one case will be cited, and that, although startling, is absolutely incontestible. Judge G. W. Woods has a most beautiful, well-attended orchard. It is set out in apples and peaches alternately, seventy trees of each to the acre. Last year his full-bearing peaches yielded \$10 per tree or \$700 to the acre! This does not include the apples, which yielded in proportion! Each peach and apple is perfect, and his product sells from one to two and one-half cents per pound higher than the best California fruit.

The vineyards of this valley have long been famous. For a long time they were composed entirely of the Mission grape, but within a few years a large number of other foreign varieties have been introduced, with great success. These include the Muscat of Alexandria, Flaming Tokay, Rose of Peru, Gros Coleman, Cornichon, Black Burgundy, etc. In writing of this valley Monsieur Pierre Viala, Professor of Vine-growing at the National School of Vine-growing, France, who was in the United States studying viniculture, says: "It really makes me homesick to see these vineyards. It is a splendid soil for the purpose. It could hardly be better." * * * As an illustration of quick growths the following from Judge Woods

is interesting. He says: "In May, 1889, I placed cuttings of the Gros Coleman grape on my place, which I had brought from the Isle of Jersey, as an experiment. In the summer of 1891 these cuttings produced sixty pounds of grapes to the vine, some of them measuring three and three-fourths inches in circumference. The average weight to the bunch was one and one-half pounds.

All through the valley alfalfa is a paying crop. Four to five cuttings are made per year, and each cutting averages from about one to three tons per acre.

The plains furnish a large crop of gama grass each year, and large herds of beef cattle fatten upon it. If the range is not overstocked the cattle-men can winter their beeves without loss, and the bottoms, where the nutritious grasses, that must have water, grow, will fatten them for the market. Thousands of dollars are annually made from this industry. The more progressive stockmen raise or lease large alfalfa fields, on which they give their cattle a final feed before sending them to market. This, however, is not necessary as a rule. The showers, which are not infrequent during the summer months, keep the ranges in good condition, and it is only during a series of dry years that tame grass is at all necessary to bring stock into condition.

Donna Ana is rapidly acquiring a reputation for its vintage. The vineyards yield from 1,300 to 1,500 gallons of wine per acre. The basis in the best wineries is to estimate that fifteen pounds of grapes will yield one gallon of wine and one pint of the finest brandy. No addition of any kind is made to the natural juices of the grape, and the purchaser can be assured of an absolutely pure article. It is very fine in flavor. All that is necessary to make these vineyards rival the famous wines of France and Germany is age. A five-year-old wine from this section is unrivaled for body and flavor.

Bee culture is a source of profit in connection with all the above. The wide-stretching alfalfa fields yield a peculiar variety of honey

that is exceptional as a remedy in consumption and all throat and lung diseases. A hive will yield fifty pounds of honey per year, worth twelve to fifteen cents per pound. An acre of ground with 150 trees will accommodate twice that number of hives. The reader can make his own calculations of profit from this source. Bee culture is practical on every ranch in Donna Ana county.

A recent experiment with imported bees shows that they take kindly to the climate and food. The artemisia, mesquite and other wild plants afford unlimited pasture, even if the alfalfa was not available.

The principal mining is carried on in the Organ mountains, some eighteen miles east of the Rio Grande, ores occurring on the contact line between limestone (which is here a dolomite) and porphyry, filled in with quartz veins in different widths, and containing silver, galena and sulphuret of iron.

The Stephenson mine was the first that assumed large proportions in this camp. It had a far earlier history among the Spaniards. As an evidence of its early use in the long ages past, is an old ruin, with walls about two feet high, showing that at least a four-room house had an existence, and near this are the remains of an old smelting furnace, and around it is found a quantity of antimonial silver. This is now called the "Bennett-Stephenson," and it puts out such a rich silver ore that it is running even at the present low price of silver. A mill capable of turning out half a ton of concentrates per hour is working up this ore prior to shipment to the smelter at Socorro. The Modoc, also, is a good shipper.

The Jarilla mountains, about twenty miles east from San Augustin, which is on the east side of the Organs, are a short ridge, twenty miles long, and but a few miles wide at the largest extension east and west, are of volcanic origin, arising suddenly out of surrounding plains. They are gold, silver and copper-bearing, but can hardly be worked on account of water not being present; the nearest supply of water is twenty miles west, at Shedd's

ranch. An attempt to bore for water has failed.

The Portrillas are also ore-bearing, but labor under the same difficulty: no water, which is at least forty miles distant.

The White Sands, which occur in the northeastern part of the county, in the large plain east of the Oscura, west of the Sacramento mountains, are a very peculiar formation, deriving their name from their snow-white appearance, really being a vast deposit of gypsum in pulverized form, in many places absolutely pure. The hills, which are about twenty-five miles north from Shedd's ranch and eighteen south from Tularosa, occupy a section about thirty miles long from north to south and from one-half to five and six miles in width. The deposit forms hills twenty to fifty feet high, which move like the dunes on the seashore under the wind. It is a most valuable material for the manufacturing of plaster of Paris as well as for fertilizing purposes in the wheat fields of the east, and, when the railroad from El Paso to White Oaks is built, fortunes will be made out of handling it in a short time. Strange to say, there is a good, pure-water spring at the southeastern end of the hills, while every other water running from these hills after rains is so saturated with gypsum that it is entirely unfit for any use. No particle of any kind of humus (soil) is on these hills.

The great soda beds are in close proximity to this deposit in the vicinity of Tularosa. They are four miles long and a mile wide.

These products are at present valueless on account of the lack of transportation facilities. The proposed railroad from El Paso to White Oaks will pass directly by these deposits, and they will then find a ready market and at the same time furnish almost unlimited freight for the railroad.

The principal towns are in the Rio Grande valley, though a few are otherwise situated. All the way along the Santa Fe Railroad from Rincon to El Paso the eye is gladdened with the verdure and life of pretty little towns, the

most important of which are Rincon, Donna Ana, Mesilla and Las Cruces.

Las Cruces, the county seat, has a fine court house, churches, an academy conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, and is the seat of the Territorial Agricultural College. This institution is a model of its kind. It has taken up the culture of canyaigne, and two plats, one watered and the other not, are devoted to the study of the peculiarities of this plant. It is also, by example, introducing the very latest methods among the surrounding farmers. Attached to the college is an experiment station, to which the United States Government pays \$15,000 a year. While its situation in the extreme south of the Territory lessens its general usefulness, yet it is doing good work, and its grounds are interesting to visit.

Las Cruces has become quite a winter resort for invalids, and a number of places have been prepared for their care and entertainment.

It is in the heart of a rich agricultural, horticultural, mining and stock-raising section, and is one of the principal supply points for Lincoln county and the mining camps of the various mountain ranges to the east and north, with which it is connected by stage lines.

The leading industry is fruit culture. There is also an extensive export trade in wool, hides, baled hay, ores, wine, brandy, etc.

Mesilla is two miles west from Las Cruces. The town is famous for its magnificent orchards and vineyards, and is laid out regularly and the streets lined with shade trees. The soil is rich, the climate semi-tropical, and an abundance of water is obtained by means of irrigating ditches from the Rio Grande, and also from drive wells. Fruit and wine culture and the manufacture of wine are the principal resources, but there is also a considerable quantity of hay and grain raised. There is a good outlying stock range. Until 1880 Mesilla was the county seat, also the headquarters of the Third Judicial District and of the United States Land office.

Mesilla Park is a village and railroad sta-

tion adjoining the Agricultural College, and intended as a residence place for students and their friends.

Chamberino, a very busy little town, is situated on the west bank of the Rio Grande, about eighteen miles south of Las Cruces and three miles west of Anthony, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The valley in which the town is located is very fertile, and the climate splendid. By means of irrigation from a canal, fruits, vegetables and grain are raised in quantities. It is also quite a stock center. A mill and factory in the neighborhood give employment to a number of people.

Colorado is on the west bank of the Rio Grande, about five miles west of Rincon, in western Donna Ana county, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe main line, the section being called Hatch. There is a large agricultural district adjacent, which is supplied with water for irrigation by a canal from the Rio Grande. Other industries, fruit and stock. Climate mild.

Donna Ana is in the Mesilla valley, in the central portion of the county. Wine and fruit-growing are the most important industries. The close proximity of this town to the Organ mountain mines gives it prospective importance as it is the nearest railroad point and has other facilities. The best quality of bottom lands, under cultivation, with water privilege, adapted to the cultivation of the grape, fruits and onion, occurs in this section.

Earlham is a new town on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, fifteen miles south of Las Cruces, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, has a new irrigating ditch, fine bottom lands, and a bridge across the Rio Grande.

La Mesa is in western Donna Ana county, a short distance from San Miguel. The Mesilla valley in this neighborhood is one immense orchard, and the vine and fruits flourish. There is also considerable wine made. A broom factory here is making quite a success and furnishes employment to some people.

Rincon, in northern Donna Ana county, at the junction of the southern branch and the

main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, is a shipping point for agricultural products raised in the valley of the Rio Grande, in which it is situated. It is also the center of a good stock country.

Tularosa is a pretty, well laid out town southwest of the Mescalero Apache reservation, and is situated at the mouth of the canyon of the river of the same name. It is on the western slope of the Sacramento mountains, eighty miles northeast from Las Cruces. It is growing in importance and is destined for a great future. The fruit industry of this section is coming more into prominence. The peaches and grapes are especially fine. A great deal of good wine is also made here. Mining and stock-raising are also profitable lines of business.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln county is situated in the southeastern section of New Mexico, bounded on the east by Eddy and Chaves, on the north by Valencia, on the west by Socorro and Donna Ana counties, and on the south by Texas. Its length is 156 miles from north to south, its width, in the northern half 69 miles, in the southern half 42 miles, comprising in all 8,495 square miles. Formerly Lincoln county occupied the entire southeastern corner of the Territory, but by legislative act of 1889 Chaves and Eddy counties were separated from it. At that time it was the largest county in the Territory, containing about 30,000 square miles. It embraced all the grazing country of southeastern New Mexico, and for two or three years, from 1876 to 1879, was the scene of what was known as the "Lincoln county war," between rival cattle owners. The whole population was compelled to take sides in this conflict and partisanship of the most bitter character was engendered. More than a score of men were killed during the contest, which was practically for the control of the range on the Government land in that section. Each side employed desperadoes as cow-boys and sieges and battles succeeded each other as

in a regular war. It is difficult, as one views the county now, to realize that all this occurred within the last twenty years. For a more detailed account of this fracas, see sketch of J. B. Mathews, which may be found by the index.

The average elevation of the county is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, and its mountains rise 9,000 or 10,000 feet high. The Sierra Blanca, Capitan, Nogal, Jicarilla and Sacramento mountains are well forested. In general aspect the county consists of wide grass-covered plains, and on the western border this formation is broken by the intrusion of a wide lava flow, which is a very interesting feature. Mountain ranges compose the principal part of the western edge of the county; running from north to south they pass the entire length of the county, forming a complete drain along the western border. There are beds of crystallized gypsum, exhaustless quantities of the finest coal, similar to the Trinidad coal, valuable and exceedingly rich mines of copper and lead in these mountains around White Oaks, Nogal, the Capitan mountains and other places. The Sacramento mountains are one of the finest ranges and contain silver and copper. Gold is found in the Carrizo, Jicarilla, Capitan and Sierra Blanca mountains. During the last two years, within a radius of twenty miles of White Oaks, mining has received quite an impetus through new discoveries of gold and the discovery of supplies of water in regions before considered too dry for practical work. In the Jicarilla mountains are extensive gold placers, which have been worked by Mexicans in the winter by the use of melted snow, but which were valueless at other seasons. Water has now been discovered in sufficient quantities to permit of profitable operations all through the year.

The face of the county is varied, being composed mainly, and especially in the northern part, of vast plateaus, interspersed with valleys, mountains and table lands. The character of the soil varies also, the larger portion being a sandy loam with frequent and

considerable districts of chocolate and black soil similar to the prairie lands of more eastern States. The plains, plateaus and valleys are generally without timber of sufficient size for building or agricultural uses, still there is found an abundant supply of mesquite upon the plains for fuel, and this supply seems to be inexhaustible. In the mountains and foothills, however, the supply of fine timber is so extensive that taken all together it is one of the best timbered counties in the Territory, and this quantity of timber constitutes one of its chief sources of wealth. The timber belt extends through the entire length of the county, from north-northeast to south-southwest,—a distance of 156 miles. The wood consists of pine, pinyon, juniper, ash, cottonwood, oak, etc., and affords excellent building material.

The central parts of the county are well watered by running streams, the principal of which is the Rio Hondo, a deep, swift stream draining the Sierra Blanca and Capitan mountains. Besides this are the Feliz 'or Felix, Ruidoso, Bonito, Eagle, Upper and Lower Penyasco and Nogal creeks. In the northern portions springs break out on the wide plateaus and afford water for stock. The native grasses flourish abundantly on these plains fed by the slight rains. It is very difficult to estimate the amount of land that might be irrigated from the various sources.

The agricultural interests of the county have, until recently, been conducted in a primitive style; and yet the annual yield has been marvelous, and always furnished the resident population with abundance. The old system has, however, passed away with the advent of improved methods and implements, so that to-day the county is dotted all over with thrifty farms.

Farming is materially aided by irrigation. The soil, where properly cultivated, yields as generously and abundantly as the most exacting farmer can demand. There is no kind of produce yet tried (and experiments have been numerous) that has not yielded fruit to perfection.

Grapes and currants in their native state grow and mature in great abundance, while cultivated vines, as well as apples, peaches, pears and other kindred fruits, have but to be planted and husbanded to yield splendid harvests. In the mountain districts, the wild potato is found in large quantities, while the cultivated article is astonishing in its production. Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye, have all been tried with flattering results; while millet, clover, blue grass, alfalfa and other kindred grasses and fertilizers have all developed in our soil to complete perfection.

Vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, turnips, parsnips, carrots, radishes, peas, tomatoes, the different kinds of pumpkins and squashes, onions, melons, okra, celery, cucumbers and ground peas, grow to astonishing size and perfection. Beans of various sorts, largely grown for market, produce from 900 to 1,500 pounds to the acre, are relied on by the farmer as a sure crop, and sell at from four to six cents per pound.

Alfalfa is also notable in its yields. From four to five cuttings are made every year, and the crop will average from five to eight tons.

For pasturage and as a stock country Lincoln county has few equals. The varied kinds of grasses are most abundant and nutritious, and afford an unlimited supply of the most nutritious feed for stock, summer and winter, while the mountains and foothills furnish the best of natural protection in winter. Stock of all descriptions subsist on the range alone, winter and summer, and keep in fine condition; no one ever thinks of housing. The profit on cattle here is at least fifty cents monthly per head from the time they are calved, while the profit on sheep is not less than fifty per cent. Circumstances are so favorable to stock-raising in Lincoln county that prudent managers think two per cent is a very liberal estimate of loss from all causes while the cattle or sheep are on the range. Both sheep and cattle men have shown wisdom by importing to their ranges the very

best and purest blood to cross with the native breeds. The flocks and herds are now splendidly graded, of fine form and size, and are vigorous and healthy. The bountiful and lasting pasture; the excellent climate, where snow scarcely ever covers the grass, combine to make this country an ideal stock region.

The county has several good and thriving towns, which, although off the railroads, are considered among the best in the Territory.

Lincoln is the county seat, in the central part of the county, on the Rio Bonito; connected by daily stages with Carthage and San Antonio on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, 128 miles northwest, and by good wagon road with Lava, on the same railroad, 100 miles west; water supply obtained from Rio Bonito and wells.

The surrounding country is principally devoted to stock-raising and mining, and the trade of the town is with the ranch men and adjacent miners. The climate is so mild that business is prosecuted all the year through. Some attention is being devoted to agriculture, and there are a number of good farms near the town. The adjacent mountains are covered with pine, cedar, pinyon and walnut.

White Oaks, forty-one miles northwest from Lincoln, is altogether the most important point in the county. It is surrounded by good gold mines and mills, and is altogether a thriving town. The mountains are filled with coal and precious mineral. It enjoys an equable climate, good water, and the plains are grassy and afford good pasture. The surrounding mountains are rich in coal and iron, and covered with pine, cedar and pinyon timber. It has a daily stage and express line to Carthage, eighty miles distant, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; also a daily line to Fort Stanton and Lincoln.

It is very rare to find a town so distant from a railroad enjoy the prosperity seen at White Oaks. But for years it has been the seat of successful gold-mining, the Homestakes, North and South, being famous producers of the precious metal. Then came the extraordinary

“strike” in the “Old Abe,” which was a veritable bonanza. There are a number of other gold properties near the town. It may safely be said that whenever a railroad connects White Oaks with the outside world it will be one of principal cities of New Mexico. A line has already been commenced from El Paso, and others are projected from Los Vegas and from Roswell.

Nogal is situated midway between White Oaks and Fort Stanton. It is located in a beautiful mountain park, containing pine, cedar, pinyon, juniper and “nogal” (black walnut) timber, and is watered by a mountain stream and springs. Extensive deposits of placer gold and coal are close to town.

There are large veins of low-grade silver ore in the vicinity which cannot now be worked at a profit.

The military post of Fort Stanton is located in a beautiful valley seven miles from Lincoln, the county seat, and is now garrisoned by two companies of infantry. It is about forty miles north of the Mescalero Apache Indian Agency, and was originally established forty years ago to keep the Mescalero Apaches in check.

Bonito, Ruidoso, Weed, Upper and Lower Penyasco, Las Tablas, Puertecito, Tecolote Wells and Red Cloud are the remaining towns and settlements.

In the southwestern part of the county is situated the Mescalero Apache reservation. This country is a paradise, well grassed, watered and full of game. These Indians are making great progress in farming and the industrial arts, and many of their children are attending the several Indian schools of the Territory. The reservation contains 575,000 acres, and there are about 600 Indians. This gives about 960 acres,—a section and a half,—to the Indian.

CHAVES COUNTY.

By an act of the legislature passed in 1889, two new counties, named Chaves, with Roswell as the county seat, and Eddy, with Eddy as the county seat, were cut off from the east-

ern half of Lincoln county. Chaves county comprises a section of country about 100 miles square, and is the heart of the Pecos valley, through which flows the Pecos river, the second largest river in the Territory.

Chaves county extends from the eastern boundary of New Mexico (103 degrees west longitude) 108 miles west, and has a length of ninety-six miles, from north to south, covering an area of 10,368 square miles, the eastern one-half, however, being occupied almost wholly by the Staked Plains.

The Rio Pecos runs through the western third, from north to south, the Rio Hondo and Rio Felix, Spring river and others, being its affluents from the west.

Chaves county is bordered on the east by the Panhandle of Texas; on the north by Guadalupe; on the west by Lincoln, and on the south by Eddy county.

It is difficult to consider Chaves county separately from Eddy county. The two together form the celebrated “Pecos Valley;” they were constituted as counties at the same time, they have the same physical characteristics, they are being improved by the same great system of irrigation work, under the same energetic and capable management, and they are becoming rapidly populated by the same thrifty, enterprising class of people.

Public attention has been so largely attracted to this valley and the immense irrigation enterprises successfully accomplished there that the facts are quite generally familiar. The names of C. B. Eddy and J. J. Hagerman are indissolubly connected with the development of this whole region: the Pecos valley itself will be their most fitting monument.

While endeavoring, therefore, to treat each county separately, much that is said of one will apply to all parts of the valley, although it may be divided by a legislative act into two civil divisions. On maps not over five years old no towns appear in the Pecos valley, and the only points designated are “Chisum’s Ranch” and “Beckwith’s Ranch.” The former is still one of the most beautiful and

productive spots in New Mexico, and near it has grown up the town of Roswell, the county seat of Chaves county. It is situated in the Pecos valley about six miles west of the river itself. From this valley, in the vicinity of Roswell, burst forth mammoth springs, the wonder of an arid section, which, flowing unceasingly, form good-sized rivers. The valley about Roswell is also dotted with numerous fresh-water lakes. These spring rivers and lakes abound with fish. From these spring rivers, the pioneer farmers have taken ditches, and through these arteries have made the arid land to grow with vegetation. It is here that the immigrant and homeseeker will find a fertile soil, a salubrious climate, pure water and an invigorating atmosphere. He will find that here through the investment of capital, the flood-waters of the White and El Capitan mountains are being impounded in reservoirs, to be given out upon thirsty soil for the growth of crops. Such an enterprise is the First New Mexico Reservoir and Irrigation Company. These reservoirs will be the largest built in the United States, and will impound sufficient water to irrigate 125,000 acres of land. The lands which these reservoirs cover are adjacent to Roswell. The reservoirs are eighteen miles from the town. Five hundred thousand dollars will be used in developing this vast water supply for irrigation which will reclaim as fine a body of land as exists in the world, and which without water is good only for grazing purposes, but with water becomes productive in the highest degree. Sweet potatoes, watermelons, barley and oats can be raised in quantities from one acre, and of such sizes, that it will sound fabulous to the eastern farmer. All fruits grown in California, except the lemon and orange, can be raised unsurpassable in size and flavor. Peaches grow to the size of coffee cups, are beautiful in color and delicious to the taste. Fruit trees are so prolific that they have to be relieved of much of their fruit when green to preserve the trees from breaking under their load. The Pecos valley is the natural home of the grape, all varieties doing excellently.

A great inducement that the Pecos valley extends to the immigrant and homeseeker, lies in the fact that all her lands are, or within recent years were, vested in the United States Government, and therefore titles are never questioned. No Spanish grants ever existed within Chaves county.

Besides the great reservoir system above mentioned, the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company are putting the finishing touches on a mammoth enterprise for the reclamation of arid land. Beginning on the Rio Hondo, about five miles east of Roswell, their northern canal takes its water. This system commands the country down to Seven Rivers. The canal is thirty feet wide on bottom, six feet deep, and has a gentle fall of one foot per mile. It is over thirty-five miles long and now waters 60,000 acres. It will be so extended as to cover 100,000 acres more. At the intake of the canal the water is raised fifteen feet by means of a heavy timber dam well founded on closely driven piles. It will carry a maximum amount of 561 feet per second, or ample water for 100,000 acres. The natural flow is sufficient in the growing months to irrigate the land served with water; but in order that no dearth shall be suffered in times of exceeding drought, a reservoir is now being constructed at a favorable point to feed this canal. Its dam is 2,850 feet long, thirty-five feet high, slopes three and one-half to one on the face and two to one on back, and the reservoir has a capacity of over 2,000,000,000 cubic feet. All the waste water will therefore be stored and the area served by the canal will be amply supplied with water.

Under the stimulating influence of these gigantic enterprises, Chaves county is rapidly filling with the best class of population. In the fall of 1894 the Pecos valley railroad was extended from Eddy to Roswell, thus making access easy to the center of the county. It will soon be extended to White Oaks on the west and to a point of connection with the Texas railroad system on the east.

Roswell was settled in 1875 and is a pros-

perous, pretty and very interesting town. It has many orchards and the fruit raised there is fine, luscious and plentiful. At the Pecos valley fair, held at Roswell every year, the display of fruit is wonderful. Nearly every person has seen a picture of the great alfalfa palace which was part of the exhibit of 1892. Fruit, alfalfa and vegetables are the staples. Roswell is also a great wool depot, receiving the fleeces of Lincoln and Chaves counties. It is steadily increasing in population and growing in prosperity and importance. It is connected with the city of Eddy by a telephone and telegraph line ninety miles in length. Ancient cottonwoods and extensive orchards lend to it a settled look.

One great advantage it has over the lower country is that artesian water in light flows can be had with comparative ease. The following gentlemen have wells that have been carefully measured: Jaffa & Prager: Depth, 207 feet; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe; flow $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per minute; Main street: Depth, 165 feet; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe; flow, very slow; S. Truxton: Depth, 156 feet; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe; flow, $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons per minute; J. C. Lea: Depth, 165 feet; 3 inch pipe; flow, not definitely taken; and Cosgrove: Depth, 185 feet; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe; flow, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon per second.

The town is well supplied with hotels, schoolhouses, a fine courthouse, well laid out streets and the general conveniences of a city.

The town of Hagerman has recently been established on the line of the railroad near the southern boundary of the county. It is beautifully situated and will no doubt be worthy of the name it bears.

The alfalfa fields on the old Chisum ranch, now the property of J. M. Poe, are the most famous in the whole county and will alone repay the traveler for the journey from either seaboard to this wonderfully fertile section.

EDDY COUNTY.

Eddy county was formed from part of Lincoln county, at the same time that Chaves county was established, in 1889. Eddy county

occupies the southeastern corner of New Mexico, extending 108 miles from east to west, and 66 miles from north to south, and containing, therefore, 7,128 square miles, of which, however, about two-fifths of the eastern portion belong to the Staked Plains.

The portion of the Pecos valley bordering on the Staked Plains of Texas has been a paradise for cattlemen. Their herds, by tens of thousands, have fed on its rich grass since 1870. Before that it was the domain of the Apache and a favorite hunting-ground, rich in game, as it is yet. The buffalo, antelope, deer, and all varieties of smaller game, like grouse, quail, duck, geese and jack rabbits, have, in unnumbered thousands, had here their habitation and range.

The Eddy brothers entered this country as cattlemen, and with one or two equally large cattle companies occupied the range. The great herds of the V. V. N. Cattle Company and others, roaming from the Pecos to the points sixty miles east on the Staked Plains, are proofs of its adaptability for cattle-raising.

Mr. C. B. Eddy had long seen the surpassing value of this region for an agricultural country, and began a series of irrigating ditches about 1886, taking the water in a ditch twenty-five feet wide from the west side of the Pecos, and constructing forty miles of laterals on what is now the Laguna Vista property of the Hagerman Irrigation Company.

Soon after this, Mr. J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado, became largely interested in this region in connection with Mr. Eddy. The large capital under his influence and command has been poured out, and the result is that by an expenditure of \$3,000,000 this vast empire, with its water rights and latent wealth, has been developed into a world-renowned agricultural region, to which are flocking colonists from every nation.

The counties of Eddy and Chaves no longer belong to the region of future expectations, but are among the most pushing and vigorous communities in the Southwest. The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, with



BLOCK IN ROSWELL.



PARK ON SPRING RIVER, AT ROSWELL.



BANK OF ROSWELL.



its kindred corporations, found what is now Eddy and Chaves counties five years ago merely a promising wilderness. The native grasses, through which over 300,000 cattle roamed, were the only signs of its wonderful fertility; but there was the water flowing to waste, and engineers could accomplish the rest.

Up to date, the completed improvements consist of 1,200 miles of irrigating canals and main ditches, 200,000 acres of land reclaimed and under ditch, 50,000 acres settled by intelligent farmers, 20,000 acres actually cultivated; 100 miles of railroad have been built and are in operation; also 175 miles of telegraph; and two counties, Chaves and Eddy, have been created, containing between 9,000 and 10,000 thrifty, energetic and live people.

The foundation of the town of Eddy, with 2,500 inhabitants, newspapers, schools and churches; the rapid development of Roswell to a town of 1,200 people; the foundation of half a dozen smaller towns, with well-selected and laid-out sites; the construction of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, and all the improvements above referred to, are works of no small magnitude.

The farmers and settlers themselves have not been backward. Hundreds of beautiful farm homesteads have been erected. With the use of telegraph and telephone the isolation of the farm life has disappeared. Farmers' clubs and social organizations are general.

Two hundred and fifty thousand fruit trees were planted in 1892. Over 300,000 were set out during 1893. The fact that nursery men say that the Pecos valley is one of their best and most reliable markets is a significant encomium for a new community.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been expended in three private improvements in the suburbs of the town of Eddy alone. As much more has been laid out on large model farms. Eight million feet of lumber have been consumed in house building. On January 1, 1894, there were \$200,000 worth of improved live stock in the valley. There are three model stud farms.

The system of irrigation is the largest on the American continent, and in its plan one of the most perfect in the world. The irrigable area of this great valley begins a short distance above Roswell. It stretches thence south to below the Texas line a distance of about 170 miles.

We have referred to the northern canal under the head of Chaves county, although it extended down to Seven Rivers in Eddy.

The next system in order is known as the southern canal, which starts from a reservoir six miles above Eddy. It is forty-five feet wide on bottom, with a side slope of one and a half to one, carries seven feet of water, and has a maximum discharge of 1,320 cubic feet per second. Three and two-tenth miles from its head it divides into two branches, the southern of which crosses the Pecos by means of a terre-plein or dyke, 2,600 feet long and sixteen feet high, and a splendid flume. It also crosses the Black river by another flume, 1,040 feet long and sixteen feet high, carrying five feet of water. It is now constructed for forty miles. The other canal, known as the east side canal, has a total length of nineteen and three-tenths miles.

The reservoirs from which this canal will be fed with water are splendid examples of wise location and good construction. Water is taken from reservoir No. 2, as it is known, through a gate cut out of live rock. The storage is 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, and submerges 1,032 acres of land. This is again supplemented by the largest single storage basin on the continent. This reservoir will turn its water as needed into the Pecos river to be taken up and distributed from reservoir No. 2 by the southern system just described. The whole system will serve when completed 200,000 acres.

Intermediately between these will be another reservoir, known as No. 3, formed in a basin similar to the Seven Rivers reservoir, which will store 3,500,000,000 cubic feet.

The southern system, as projected and described, when fully complete, will have 10,-

300,000,000 cubic feet of stored water to serve its needs. This storage alone is more than sufficient to irrigate 200,000 acres.

The third system of canals, known as the Hagerman system, is on the east side of the Pecos and has its dam head about fifteen miles below Eddy. It has a reservoir on its course a mile and a half long by one-half a mile wide, with an average depth of twenty-five feet. This canal is twenty feet wide and ten miles long. It will be extended to a total of twenty-five miles.

A summary of the above information will show that there have been constructed up to date:

	MILES.
Total length main canals	121
Necessary main laterals	273
Farm or sub-laterals	900
Total	1,294

	CUBIC FEET.
Capacity of completed reservoirs	7,000,000,000
Capacity of projected reservoirs	6,000,000,000
Total storage	13,000,000,000

The climate of the Pecos valley is unsurpassed in winter, and in summer the pure, dry, ozone-burdened air tempers the heat.

The general altitude ranges from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. At Eddy, in the center of the valley, it is 3,250 feet. This height, combined with the bracing air from the surrounding mountain ranges, makes the valley a peculiarly good sanitarium. The thermometer rarely falls below 15 above zero in winter, and although it rises to 100 degrees in summer, it is not damp heat and therefore perfectly tolerable and not oppressive. With this genial climate and rich soil it is not, after all, so wonderful that Eddy and Chaves counties have shown such marked development. Under these genial influences trees and fruits attain a beauty and fragrance unsurpassed and almost unknown elsewhere, and their flavor is such as

can only be imparted on a good gypsum soil under a warm, brilliant sunshine.

The saccharine elements are best brought out under these influences. It is for this reason that the sugar beets raised in this valley show an average of 75.9 per cent of purity, and this under the rigid official analysis of Professor Wiley, chemist of the United States Agricultural Department. All fruits do proportionately well. Six-year-old apple trees at Roswell yield 1,600 to 1,800 pounds of fruit each year; pears three to four bushels; plums four to six bushels; peaches 400 to 600 pounds. On the Hagerman farm, near Eddy, three almond trees bore and matured over 100 pounds of nuts per tree.

Two crops that will be specially important in this county, on account of the soil and climate, are canyaigne and, as above suggested, sugar beets.

No finer or more productive farms can elsewhere be found than those about Seven Rivers, Eddy, Lake View and along Black river,—all in Eddy county. There is still room in this county, under the flow of the great irrigating canals, for upward of 3,000 more farms just as good, and some of these (many thousands of acres) are to be had for the land office fees incidental to the location of a homestead,—less than one cent per acre!

From the great flume to Black river, a distance of about twenty miles, most of the land lying between or under the already completed portion of the two southern canals has been taken up, only a few detached portions of public land remaining; but between Black river and the Delaware, and further south to the Texas line, there still remain many thousands of acres of Government land subject to location under the homestead and other acts of congress, most of it a fine dark-chocolate loam, from sixteen to thirty feet deep and exceedingly rich. This portion of the valley, like that extending northward to and above Eddy, is an unbroken plain, sloping almost imperceptibly from the distant foothills of the Guadalupe mountains on the west to the Pecos river.

This plain is cut through eighteen miles south of Eddy by Black river, a clear and powerful stream, fifteen to twenty feet wide, having its rise in the Guadaloupes, where immense storage reservoirs might be constructed at little cost. The Delaware, another beautiful stream of considerable volume, also rises in the Guadalupe mountains, thirty miles or more south of the head of Black river, but running northeasterly, cuts through the same rich plain and enters the Pecos river only about twelve miles south of the head of the Black, and five miles north of the Texas line. Such is the character of nearly every quarter section of the extensive area embraced within the most economically irrigable portion of the Pecos valley,—south from Roswell to the Texas line, 115 miles, and east from the mouth of Dark canyon or the foot of the Guadalupe mountains to the watershed of the Staked Plain, eighty miles.

The streams of the valley are filled with choice food fish; the mountains on the west, the valley itself, and the Staked Plains to the east of it, afford numerous black-tail deer, antelope, the coyote, fox, swift and rabbit, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, plover, curlew, quail, doves and smaller birds.

With an abundance of good water at command, a soil that might be used elsewhere with profit as a fertilizer, and a climate of matchless geniality and salubrity, the Pecos valley is destined to become one of the most remunerative farming and fruit growing regions within the jurisdiction of the United States. Almost any kind of grain, grass, fibrous plant, bulbous or edible root, garden vegetable, cucurbitaceous or berry vine, fruit or forest tree that will grow anywhere will grow here with astonishing luxuriance and attain the greatest fecundity. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye and millet; alfalfa, clover and timothy; agave, cotton, jute, ramie, okra and sorghum cane; the native and sweet potato, peanut, onion, beet, carrot, turnip and radish; beans, peas, pepper, domestic sage, cauliflower, cabbage (weighing from five to forty pounds), lettuce, spinach, etc.; watermelon, muskmelon, canta-

loupe, pumpkins weighing from 20 to 150 pounds, squashes from 20 to 240, cucumbers from one to five, and tomatoes from one-half to three pounds each; strawberries, grapes and kindred fruits; the peach, prune, the Giant peach from Persia, apricot, apple, quince, English and black walnut, soft-shell almond, olive, cherry and the famous Capri fig,—all flourish in the Pecos valley when properly cultivated.

One of the great factors of its prosperity is the adaptability of the Pecos valley to wool-growing. All day long heavy freight wagons in the clipping season are hauling the fine fleeces to the Eddy depot. More than 500,000 pounds of wool were shipped last year. The ranges for sheep are good and the non-irrigable land affords good winter grass. These places will be sufficiently removed from the farm settlements to make wool and mutton-raising a profitable investment.

The eastern part of the county contains splendid range, but the effort here is to own well-bred live stock. The demands of the farm are no longer satisfied with range ponies, nor the dairy or market with semi-wild cows or range beef. In nothing else is the progress of the valley better shown than in the improvement of the number and quality of its live stock. In the county there are already about 7,000 horses, 80,000 cattle and 30,000 sheep.

The county seat of Eddy county is the well built and regulated town of Eddy. It is situated on a rolling mesa, and contains some of the best business blocks and most costly and handsome private residences.

Scattered around are handsome churches, erected by the Episcopalians, Baptist, Methodists, Roman Catholics, and smaller ones by other religious organizations.

Two large, commodious schools are conveniently located, while another of brick, iron and stone, two stories high, heated and ventilated according to the latest modern science, has been erected at a cost of \$10,000. When the town-site company laid out the town

the first business attended to was the location and building of schoolhouses.

The courthouse is a model county building. It is of brick and cost \$30,000. The design is so appropriate and elegant and the workmanship so thorough that it would be always estimated as worth \$50,000.

Eddy contains sixty-eight miles of graded streets; 130 miles of irrigating ditches, so that every lot has water for irrigation; ninety-four miles of shade trees planted by the city alone; a dozen large general stores, business establishments and public markets such as are usual in a thrifty modern city.

There is a proverb in the Sahara, "put a stick in the ground and water it and you can have a tree." That is just the case in the Pecos valley. Take cottonwood stakes twelve feet long, stick them in the warm soil and water them and they grow into large trees. The planted shade trees of Eddy and surrounding little towns, if stretched in a single line would shade a road from Chicago to St. Louis and thence almost to Cincinnati. All this has been done since 1890.

Outside of the county seat, which is the necessary center of all operations, more time and money have been devoted to building up the county than to the establishment of town-sites. But yet there are several pleasant small villages with various improvements and conveniences. Seven Rivers is the oldest of them and antedates Eddy; Otis, Vaud and Malaga are entirely modern towns.

UNITED STATES LAND LAWS.

Following is a synopsis of the United States land laws, with reference to homestead, timber culture, etc.:

Not more than 160 acres can be entered under the homestead laws. The settler is required to reside at least five years on the land before final proof may be made, by doing which the land costs him nothing; but he can, after a continuous residence of six months, commute the entry, that is, make final proof

and get his final certificate by paying the Government price of \$1.25 an acre.

Any man who served in the United States Army or Navy during any portion of the war of the Rebellion, is entitled to have the time so served deducted from the five years otherwise required in order to acquire title.

The pre-emption law requires at least six months' continuous residence on the land, also suitable and substantial improvements, before final proof can be made. Not more than 160 acres may be taken under this act, and the settler's right to make proof expires in thirty-three months from the date of settlement. The Government price is \$1.25 an acre on pre-emption entries.

Only such lands as are entirely devoid of timber may be entered under the timber-culture act, and not more than 160 acres can be allowed in any one section.

On an entry of 160 acres the settler is required to plow five acres the first year; the second year he must plant that five acres to an agricultural crop of some kind, and plow an additional five acres; the third year he must plant the first five acres to tree seeds or cuttings, and the second five acres to an agricultural crop; the fourth year the second five acres must be planted to tree seeds or cuttings, making in all, at the end of the fourth year, ten of the 160 acres planted to trees, seeds or cuttings.

Not less than 2,700 trees must be planted on each acre, and these must be cultivated and protected for not less than eight years preceding the time of making final proof. At the time of making final proof there must be growing not less than 675 living and thrifty trees to each acre. Perfect good faith must be shown by claimant. If trees, seeds or cuttings are destroyed they must be replanted; and not only must trees be planted, but they must also be cultivated and protected in such a manner as to insure and promote their growth. Final proof cannot be made until the expiration of eight years from the date of entry, and may be made at any time within five years thereafter.

Any tree recognized as of value for timber,

fire-wood or domestic use, or for commercial purposes, may be planted. Fruit trees, hedges and shrubbery cannot be classed as timber.

Entries under the desert-land act can be made only upon lands which will not produce an agricultural crop of any kind without artificial irrigation; and lands which border on streams or other bodies of water, or which have upon them any stream, spring or lake or live water of any kind, will not be allowed under the desert-land act unless good proof of their desert character is submitted.

Persons making desert-land entries must acquire a clear right to the use of sufficient water for the purpose of irrigating the whole of the land, and of keeping it permanently irrigated. A person who makes a desert entry before he has secured a water right does so at his own risk; and as one entry exhausts his right of entry such right cannot be restored or again exercised, because of failure to obtain water with which to irrigate.

Not more than 320 acres can be entered under the desert-land act, and this must be in as compact a form as possible. Final proof may be made at any time within three years from the date of entry. The claimant must show proper reclamation and irrigation of the entire tract on which he desires to make proof. Twenty-five cents an acre is paid when entry is made, and \$1 an acre at the time of making final proof.

We close this "exhibit" of New Mexico's resources in the eloquent language of Mr. Ritch:

"To the young men of New Mexico, I say: Look about you for a moment and observe your exceptional advantages. New Mexico is the center or hub of the railroad system of the Rocky Mountain States and of the great Southwest. One spoke touches Kansas City and St. Louis, another Denver, a third Salt Lake, still another Los Angeles, San Diego and the whole Pacific coast, another Guaymas and the west coast of Mexico, another Chihuahua and central Mexico, and still another New Orleans and all the riches of

the Gulf States. What can you send to them in exchange for all the infinite variety of articles of utility and luxury which they stand ready and eager to barter with you? Look at only two articles; use but two words, more potent to conjure with than any 'open sesame' of the magician,—*coal* and *iron*.

"You can unite here the practical sense of the Anglo-Saxon with the subtle brain and deft hand of the Latin race; revive the old dreams of glory; gird yourselves for the contests and victories of peace; let the light of a thousand forges illuminate your hills, and let the loom and spindle sing the songs of thrift and plenty. The distance from the world's great manufacturing center is such protection as no empires can grant or disturb. To unlimited coal and metal you add unlimited wool and leather, and beef and wheat to feed your million operatives. O, young men of New Mexico, look about you! There never was such a field for enterprise. If the world's gratitude is due to the agriculturist who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, what a crown will be laid for you when you build a forge or establish a factory. If it was glory to organize and lead into battle a regiment of a thousand men, how much greater glory to pay, over your own counter, a thousand workmen at the end of every week; to provide sustenance for a thousand families! Labor is king. Up, men, and at it!

"The brave pioneers from Spain discovered the country and rendered its settlement possible: the no less brave pioneers from east of the Mississippi made possible what we behold to-day. You are the pioneers of the greater future. May the glory of your achievements as much exceed theirs as a locomotive excels a carreta, or a Winchester rifle excels the bow and arrow!"

CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Many of the smaller places in the Territory are noticed in the preceding section, in connection with resources, etc., while such towns

as require a more extended notice are reserved for a separate chapter.

SANTA FE.

The city of Santa Fe, founded even before Plymouth or Jamestown on the Atlantic coast, abounds in features of historic interest. Edifices still stand which are of vast archaeological importance. The mountains embrace it with loving arms, perfectly sheltering it from wind and storm.

Here, after a careful investigation, the first European settlement was made, at Santa Fe, about the year 1600. The general altitude, varying from 5,500 feet in the south to 7,000 feet at the city of Santa Fe, the fertility of the soil reminding the colonists of their homes under the Sierras of Spain, the bracing air, the blue sky and the running streams,—all combined to fix the residence of these hardy wanderers.

The first permanent colony founded by them was named the City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis, in honor of the founder of the order to which the priests who accompanied the early expeditions belonged, all being Franciscans.

The city of Santa Fe is certainly the most interesting historically of all in the United States. Taking its entire career, as an Indian pueblo before the Spanish occupation as well as its subsequent existence as a Spanish, Mexican and American city, it is the oldest town in the country. Considering it only from its European occupation, it is second to none but St. Augustine. It is the oldest capital in the United States, and antedates even St. Petersburg, Berlin, Brussels, and a number of other European capitals.

It would be impossible to here enumerate its objects of interest; a list of forty places has been published as a guide to tourists! A few of the most important are:

The Capitol, now in ruins, burned May 12, 1892. Before that it was considered the finest public building of its cost in the country.

The Territorial Library, containing the

ancient Spanish and Mexican archives, from 1621 to 1846.

San Miguel church, the oldest church in the United States, built early in the seventeenth century, partially destroyed in the revolution of 1680, reoccupied in 1693, completely restored in 1710.

The Old House, believed to antedate the Spanish occupation.

The Cathedral of San Francisco, behind which is the chancel of the old parish church with a carved and painted reredos, both curious and interesting, erected by Governor Del Valle and his wife in 1761.

The Cathedral Museum, containing many Spanish paintings and other interesting objects.

The Historical Rooms, full of objects of antiquarian and historical interest.

Old Fort Marcy, the commanding situation famous in all the sieges of the city; ruins of the old fort built by General Kearny in 1846; magnificent view extending 100 miles south and 60 miles west.

The Garita, on the road to old Fort Marcy; old Mexican fort. By the west wall the leaders of the revolution of 1837 were executed.

The Old Cemetery and Chapel, used for generations, but now in ruins.

The Plaza, a center of historical interest, where are seen the soldiers' monument, etc.

The Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, large and interesting altar piece on canvas, containing six pictures of the appearance of the Virgin to Juan Diego, etc.; picture by Salcedo on copper (1779); many old paintings and wood carvings in an adjoining room.

The Indian Schools, the Government school, called Dawes Institute; St. Catherine's School, largely a gift from Miss Drexel; Ramona School, a memorial of Helen Hunt,—all interesting to visit.

St. Michael's College, the first college in New Mexico, founded by the Christian Brothers in 1859.

Academy of Our Lady of Light, in charge

of Sisters of Loretto, the oldest girls' school in the Southwest; established 1852.

The Presbyterian Mission House, a large boarding school for girls.

The Military Quarter, including headquarters; officers' quarters and accommodations for three companies and band.

The United States Court House, containing offices of the United States Land Court, Surveyor-General, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, United States Marshal, United States Land Office, etc.

Monument to Kit Carson, erected by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Rosario Chapel, erected on the spot where De Vargas made his vow, before the surrender of the city, in 1692.

The Military Cemetery, where rest many army heroes of the last half century.

The most interesting object of all, without doubt is the Governor's Palace, sometimes called the Old Adobe Palace. It was built in 1598 and continuously occupied by the Spanish, Mexican and American governors for almost 300 years.

Without disparaging the importance of any of the cherished historical localities of the East, it may be truthfully said that this ancient palace surpasses in historic interest and value any other place or object in the United States. It antedates the settlement of Jamestown by nine years, and that of Plymouth by twenty-two, and has stood during the two hundred and ninety-two years since its erection, not as a cold rock or monument, with no claim upon the interest of humanity except the bare fact of its continued existence, but as the living center of everything of historic importance in the Southwest. Through all that long period, whether under Spanish, Pueblo, Mexican or American control, it has been the seat of power and authority. Whether the ruler was called viceroy, captain-general, political chief, department commander or governor, and whether he presided over a kingdom, a province, a department or a Territory, this has been his official residence.

From here Onyate started in 1599 on his adventurous expedition to the eastern plains; here, seven years later, eight hundred Indians came from far-off Quivira to ask aid in their war with the Axtaos; from here, in 1618, Vincente de Salivar set forth to the Moqui country, only to be turned back by rumors of the giants to be encountered; and from here Penyalosa and his brilliant troop started on the 6th of March, 1662, on their marvelous expedition to the Missouri; in one of its strong rooms the commissary general of the Inquisition was imprisoned a few years later by the same Penyalosa; within its walls, fortified as for a siege, the bravest of the Spaniards were massed in the revolution of 1680; here, on the 19th of August of that year, was given the order to execute forty-seven Pueblo prisoners in the plaza which faces the building; here, but a day later, was the sad war council held which determined on the evacuation of the city; here was the scene of triumph of the Pueblo chieftains as they ordered the destruction of the Spanish archives and the church ornaments in one grand conflagration; here De Vargas, on September 14, 1692, after the eleven hours' combat of the preceding day, gave thanks to the Virgin Mary, to whose aid he attributed his triumphant capture of the city; here, more than a century later, on March 3, 1807, Lieutenant Pike was brought before Governor Alencaster as an invader of Spanish soil; here, in 1822, the Mexican standard, with its eagle and cactus, was raised, in token that New Mexico was no longer a dependency of Spain; from here, on the 6th of August, 1837, Governor Perez started to subdue the insurrection in the north, only to return two days later, and to meet his death on the 9th, near Agua Fria; here, on the succeeding day, Jose Gonzales, a Pueblo Indian of Taos, was installed as governor of New Mexico, soon after to be executed by order of Armijo; here, in the principal reception room, on August 12, 1846, Captain Cooke, the American envoy, was received by Governor Armijo, and sent back with a message of defiance; and here,

five days later, General Kearny formally took possession of the city, and slept, after his long and weary march, on the carpeted earthen floor of the palace.

From every point of view it is the most important historical building in the country, and its ultimate use should be as the home of the wonderfully varied collections of antiquities which New Mexico will furnish.

Coming down to more modern times, it may be added that here General Lew Wallace wrote "Ben Hur," while governor, in 1879 and 1880.

Turning from the old to the new, it may be remarked that Santa Fe was for sixty years the distributing point of all the goods brought into the Southwest over the Santa Fe trail. While the building of railroads has changed the old system, yet the largest warehouses are still here. The plaza is a famous pleasure resort, and on summer evenings presents a charming scene when filled with people representing almost every nation of the earth, listening to the band in the pagoda.

As a health resort Santa Fe is unrivaled. So much has been written of this that we will not dwell upon it. Two points are worthy, however, of mention,—dryness and temperature. Santa Fe lies in the driest part of the United States. This region is extensive, but changes in form from season to season. Santa Fe is always in it, however, and it is always possible to pass out of it into a moist island by going a few miles north or northwest. In spring this region embraces New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, a part of California and small portions of the adjoining States and Territories. In summer it embraces the same territory, but has enlarged its borders, extending northward to the British possessions and including Utah, the most of Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho, and a large part of Oregon. In the autumn it shrinks to its spring dimensions, with the addition of a broad arm running up east of the Rockies into Wyoming. In the winter it withdraws from most of Nevada, but increases somewhat to the northeast, occupying a large

part of Colorado and a part of Wyoming. In all seasons it holds firmly on New Mexico and Arizona. Santa Fe is never outside of this dry region, let it fluctuate as it may.

All the best medical authorities warn consumptives to avoid hot climates now, whatever may have been their practice in the past. By examining any good climatic map of the United States it will readily be seen that Santa Fe possesses a cool climate while it has a comparatively low latitude. *It is cooler than any other station in the United States in the same latitude, and cooler than most stations with a latitude less than 41 or 42 degrees.* It is at the extreme southern point of the cool region of the United States.

The unique position of Santa Fe consists in this: While it has a cool climate, as has been shown, its comparatively low latitude and almost complete protection by the lofty mountains in its immediate vicinity, preclude the possibility of its ever being visited by extreme cold. This is an inestimable advantage, for it insures equability and makes the place a delightful all-the-year-round residence. The invalid is not compelled by the mutterings of the north wind, as winter approaches, to seek the miasmatic regions of the more southern land that he may escape the sharp assaults of Boreas; nor, as summer approaches, do the sultry breaths of Africus, filling him with languor, compel him to seek the ocean, where the heavy moist air is ready to close up the passages of his struggling lungs. He is not forced to flee to the mountains, only to be reached, perhaps, by a fatiguing journey, and then offering him, perchance, few of the comforts of home; at any rate, compelling him, if he be socially inclined, to look about for new friends and acquaintances. Here he may pitch his tent with the certainty that no extremes of weather will force him to strike it in a land of perpetual sunshine, kindly nature the while exerting all her curative powers to restore to him health and strength, those greatest of all physical blessings.

Santa Fe has the finest water-works sys-

tem in the Southwest. The dam in the canyon is 350 feet thick at the base and 120 feet at the deepest point. It cost nearly \$300,000, and the reservoir not only supplies the city but the surrounding country. Another dam, much larger, is now being constructed to create a reservoir which will irrigate a large part of the valley. These gigantic works will be of immense material benefit.

ALBUQUERQUE.

Europeans first visited Albuquerque, then an Indian pueblo of some 12,000 inhabitants, in 1540. In that year Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, then governor of Sonora, Mexico, under Cortez, after occupying the pueblo of Zunyi for some months, crossed the Rio Grande at Albuquerque, and after taking possession of the surrounding country proceeded on his famous expedition north and east to the Missouri river, and by some writers is said to have crossed the Missouri somewhere in the vicinity of the present city of St. Joseph, Missouri.

The city derives its name from the Duke of Albuquerque, a Spanish commander, and governor of New Mexico from 1703 to 1710.

It has at all times been an important point and the gateway between the East and the West in New Mexico. Twenty miles east,—Tijjires canyon,—is the only practical route for railroads through the Sandia and Manzano mountains, a route that has been used by freighters since traffic first opened between Mexico and the United States. It is the gateway also to northern Arizona and California, and the junction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the headquarters of that important line of railway that extends through Arizona and California, and connects with the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe system in southern California.

It has a population, including the old town, of about 12,000 inhabitants, and is steadily improving in every respect. The first railroad iron was laid in Albuquerque,—the New Mexico & Southern Pacific (now the Atchison, To-

peka & Santa Fe),—on the 20th day of April, 1880. The history of the new city really dates from that time.

The ancient city, which adjoins it on the west, was, however, at that time a central trading point in the Territory, and at present has a population of about 3,000, and several stores, markets, etc., and one of the most complete modern school systems in the West. It contains the county courthouse and jail, costing over \$100,000, the offices of the Albuquerque Street Railroad Company, the Territorial Fair Grounds, and one of the oldest church buildings in America. It was the headquarters of several of the early governors under the Spanish rule, and a large military post after the occupation of the country by the United States. It contains some of the finest orchards and gardens in the West.

Albuquerque was connected by telegraph with the outside world in the spring of 1875. The Atlantic & Pacific (western division) commenced its construction from this point in the summer of 1880, and was completed to the eastern boundary of Arizona in July of 1881. It now extends to Mojave, California,—802 miles. The Atlantic & Pacific was incorporated by act of Congress, approved July 27, 1866, and names Albuquerque, New Mexico, as a point on the main line.

The first Territorial Fair was held in Albuquerque, October 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1881, and has been held every year since on the same grounds, at about the same dates.

The Albuquerque Street Railway Company was organized May 14, 1880, and the line was constructed in a few months, and the cars were running between the railroad depot and the old city, connecting a city of but a few days with one of many hundreds of years. This was the first street railroad in New Mexico, and is now in successful operation by its builder and owner, the Hon. O. E. Cromwell, of New York, for a long time a resident of Albuquerque.

This city was also one of the first in the Territory to establish gas-works, electric-light

plants, telephone exchanges and water-works, and is well-supplied with foundries, machine-shops, mills and many small factories. It commands the trade of the country to the California line on the west and the Mexico line on the south, and competes with Santa Fe and Las Vegas for the trade of northern and eastern New Mexico. Situated in the center of one of the richest mineral districts in the world, it is destined at no distant day to become one of the greatest smelting and reduction centers in the whole West. It supplies all the mining camps in the Territory, not only with groceries, hardware and dry goods, but also nearly all the fresh fruits and vegetables. The gardens of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Albuquerque have no superior in the United States.

Albuquerque was occupied by the Confederate forces under General Sibley during the months of March and April, 1862. Being hard pressed by the Union forces and short of transportation, they buried, in a corral near the old plaza, eight brass howitzers, which under the direction of Major Teel, ex-Confederate quartermaster, under whose instructions they were buried,—Major H. R. Whiting and E. S. Stover of G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., in the summer of 1888, brought them to light after they had lain in darkness for twenty-six years.

Albuquerque had long been well supplied with weekly newspapers, but on June 5, 1880, her first daily was published,—The Daily Golden Gate,—by E. W. Deer, editor and proprietor. After his death, in the fall of 1880, it was changed to the Republican, and published by the Albuquerque Publishing Company, under the management of James A. Spradling. Thomas Hughes purchased Spradling's interest and finally bought the whole plant, which he afterward sold to the Journal Publishing Company, and the name was changed to The Morning Journal and published as such until 1887, when it was bought by J. G. Albright, of the Albuquerque Morning Democrat, formerly an evening paper, and the two were published as one under the latter

name by Mr. Albright until the spring of 1895, when it was sold to the Democrat Publishing Company, and is now the leading Democratic paper in the Territory.

The city has had several evening dailies,—The Review, the Democrat, the Times and now The Daily Citizen by Hughes & McCreight.

The Albuquerque Daily Citizen was first published on August 26, 1886, under the management of Hubbs & Company, and on May 31st it was purchased by Thomas Hughes. He published it until August 1, 1894, when W. T. McCreight, who had been its city editor, purchased a half interest. The success of The Citizen has been almost phenomenal. It is to-day considered the most profitable newspaper plant in the Southwest. On account of its large increase in advertising it is compelled to issue an eight-page paper every Saturday afternoon. It is Republican in politics.

The Weekly Times was first published in the fall of 1890, by C. E. Stivers, as Adobe Land; next it was under the management of W. W. Hite & Company. In the fall of 1892, it was changed to a daily and was published as a morning paper, until the spring of 1894, when it suspended.

Albuquerque has also had several monthly publications, which would have honored a much larger city. The Montezuma, by O. Corner Roberts and Howard W. Mitchell deserves special mention. Its equal was not published west of New York. We at present have The Southwest Illustrated Magazine, a journal devoted to the development of the Southwest, Geo. F. Albright & Company publishers and proprietors, which is also a credit to New Mexico and journalism generally.

All of the professions are well and ably represented in Albuquerque.

LAS VEGAS.

Las Vegas is the county seat of San Miguel county, one of the largest and most wealthy counties in New Mexico, and is the place where

the District and United States Courts for the Fourth Judicial District are held. The town derives its name from the surroundings existing at the time of its location. At that period, extensive and beautiful meadows along the fertile valley of the Gallinas river, gave the place its name. Las Vegas in the Spanish means the vegas, or meadows; hence the name of the town, which is often called The Meadow City, the population being sufficiently large to justify that title.

The Gallinas river, a beautiful stream of pure water, has its source in the adjacent mountains, branches of the Rockies, and flowing to the southwest, separates Las Vegas in two parts, the eastern portion having a regularly organized city government, under the name of the City of East Las Vegas, while that portion lying to the west is without any formal city or town government, and is generally known as the Old Town, that being the part first settled; but the term Las Vegas in common usage is applied to the entire population on both sides of the river.

Six miles distant up the Gallinas are the famous Hot Springs, noted for the curative properties of their waters. A dozen or more springs of hot water at this place are utilized for bathing purposes, large numbers of people constantly visiting them for medical treatment. Here is located the Montezuma Hotel, one of the most elegant in structure and appointments west of the Missouri river. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has expended upwards of a million dollars upon the hotel, baths, parks and grounds, and have connected the place with Las Vegas proper by a railroad, upon which cars are run at frequent intervals during the day. In addition, a fine boulevard extends from Las Vegas to the Hot Springs on the west side of the river, and these connections make the two places substantially one and the same.

Interspersed along the valley between these two points are numerous rural homes, and it is confidently believed, when the fine climatic conditions of this favored region and

its wonderful resources are better known, that Las Vegas will in name, as well as in fact, cover the entire distance between these two points.

The population of Las Vegas is about 8,000, one half of which is composed of native citizens, or Spanish-speaking people, and the other half of persons from various States and foreign countries,—the foreign element, however, being small in proportion to the entire population. No town of its size can produce a better educated, more refined and cultivated people. Thrift, energy, and enterprise are visible on every hand, while the beautiful homes adorned with shrubs and flowers denote a people of wealth, refinement and cultivated taste. Las Vegas is the home of many stockmen whose ranches are distantly located, and who reside in Las Vegas for the benefit of its society, schools and churches; and as time advances stockmen, mine operators, and families of wealth, desiring to enjoy a delightful and healthful climate, with the advantages of society, schools and churches, will greatly add to its existing population.

The following religious denominations have good church buildings and substantial congregations: The Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. The Catholic Church is predominant among the Spanish-speaking people, and maintains a cathedral in the Old Town, a stone church edifice and fine congregation in the city of East Las Vegas, and also a high school in the Old Town, under the control and management of the Christian Brothers, and a school for young ladies under the direction of the Sisters of Loretto; and excellent advantages for education are afforded at each of these institutions.

In addition, there are three commodious public-school buildings in Las Vegas, constructed of the fine sandstone so abundant in this locality, the buildings costing in the aggregate not less than \$40,000, in which, during the school season, schools of a high grade are maintained. There is also established here, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church,

a mission school for the education of the children of the Spanish-speaking people. The New West maintains an academy, well managed and largely attended. The Territory has commenced the construction of a Territorial normal school building, on a slightly location, convenient to the entire population, which will be finished in the near future, at a cost of about \$50,000. Schools of music were established many years ago by Professors Miller and Hand, accomplished and competent teachers, and have ever since been maintained.

The presence and flourishing condition of these educational institutions make Las Vegas an educational center in the Territory. The people are active in their efforts to afford those who come to Las Vegas the very best facilities for the education of their children, so that in all respects Las Vegas may now properly be regarded as a prominent educational point in the Southwest.

In the year of 1886, Charles Tamme, one of the enterprising citizens of the place, erected the Opera House Block, at a cost of \$50,000, in which is the Tamme Opera House, of ample size and convenient and elegant construction and appointments, with a seating capacity of 600. In capacity and elegance it would be a credit to a city of much larger size. The entertainments afforded by this enterprise are of the highest class and well patronized, so that in Las Vegas instruction and entertainment in music, the drama and by lectures, is equal to that of the best cities in the States.

A Territorial musical contest was held at the opera house during the present season, which brought to Las Vegas much of the best musical talent of the Territory, and the arrangements which have already been made for an annual contest of this character in the future will stimulate the cultivation of this art and add an additional attraction to the many already existing in this among the most beautiful spots of the Rocky mountain region.

The various orders are well represented. During the past season the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons erected, on one of

the prominent business streets, a magnificent Masonic temple. There is in this immediate vicinity a great abundance of fine brown sandstone, of beautiful color; and of this native material, the Masonic temple, with a front of seventy-five feet, and in height three stories, is constructed. The entire second floor of the building is occupied by the Montezuma Club, a social organization of long standing in Las Vegas. In the spacious rooms of the club, strangers visiting the city always find a warm welcome, and the citizens frequent and pleasant entertainment. The upper and third story of the temple is used for lodge rooms by the Masonic fraternity, and they are seldom excelled either in convenience of appointments or perfection in finish.

The Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., Knights of Pythias and Grand Army, all have flourishing organizations and commodious lodge rooms.

Projects are already in course of completion for the maintenance at Las Vegas of a national sanitarium, which when completed must add largely to its wealth and population.

Perhaps no place can be found in the entire Rocky mountain region having greater outside attractions and sources of enjoyment. In easy reach are to be found numerous health and pleasure resorts, with ample accommodations for all who come, among which may be mentioned the Harvey Ranch, at an elevation of 10,000 feet, a resort of considerable local celebrity; Mineral Hill, where many people spend the summer; El Porvenir, under the management of Don Marguerito Romero, a member of one of the oldest and best respected families of the Territory; Lujan's, at the foot of the Hermit's Peak; Glenwood Springs, a lovely place in the mountains, under charge of Dr. William Sparks; Blake's, Heinlan's, Mora, Anton Chico, Watrous, and numerous other places affording the most beautiful scenery, fine water, excellent fishing, and an atmosphere which cannot be excelled.

With these conditions, Las Vegas is fast becoming a resort city, and the numerous cures

effected by climatic conditions alone, especially in pulmonary cases, have given Las Vegas an enviable reputation.

The early proprietors of the town having in view the future growth, provided bountifully in parks and pleasure places, among which may be mentioned the Plaza Park in Old Town, which, under the management of one of the oldest and best respected citizens, F. O. Kihlberg, is a real bower of beauty.

Various business enterprises mark Las Vegas as a place of much importance. Among them may be mentioned the Aqua Pura Company, a corporation existing for many years past for the storage and shipment of ice and for the supply of water to Las Vegas, for irrigation and domestic uses. This company has its place of business in the town, and has established above the Hot Springs numerous dams and reservoirs for the storage of water and the accumulation of ice, and has constructed large ice-houses for storage. From this point the company distributes ice from the pure waters of the Gallinas to the neighboring cities of the Territory. On some of its reservoirs the sun never shines, and the ice stored and furnished to the people of New Mexico from this source is equal to any that can elsewhere be found, while the water supply for the city is of the purest and best. The water of Las Vegas is a real luxury.

A fine roller flouring-mill is located on the Gallinas within the city limits.

Wool is one of the staple products of New Mexico, and Las Vegas is not only a center of the wool producing region, but as well the largest and best market for that staple in the Southwest. Two large scouring mills, one owned and conducted by George Ludeman and one by the Robins Brothers, are kept constantly busy in preparing for shipment wool stored in Las Vegas.

This city is the end of one of the divisions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and a roundhouse and repair shops are here located, as well as the tie-preserving works, connected with the railroad company.

Prior to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, Las Vegas was under the jurisdiction of the government of Mexico, and subject to the laws, usages and customs of that country, different in almost every respect from those of the present. It was the settled policy of that government to grant large tracts of land upon which to establish colonies, villages, and towns, as military outposts, for the protection of advancing civilization. With the exception of such places, the entire country was inhabited by hostile Indians, constantly attacking the sparse Mexican population gathered in the villages, and confining by continuous warfare the slow tide of immigration to a few small valleys along the rivers, in the immediate vicinity of these outposts. Occasionally men of courage would explore the adjacent country, select some suitable location, and procure from the Mexican Republic a grant of land upon which they would gather about them a few brave spirits, constituting a nucleus for future settlement.

It was thus that Las Vegas was founded, and the memory of the hardy pioneers who ventured so much in its early history should be sacredly treasured by posterity. Out on the open plains, at the foot of a spur of the Rocky mountain range, was a beautiful and fertile valley, watered by the Rio Gallinas, sheltered by the foothills, the numerous meadows affording fine pasture, and the grazing lands extending to the eastward for hundreds of miles, over which roamed countless herds of wild buffalo. This place was selected as the site for the future city, but it was necessary to procure the consent of the government for its permanent occupation. Accordingly, Juan de Dios Maes, Manuel Duran, Miguel Archuleta and Jose Antonio Casaus, March 20, 1835, made a petition to the properly constituted Mexican authorities for a grant of land to the town of Las Vegas, consisting of over 400,000 acres, as a basis upon which to build the new settlement. The documents which constituted the foundation and title of Las Vegas must ever be of interest, and as the years go by and witness

the successful unfolding of an enterprise inaugurated at such an early date, in perilous times, these papers must become of increasing importance, and worthy of preservation in the history of the town.

In the order of importance they are: The petition for the grant of land upon and with which to build the town; the grant of the same; and the action of the officer giving the possession. Attached to these documents are the names of over one hundred citizens who became inhabitants of the new town, to each of whom was allotted a small tract of land, sufficient for the support of himself and family; while the adjacent lands were held for pasturage and for general use of the town and its inhabitants.

In the beginning this establishment was in some respects a military outpost. It will be observed, in the report of the constitutional justice, that each inhabitant was to be well provided with arms, to be inspected every eight days, under the care of the lieutenant of police,—an absolute necessity for protection at that period.

The Romero family is one of the largest and most highly respected in the history of Las Vegas. It sprang from Don Miguel Romero y Baca, who in 1836 resided in Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. At that time he was on a visit to Las Vegas, and was invited by Santiago Montoya, the father of Jose Montoya, recently a member of the board of county commissioners of San Miguel county, to take charge of a short expedition against a marauding band of Indians, who had stolen Montoya's sheep, and captured and was holding in captivity two of his nephews. The purpose of the expedition was to rescue the captives. The danger was very great, and five men only were found who were willing to undertake a conflict with the Navajos, at that period a fierce and warlike tribe. About forty miles from Las Vegas, at what is now known as Wagon Mound, then called Santa Clara, about 300 Indians were discovered, camped on the plains, holding the sheep herds and the captives.

The five men under the command of Romero undertook what seemed an almost hopeless task,—the rescue of the prisoners,—and attacked the Indians early in the morning. The battle lasted the entire day, and in the evening the rescuers succeeded in retaking the captive boys. The rescuing party was on horseback, and lost everything except a small quantity of corn-meal, and began their retreat for Las Vegas.

At Watrous, one of the rescuing party, who was wounded, became greatly exhausted, and nourishment became absolutely essential; so the party halted, but had no utensils in which to prepare food. In this emergency Don Miguel Romero invented a novel method of making mush. His hat was made of sheepskin. Stones were heated in the fire, water poured in the hat, and by means of the heated stones mush was prepared for the wounded man. Some years ago Miguel Romero pointed out to his sons, among them Don Benino Romero, the spot where the food was prepared, and located it as the place where the railroad depot at Watrous now stands.

This is only one instance of thousands that could be mentioned in the experience of the early settlers.

Until the modern railroad era was ushered in, Las Vegas could make but little headway; and as each new point was reached the railroad was hailed with delight by the people of Las Vegas. Finally, in the season of 1879, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad reached Las Vegas, and for the first time in its existence opportunities for development were offered; but even then, the immense freight tariff encountered offered but little advantage over the old freight lines across the plains. The real advancement of the town dates from the advent of the railroad, and what was at that period a small village, inhabited mostly by the native population, with small houses constructed of adobe, has become the greater Las Vegas of to-day, with splendid business blocks, large wealth and elegant private residences. The entire town east of

the Gallinas river, and the best portion of it west of that stream, and all of the business buildings have been constructed since 1879; and in estimating the progress of the city it should be considered not as dating in 1838, but as beginning in 1879.

RATON

lies snugly resting in a rincon surrounded by the foothills of the Raton mountains, and is situated twelve miles south of the Colorado line on the Santa Fe Railroad. It was laid out early in the year 1879, but not platted until the month of December, 1880, by A. A. Robinson, then the chief engineer of that railroad, but now the president of the Mexican Central Railroad.

When the Santa Fe road was first built the company laid out and sold lots at Otero, six miles south of Raton, which for several months was the terminus of the road; and where all the trade and commerce of the lower country converged. Southern California, Arizona, Mexico and Texas brought their wool, hides, ores, etc., for shipment by ox and mule teams, taking back all kinds of goods, from the size of a cambric needle to that of a steam sawmill and heavy mining machinery. Otero at one time had a population of 3,000 in houses, besides many hundreds camping in tents while grazing their live stock employed in freighting. When the railroad was extended to Las Vegas, Albuquerque and other places along the line, one after another took down and shipped their business and dwelling houses to other localities. The town of Otero is now completely blotted out, only one building remaining,—the railroad station house. Like all the frontier towns of that time, it had its rough element, and the little grave-yard near it contains many a bad man who died with his "boots on."

Mention is made of Otero for the reason that the first settlers of Raton moved their dwelling and business houses from that town. The first hotel, the Vandevere House, had a remarkable history because of its many removals from town to town along the railroad,—

Granada, Las Animas, La Junta, Otero,—and finally found its last resting place at Raton, where, with its numerous additions, it is now one of the series of Fred Harvey's eating-houses.

Though the town was platted in December, 1880, lots were laid out early in 1879. M. A. McMartin moved his general store, and George J. Pace, his general store, from Otero to Raton. From that period to the first of the year 1882 the remainder of the stores and dwellings followed, and with them came the postoffice and postmaster. The postmaster, Ed Tompkins, kept the office for a while and was succeeded by George J. Pace, R. K. Vandever, and Mrs. J. R. McPherson, the present incumbent.

The first persons to build houses in the new town were George J. Pace, M. A. McMartin, T. F. McAuliffe, Robert Ferguson, J. W. Dwyer, Jim O'Toole, Edward Parsons, R. P. Letton,—affectionately called "Pap" by everybody,—R. K. Vandever, Harvey Moulton, W. C. Clark, G. W. Cook, A. Morgan, Laurence Shields, W. Fullbright, Charles M. Bayne and Edwin Franks. The two last named constructed the first two-story building and they were the first attorneys locating here. Subsequently came Abram C. Voorhes and the first two physicians, Drs. J. J. Shuler and C. B. Koldhausen, during the first year, and they all still remain. There are now in the place five physicians, four lawyers, six dry-goods stores, seven grocery stores, three drug stores and five saloons. The first drug store, established here by Joseph B. Schroeder, is still carried on by him. Moulton & Edelson were the owners and builders of the first hotel.

The first church erected here was built by the Methodists, which was followed, in order, by the Presbyterians, Baptists and Catholics. All of them have good and comfortable edifices.

During the first two years after the location of the town, and when the Santa Fe Railroad Company had fixed this point as the end of one of their grand divisions, they com-

menced the construction of their shops, round-houses, etc. These shops are next in size to the company's establishment in Topeka. Here are employed over 400 mechanics. This point being the end of the divisions, all train crews are changed here. The usual disbursements per month for the employes exceed \$30,000. During the construction of the shops, etc., the accommodations for families were meager, and as a consequence 200 families were accommodated by the company in box cars, while a large number accommodated themselves in tents and rudely constructed "shacks."

The new town went through the usual turbulence and turmoils of a frontier settlement, toughs and tin-horn gamblers running it until an attempt to reform the place was made, resulting in the death by shooting of five persons and the lynching of the criminal who was the cause of all the trouble. All these killings were made within ten minutes from the firing of the first shot and the hanging of Minchel, the disturber. Harvey Moulton, the hotel man, justice of the peace, issued a warrant for the arrest of a gambler named Minchel. The latter resisted arrest, ran up to a locomotive, jumped upon it, and as it was pulling out he shot from the engineer's cab four persons who were in pursuit of him. He was arrested and taken to a saloon near by for safety, but by a misunderstanding another shooting took place among the officers, resulting in the death of two more of the participants,—the justice of the peace and a deputy sheriff. Within the next five minutes Minchel was hanging from a sign-post! The other gamblers and their followers becoming very belligerent, purchased all the guns and ammunition in the town, fortified themselves in the second story over the principal saloon and defied the remaining authorities.

The crisis was reached. Then all the good law-and-order people, numbering some six hundred, from town and country, assembled in the park immediately in front of the fortified saloon and adopted strong resolutions. They appointed a committee of thirteen, facetiously called a "strangling" committee, and instructed

them to organize for the extermination of the disturbing element. Great violence and destruction of life was expected, but to the satisfaction and gratification of all, the gamblers asked for terms,—for hours in which to depart in peace. Their terms were granted, and they took no chances in delaying departure. With an exceptionable squabble now and then the town has ever since then been one of the most quiet and peaceable of communities.

June 27, 1894, the town witnessed the beginning of the Debs strike, or strike of the American Railway Union. The first Pullmans were cut from the trains here twenty-four hours before the strike was inaugurated elsewhere,—by some misunderstanding among the officers of the order. No trains passed either way for nine days, and during all the time of strike the railroad men kept away from the railroad property, holding a continuous meeting day and night at the opera house, where they furnished amateur entertainments, balls, etc., for their own amusement. The strike extended to the coal miners at Blossburg, two miles away, and they joined in the daily processions, numbering several hundred men, accompanied by two brass bands, and with it all not a dollar's worth of property was damaged or destroyed within the town limits.

As an evidence of the peaceable and law-abiding character of the citizens of Raton, it may be stated as a fact that there does not probably exist any other town in the United States of equal population that is more orderly. There was never but one lawsuit in the district court between citizens of the town and no citizen of the place has ever been sent to the penitentiary.

As to the distribution of wealth, it can be said that there is not a rich man living in the town,—that is to say, worth in property or money over \$10,000. The poor people, such as require charity, do not receive from our charitable associations over \$200 a year. All have steady employment.

Raton was incorporated under the laws of the Territory in April, 1891, electing as its

first officers: Mayor, William Tindal; and as trustees, John Jelfs, Pedro Padilla, James H. Walker and J. J. Shuler; recorder, C. A. Fox; marshal, Theodore Gardiner.

In April, 1892, William Tindal was re-elected mayor, Jelfs and Shuler trustees, and C. C. Wray and C. D. Stevens were added to the board; recorder, Harry Carr, and marshal, James Howe.

In April, 1893, there was elected for mayor, J. J. Kelly, who subsequently resigned, and George E. Lyon was elected to fill the vacancy; the trustees elected were J. J. Murphy, B. F. Houts, V. E. Hestwood and T. F. McAuliff; recorder, J. H. Kleinz, and marshal, R. J. Doyle.

In April, 1894, W. E. Symonds was elected mayor, but soon resigned, and Joseph W. Dwyer was elected to fill the vacancy. J. W. Crouse, J. McPherson, Celso Chavez and J. W. Dwyer were elected trustees. Dwyer resigned to take the office of mayor, and Daniel Risdon was elected trustee to fill this vacancy. James McPherson resigned, changing his residence to California, and C. H. Clark was elected to fill this vacancy. Jules H. Kleinz was re-elected recorder, and Thomas Thatcher town marshal.

In April, 1895, the mayor elected was P. P. Fanning; trustees, J. J. Murphy, C. Canton, A. H. Letton and E. J. Gibson; recorder, Julius Kleinz, and marshal, Charles Gray.

Politics have never entered into any town election.

A large brick school building adds grace and dignity to Raton,—the only school building in the Territory erected by private subscription. It was built jointly by Marcy & McQuiston,—an old bachelor cattle firm, who have since married,—and the Santa Fe Railroad Company. The schoolhouse has a capacity for six hundred children. The average attendance is five hundred and twenty, while over seven hundred children of school age are registered. Besides the public schools, there are three denominational schools, supported as church missions by Presbyterians, Methodists

and Catholics,—all fully attended. There are also some private schools, a kindergarten, etc.

Owing to the absence of the original projectors of the first newspapers, it cannot now be conveniently ascertained which paper was the first to enter the field after the town began settlement,—the Raton Guard, or the Raton Comet. However, both of these papers and the New Mexico News and Press, a later publication, were each in turn consolidated and are all now published as the Raton Range, by Captain Thomas W. Collier, a veteran newspaper man, who all his life, excepting five years' service in the Union army during the Rebellion, has devoted his time and energies to journalistic work.

The altitude of Raton is 6,550 feet. The climate cannot be excelled in any country. One can sleep under blankets any night during the warmest season, and the place is well sheltered from storms on account of its being situated in the foothills. They can depend upon three hundred days of sunshine in every year, without a cloud.

Water is brought to the place through iron pipes from the Chico Rico river, seven miles distant, in sufficient quantity for a population of twenty thousand. The place is well supplied with ornamental trees and grassy lawns. The business blocks and the dwelling houses are lighted by incandescent electric lights and all the streets are lighted by the arc lights.

The Catskill branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is now built to within seventeen miles of Raton and will soon be completed, thus giving the town competing lines. The place has one national bank and could support another. There has been no financial depression during the last two years, and within this time over one hundred and fifty houses, some of them very fine, have been erected.

WATROUS.

The valley immediately around Watrous, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, is typical of this county and all of northern New Mexico. It is watered by the Sapello and

Mora, from each of which the farmers have taken out small ditches, and brought over 4,000 acres under high cultivation. To see these lands in full bloom and beauty is a wonderful sight. The streams are banked with cottonwood, elder, wild plum and cherry trees; the fields spread with orchards, gardens and lovely homes. Here a house peeps from its sheltering grove; there the precise lines of an orchard break the landscape; at hand an alfalfa field, topped with its pretty flowers waves green and purple, loading the air with delicious perfume. The Santa Fe and Las Vegas ranges on the west, on the east the Agua Fria and Turkey mountains close in the view. Owing to the high light the scene changes with every passing cloud.

The valley in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Watrous was known in the early days as La Junta de los Rios (the junction of the rivers), and was settled in the year 1843 by thirty men, among whom was an Englishman by the name of Bonney. Difficulties in making a proper dam and ditch, and the continual fear of an attack by the Indians, caused all the Mexicans to leave the same year, Bonney only remaining, who lost his life a few years afterward at the hands of the red savages, when he was in search of his cattle in Turkey mountains.

That region afterward became part of the reservation of Fort Union, a military post of the United States Government. After this the tract of land was given by Governor Armijo to Scolly and others, on the strength of the first settlers not having complied with the laws of colonization, and an attempt was made to settle this tract of land, which, however, was interrupted by an invasion of the Texans. Another petition for the same land was subsequently made by Scolly and his associates, which was granted by the governor, and efforts in earnest were made to bring the fertile valley under cultivation. S. B. Watrous, Alexander Barclay and J. B. Doyle were the leaders in this enterprise. Mr. Watrous came out in the year 1835, had lived in Abiquiu, New Mexico,

and afterward settled at the Placers (alluvial gold diggings), about twenty-five miles south of Santa Fe, where he had a store, exchanging his goods for gold dust. In 1848 or 1849 he moved to the valley of the Junta de los Rios, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Barclay and Doyle, above mentioned, both came, in 1848, from what is now known as Colorado. They had been Indian traders on both sides of the Arkansas river and northward as far as the North Platte. Mr. Watrous made such improvements as were necessary to carry on his farm. He was a very intelligent man, but confined himself to the making of such improvements only as were necessary to his agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

Barclay and Doyle built an adobe fort, a square acre in extent, with walls sixteen feet high, two bastions, with a six-pounder gun in each bastion, and iron port-holes, at a total cost of \$28,000; but these gentlemen followed the same pursuits as did Mr. Watrous. Barclay was an Englishman, rather eccentric; Doyle was an American; both were well educated, Barclay particularly; and the latter was also an amateur painter. Some of his pictures are still in the possession of Mr. William Kronig, of Watrous. The fort was built in hopes of continuing trade with the Indians and mountaineers; but as the price of beaver went down to almost nothing, and buffalo robes became much reduced in market price, the great cost of the castle was almost an entire loss, serving only as a protection against the Indians. Barclay died in the winter of 1855, and Mr. Kronig purchased the fort and land in February, 1856, from the surviving partner, Mr. Doyle, and resided there until 1868, when he erected a house for himself at a more suitable place. The depression of forty acres in front of his house he has utilized as a reservoir of water, which is owned by the Phoenix Ranch & Farming Company. Doyle moved to Colorado when the gold excitement broke out, bought a piece of land on the Huerfano river, improved it, and finally died in Denver.

Fort Union was built in 1849; and as many troops were kept there it afforded a fine market for all the produce raised in the valley up to the time it was abandoned. The troubles in early days were many. The last raid was made in 1862, when the Apache Indians took sixty or eighty head of horses and mules within a half mile of Mr. Watrous' house; and although pursuit was made by citizens and soldiers not even a hoof was recovered!

When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad reached this valley a proposition was made by the managers of the railroad to locate a town in the valley, which was accepted, and the town baptized in honor of one of our oldest settlers, "Watrous."

Although the valley is more fertile and extensive than the surrounding agricultural country of Las Vegas, it has not grown in proportion to its merits, not on account of the location but rather on account of mismanagement of the owners of the town site. At present the town of Watrous supplies the vicinity with everything necessary, luxuries to a great extent included; and under better management it might be a rival of Las Vegas.

FOLSOM.

This young village, on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, nestles in a beautiful section of the romantic Cimarron, at an altitude of 6,410 feet above sea-level, near the Cerro Grande mountain, which towers up 12,000 feet above the timber line! Of this range the Capulin mountain has once been volcanic, and the crater can still be entered to a depth of 500 feet. Cerro Blanco, raising its lofty head near by, has even on its surface, gold assaying \$6.40 to the ton. Emory Peak to the east, and Robinson's Peak to the west, are other conspicuous points.

The scenery, climate and water are all magnificent in and around Folsom. The water is obtained at the village at a depth of fifteen to thirty feet. Capulin Hotel has springs of medicinal water,—magnesian, sulphur and other kinds. These springs are so important

that even the newspaper published there is named the Folsom Springs Home, Farm and Herd Round-up. This name also signifies that the vicinity is a first-class grazing section. The site of the village is level, inclining a little to the east, which lends it a most poetic aspect. It takes a curve as it faces the mountain buttes that cluster among the foothills and gather toward the north, where the mountains rise in majestic succession, sweeping to the west, each towering above the other as distance lends to view and rendering the nearer a background, as each on each arise. The railway curves around from the northeast by the south side terraces of rocks, passing to the west end of the town and enters the foothills with a grand piece of engineering, then sweeps along the mesas valley to the Alps, a station of that name honoring the view. It is not second to that famous region of the old world, and is grand beyond conception. To the town are the evergreen mountains, a fruit farm intervening, contrasting grandly with the vernal cottonwoods that line the banks of the river that hide its limpid waters far beneath the sand. On the south are the terraced rocks, studded with annual leaf and scraggy oaks, a barrier to the summer's sultry wind, a spot where you will love to sit or wander, or climb the rugged steppes to the top, and look upon the panorama far beyond.

But part way in these steppes you pass a nestling cave, marked by the rock which crowns the pile. It may be a "Robbers' Cave," "Cave of the Winds," with open portals to the north, but certainly it has been a "Cave of Refuge" to traveling voyagers outdoor in the recent cold, and glowing, ruddy fires therefrom have shed light out to the town.

CLAYTON.

The town of Clayton is located on the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad, 127 miles south of the city of Trinidad, in Union county, New Mexico. The city was started in 1889, when the track of the railroad was laid. John W. Evans, the postmaster, has been a resident

there since 1887, two years before the town was started. The original owners of the town site were Messrs. Thomas S. Holland, William Harrison, Stephen Dorsey, John C. Hill and C. M. Perin. The tract consisted of 680 acres, and the town was named in honor of Mr. Dorsey's son, Clayton. During the first year Mr. Dorsey erected the Clayton Hotel and the livery stable; H. E. Byler erected a store building; and the firm of Fox Brothers, Bushnell & Company embarked in the mercantile business. Since that time the town has had a steady and continuous growth, and now contains about 550 inhabitants. In 1894 a fine brick schoolhouse, costing \$9,000, was built, and in the same year the courthouse was erected, at a cost of \$19,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand herd of cattle and 2,000,000 pounds of wool have been shipped from the town in a single season, and the stock growers procure their supplies here.

Clayton contains two large general merchandise stores, managed on a liberal business basis. One of them grew out of the Fox Brothers, Bushnell & Company, which is now known as the Clayton Commercial Company, and the other is the Cone & Durand Company. The town has other smaller establishments and all the business enterprises usually found in a live town of its size. Its water supply is obtained from two wells, 127 feet deep, and dug out of solid rock. The water is pumped into a tank, which gives a pressure sufficient for fire purposes. The business men and citizens of the town are enterprising, progressive and reliable.

SILVER CITY.

This enterprising village nestles in a beautiful valley at the terminus of the Silver City, Deming & Pacific Railroad, a short branch of the Southern Pacific system, and is the county seat of Grant county, in the southwestern portion of the Territory. Being on the great "Continental Divide," the streams in the vicinity "run away from it" in every direction, rendering the locality a particularly dry one.

The close proximity of the mountains all around also shelter the town from wind.

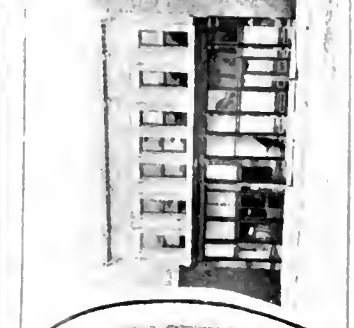
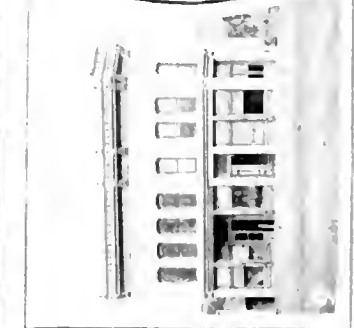
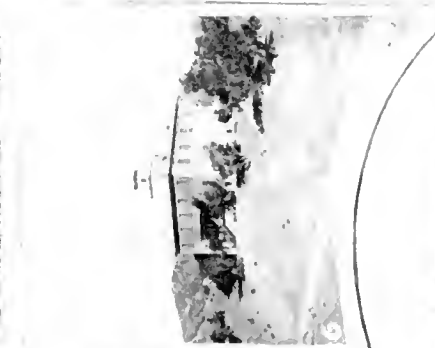
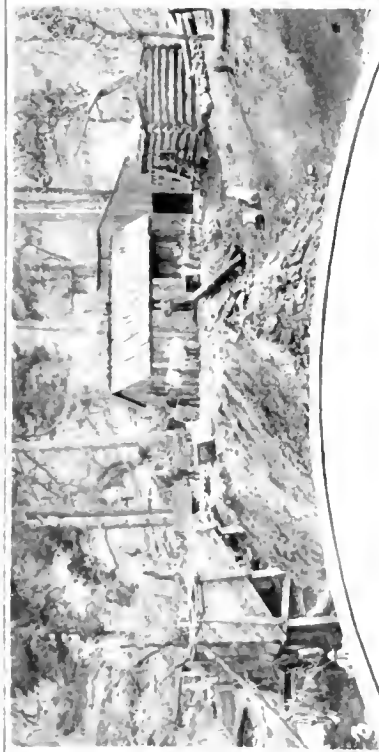
The city is built upon an elevated plateau, 6,000 feet above sea-level, which is at the same time a depression, with ridges a few hundred feet in height immediately surrounding, while a few miles farther back are mountains several thousand feet in height. Thus while protected, it is not deprived of sunlight, from the earliest ray in the morning till the latest at night, by over-topping mountains.

Only twenty-two days in ten years did the thermometer rise above ninety degrees, and only six days below ten degrees above zero. The mean temperature for July is seventy-two and a half, and for January thirty-seven; rainfall, about fifteen inches annually. For the entire year Silver City averages 334 days of sunshine. The air is peculiarly clear in this valley, permitting the free transmission of the sun's rays to a degree beyond almost any locality in the United States. Invalids whose surface circulation is not permanently feeble find the air here marvelously "bracing" and invigorating. However, invalids in their haste often come by rail to this point and expect immediate relief, when the change from their old environment is too great and sudden: they must become adapted gradually. We all know, for illustration, that sunlight is normal for grass; but if the grass has been rendered white by a board lying over it a sudden exposure to sunlight will kill it.

Silver City is a modern American town with a Mexican quarter; many New Mexico towns are Mexican towns with an American quarter; it also has a Chinese town, and by the way, a most useful adjunct. The city is built almost entirely of brick which are made on the spot, and are very cheap. Many of the buildings are a surprise to one who has imagined Silver City merely a mountain mining camp. The streets have not been improved as yet, though a thorough system of street improvement is contemplated in the near future.

The entire city is supplied with pure and wholesome water obtained from wells in the





SCENES IN AND ABOUT WHITE OAKS.

1. View of the Town of White Oaks.
 2. South Homestake Mill.
 3. Wells & Armstrong Coal Mine.
 4. Old Ahe Mine and Mill.

5. Residence of M. W. Hoyle.
 6. Public School Building.
 7. North Homestake Mine.

8. Block on Business Street.
 9. Hewitt Block.
 10. South Homestake Mine.

valley far above the town and raised to a reservoir upon an eminence sufficient to throw a stream far above any building in the city.

For the homeseeker, and every consumptive should be a homeseeker in some favorable climate rather than a mere healthseeker, the resources of this section are varied.

The mountains everywhere about Silver City are full of gold and silver and other valuable minerals. The plains and valleys support thousands of cattle, and the country is possessed of much interest to the homeseeker besides climate. Thousands of invalids could find health and at least a living in the cultivation of small tracts of land in any of the rich valleys near Silver City where water enough can be pumped to irrigate small areas of vegetables and fruits which grow in greatest luxuriance with a little water at the right time. While this could be done on a small scale and furnish homes for many, yet there is no danger of a sufficient area ever being available, or supplied with sufficient water to materially affect the humidity or essential qualities of the climate as a health resort, as is possible in those sections which are capable of extensive irrigation.

For the homeseeker with a family there are good educational advantages. The city schools are run upon a high standard of excellence and the Normal school, a Territorial institution, offers the best of advanced courses for those desiring to fit for teaching or college.

WHITE OAKS

is pleasantly situated just within the foothills of the Carrizo mountains on a natural site for a large and thriving town, 6,500 feet above sea level, and surrounded by picturesque scenery.

It is on the great divide between the Rio Grande and the Rio Pecos, 500 miles south of Denver, 157 miles north of El Paso and 80 to 100 miles east of the Rio Grande valley. Society here is as good as anywhere in the United States.

In 1879 an adventurous prospector named Charles Baxter discovered gold in a gulch just

to the west of the present site of the town. Water with which to wash the dirt was carried from White Oak Springs, a distance of nearly three miles. The diggings proved exceedingly rich, and their fame speedily spread and attracted a large number of miners. Baxter, after whom the mountains were named where the gold was found, was subsequently, in 1885, killed by the Apache Indians.

During the existence of the excitement, a man named George Wilson began prospecting on the mountain side above the gulch and discovered and located a vein of rich gold quartz, which was called the Homestake. He was a worthless fellow, with the roving disposition of a tramp, and at once sold his claim to one Jack Winters for \$38 in gold dust, two silver dollars and a revolver, and disappeared from the camp and has never since been seen here.

Other discoveries followed, and the reputation of White Oaks as a permanent gold-producing camp was established. With the development of these claims the town has grown,—slowly, because of its great distance from a railroad, but surely, because of the many resources which are now awaiting development.

The first permanent settlement took place here in 1880, but the great discoveries made in this vicinity have but recently occurred and the town now is "on the boom." Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, marble, coal and other minerals have been found, some of these in great quantities, with a prospect that they will all be found abundant. Most of these are of the finest quality. The marble consists of the white, black and mottled varieties, and is pronounced even superior to the Vermont marble.

WAGON MOUND.

This village, with a population of 250 Mexicans and fifty Americans, is situated at an elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level, in a small, beautiful valley between two mounds named Wagon and Santa Clara, both about 700 feet above the track of the railroad. The former

takes its name from a rock upon it which at a certain angle presents the figure of an old-fashioned "prairie schooner" with one of the middle bows broken, or a wagon and team with a load of hay sagging in the middle. In fact, there are three mounds of the same height, which have the appearance of wagons strung out on the prairie. So far as we read in history, these mounds were first noticed by Colonel Thomas Boggs in the '40s, who carried dispatches from Santa Fe to Independence, Missouri.

Wagon Mound has been the scene of a number of Indian fights, or rather massacres, kidnapping, etc.,—the latter crime committed by them in order to obtain slaves as herdsmen, etc. In 1853 a stage-coach, passing through, was taken by the Indians, and the whites tortured in a most indescribably cruel manner and killed.

The Santa Fe Railroad was built through this point in June, 1879; and previous to the time the place was called Santa Clara by the Mexicans. This little valley is a picturesque corner of the world. The rural environment is rough and rugged, but the roads are excellent, and there is water sufficient for stock, though not enough for irrigation. Excellent water for domestic use is found from six to thirty feet below the surface along the old Santa Fe trail.

Coal veins ten feet thick have been found at a depth of 100 feet. The mounds and hills are of lava, which the geologists say came from the Ocate crater twenty miles distant. Mine prospecting has been done to some extent within the last few years, but gold has not been found in paying quantities. There is here a good wool market, there being 300,000 to 500,000 sheep kept on range in the vicinity during the summer. The annual shipments of wool amount to about 1,500,000 pounds.

The village of Wagon Mound has three stores and three saloons and a good adobe hotel,—the Wagon Mound House, conducted by W. H. Willcox, an old-timer whose biographical sketch we are glad to give in this volume.

About 1846 a large section of land in this vicinity was given to Gervais Nolan and others for the purpose of colonization by the Mexican Government, but the United States never took any action upon the matter. The settlers began arriving on the land in 1880; but as the grant was not considered valid lawsuits were instituted by the heirs of Nolan, etc.; finally, however, during President Cleveland's first term, and about the commencement of the cattle boom it was thrown open to settlement; but the boom soon met with disaster, on account of a hard winter, dry summer, etc.

JOSEPH WORKMAN DWYER, of Raton, Colfax county, New Mexico, settled on the Una de Gato Ranch in 1877, where he was very largely interested in the breeding and raising of cattle, sheep and horses, and was the owner and manager of large landed and stock interests.

He was born at Coshocton, Ohio, October 6, 1832. His father, Thomas Dwyer, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1802, but when two years of age emigrated with his mother's family to Ohio, his father having died a year previously. They were of the old Irish Catholic stock that made the first Maryland settlement. Joseph's mother, *nee* Nancy Workman, was born near Cumberland, Maryland, in 1809. She, with her family, they being of the Dunkard sect of religion, moved with a colony to Ohio in 1811. Thomas Dwyer and Nancy Workman were married in 1827. He died at the age of eighty-two years, and she died at the age of seventy-four years.

Joseph W. Dwyer, the subject of this sketch, worked on a farm until fifteen years of age, and up to that time he had had the advantages only of the winter schools, as he never attended a school during the summer months. He was a clerk for a time in a dry-goods store, afterward entering the printing-office of Joseph Medill, now the editor of the Chicago Tribune, to learn the printer's trade, this being the first newspaper venture of this

now celebrated man. It was a small country weekly paper, published at Coshocton, a Whig in politics. After Mr. Medill moved to Cleveland, Ohio, to start the *Daily Forest City*, young Dwyer returned to the dry-goods business, as a merchant on his own account. He subsequently purchased Medill's old newspaper at Coshocton, and conducted the same as editor and proprietor for ten years. After President Lincoln's inauguration he appointed Mr. Dwyer Postmaster of that city, but before entering upon the duties of that office the latter was summoned to Washington by Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, in whose office he acted as assistant to Secretary Chase's private secretary. After several months of such service Mr. Dwyer was promoted to the position of Chief of the Commissary Division of the Treasury Department, where, in control of sixty clerks, he audited all the accounts of commissaries of the army during the rebellion, or until September, 1864, when he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio, a new district. He served as Pension Agent until 1869. Mr. Dwyer has letters from all his superior officers, stating that he had disbursed over \$2,000,000 and accounted for every dollar of it. As a United States Pension Agent he was obliged to give bonds of \$1,000,000.

After President Grant's inauguration Mr. Dwyer was transferred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue office at Washington, where he was placed in charge as Chief of Supervisors of Internal Revenue. His principal duties were to look after and direct all their operations, and make frequent visits to their districts. At his own request he was relieved from that position and assigned to the district composed of Northern Ohio and the State of Indiana, resigning the latter office to take charge of the Washington business of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company in 1871. His principal object was to promote the opening of what has since been known as the Oklahoma territory. The railroad company had a large land subsidy in that country, contingent

on the extinguishment of the Indian title. They had urged Congress for many years to open up this country to settlement, so that when a railroad was completed through it it would have traffic patronage for its support, as well as to get the lands due as subsidies for its building. The bill passed the House at one time, but could not be passed in the Senate. At another session it passed the Senate, but could not be passed in the House. Mr. Dwyer conceived the project of taking all the members of Congress to that country, and there demonstrate to them what a magnificent country was lying idle and in the control of the Indians, who were making such use of it as only such a population is in the habit of doing. He was able to demonstrate to them that these lands could be sold for the benefit of the Indians, and would make them the richest people on the face of the earth. After several visits and consultations with the Chamber of Commerce and the principal business men of St. Louis, it was determined by the St. Louis people that Senators and members of Congress should be invited to attend a convention in that city for the purpose of discussing cheap water-ways to the Gulf of Mexico, as well as to celebrate the opening of through travel by rail from St. Louis to Galveston. They were requested to answer direct to Mr. Dwyer at Washington, if the invitation was accepted. About 250 Senators and members accepted, and met at St. Louis, from there making the trip not only to Galveston, but also to New Orleans. Nothing came of the efforts to open the country to settlement, at that time, but the Eads jetties were built, as a result of the examination of the river from New Orleans to the Gulf, made by the Congressmen, when Captain Eads, who accompanied the excursion, was able to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme to deepen the channel by the construction of the jetties.

After the failure to open the Oklahoma country at this time, we next find Mr. Dwyer as a member of a commission appointed by President Grant to examine the Central Pacific Railroad and all its branches from Ogden to

San Francisco. Connected with him in this commission was Captain Brown, of the navy, and Eugene Sullivan, a banker of San Francisco. They traveled over the entire system by daylight, examining bridges, culverts and each and every mile of track, so that they were enabled to report to the President that the company had fully complied with all the requirements, and had fully earned the subsidies of bonds and lands voted them by Congress. During his official service with Secretary Chase, as Chief of Commissary Accounts, as agent for the railroad companies and while on several special and confidential missions, Mr. Dwyer was thrown with and had acquaintance and correspondence with the public men of that day. He has probably the largest bound collection in existence of autographic letters from public men addressed to himself, enough to keep a good reader industriously at work an entire day in perusing them. Among them is a letter from Secretary of State Fish, which he prizes most, commending him for investigating and making reports regarding the fishers' dispute between this country, England and Canada. He was a frequent confidential messenger between Secretary Chase and President Lincoln while in the Secretary's office.

Mr. Dwyer left the public service in 1875, returning to his birthplace, Coshocton, Ohio, to look after his landed and manufacturing interests there. He sold his possessions in 1877, and invested in ranches in New Mexico. His ranch on the Una de Gato river is one of the best known in the Territory of New Mexico. During the time he was engaged in the stock business, when he was managing 12,000 sheep, 27,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses, he found time to engage in politics. Always a Republican, he attended the first township, county and State convention of that party in Ohio, and aided in organizing and crystallizing all the anti-slavery elements into one aggressive party. At the first State convention in Ohio, he met at Columbus for the first time, as young men who were just entering the political field, such men as John Sherman, James

A. Garfield, Rutherford B. Hayes, General Charles Grosvenor, etc., with whom he always retained an intimate friendship. For several years he was a member of the State Republican Committee of Ohio, and was also a chairman of the executive campaign committee. He has attended every national Republican convention since 1866 but two, and attended the inauguration of every Republican President except Garfield. In the campaign of 1886 he received the unanimous nomination of the Republican party of New Mexico as a candidate for delegate to Congress, but was defeated, the Territory being Democratic. He has also acted for many years as a member of the Republican Territorial Committee and for a time as its chairman. Mr. Dwyer has served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Colfax county, as president of the Board of Penitentiary Directors of the Territory, president of the Northern New Mexico Stock Association, president of the Territorial Stock Association, and was recently elected Mayor of the town of Raton, where he had removed from his ranch, twelve miles distant, in 1893. For many years while residing on his ranch his nearest neighbor was six miles distant, but he was never lonesome, his friends and his books preventing him from being so. Mr. Dwyer is not now engaged in business, having disposed of his stock interests, including among others the largest and finest herd of pedigreed Jersey cattle in the Western country. He has done much in introducing fine stock in the Territory. He is now largely interested in town property in Raton, and has an addition to the town called the Boulevard. A part of this addition is a beautiful park, so elevated as to command one of the prettiest and most picturesque views in the mountain range.

October 21, 1858, Mr. Dwyer was united in marriage with Emma A. Titus, a daughter of John G. and Emma (Deuman) Titus, natives of New York. Of their three children, one son, David G., is the only one now living. He was born April 4, 1867, and is unmarried.

Mr. Dwyer has never belonged to but one secret society. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish-rite Mason. He was made a Master Mason at Coshocton in 1853 and a Sir Knight in Cypress Commandery, Zanesville, Ohio, in 1857. He is the oldest Master Mason and Sir Knight in New Mexico. He is also a charter member of the blue lodge, Royal Arch chapter and the commandery of Raton, New Mexico.

PROFESSOR CHARLES E. HODGIN, Superintendent of the City Schools of Albuquerque since their organization in 1891, was born in Indiana, August 21, 1858, of English and Welsh descent. His ancestors were early settlers of the South. His parents were residents of North Carolina, were farmers by occupation, and were Quakers in their religious faith. The father, Tilnius Hodgin, was born in 1817, was educated in his native State, but from his youth loathed the institution of slavery, and did everything in his power to alleviate the suffering of the oppressed. On account of his opposition to slavery he moved to Indiana, in 1837, where he became one of the pioneer farmers. He married Miss Rachel Hinshaw, born in a county adjoining that of her husband in North Carolina, and they had eleven children, five of whom are now living. Tilnius Hodgin died in 1885, and his wife several years previous to that time.

Professor Hodgin, their tenth child in order of birth, received his education in the public schools and in the State Normal School of Indiana, graduating in 1881. He taught three years in the village schools of Trafalgar, Johnson county, and was two years Secretary of the Richmond Normal, teaching special branches. In 1884 Mr. Hodgin left Indiana and spent seven months in North Carolina. He had been married in 1883 to Miss Sarah Overman, of Indiana, they being graduates of the same class in the State Normal. In 1885, on account of the ill health of his wife, he came to Albuquerque, New Mexico; but she

died in 1891. During his first year in this city Professor Hodgin taught the Highland school, for the following year was a teacher in the intermediate department of the Albuquerque Academy, and was then principal of that institution for four years. At the organization of the city schools in 1891, he was elected their Superintendent, a position which he has since constantly and efficiently filled. He has witnessed the growth and development of the city, having been an active factor in the great progress made in the public schools of the city, and has taken a deep interest in all educational matters of the Territory. Professor Hodgin was one of the organizers of the Educational Association of the Territory, in 1886, and served as president two different years; was a delegate to the National Association held in San Francisco, of which he was elected sixth vice-president.

In 1893 the Professor was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Brooks, of Indianapolis, Indiana. They have a delightful and happy home in Albuquerque. Both he and his wife are Congregationalists, and are active and useful members in the church. During his connection with the city schools Professor Hodgin has endeared himself to the citizens of Albuquerque, and most fortunate has this city been in securing a man of his talent and high-moral worth to take charge of her educational interests and press them to the success already attained.

PLACIDUS LOUIS CHAPELLE, Archbishop of the diocese of Santa Fe, is a native of France, his birth having occurred at Mende, in the département of Lozere, on the 28th of August, 1842. He descended from a French family of land-owners, which also numbered many members who found entrance into professional life, especially the ministry. They belonged to the higher middle class of that country and were very prominent in the church. An uncle of Archbishop Chapelle was sent on a special mission by the

Holy See to Hayti, where he succeeded in negotiating a concordat between the republic and the Holy See in the year 1861.

Archbishop Chapelle pursued a classical course of study in his native town and afterward attended the College of Enghien, in Belgium. In 1859, in company with his uncle before mentioned, he came to America and in St. Mary's Seminary of Baltimore, Maryland, he pursued his philosophical and theological course, which he completed in 1863. He was then too young to be ordained, so he began teaching the classics in St. Charles' College, Maryland, where he continued for two years. On the 29th of June, 1865, he was ordained for the priesthood by the Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, and through the succeeding five years was engaged in missionary work in Montgomery county, Maryland. In 1868, after due examination, he received from St. Mary's University the title of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1869 he accompanied Archbishop Spalding to the Vatican Council as his secretary. In 1870 he was appointed to take charge of St. Joseph's Church, of Baltimore, and continued as pastor of that church until 1882, at which time he was made rector of St. Matthew's Church in Washington, D. C., one of the most important churches of his denomination in the country. While he was serving there, among the communicants of his church were General Sheridan, General Rosecrans, the family of General Sherman, General Vincent and many others of high standing.

In 1891 Archbishop Chapelle was appointed coadjutor of the venerable Archbishop Salpointe, of Santa Fe, who resigned on account of old age and infirmity in January, 1894, at which time he was succeeded by the gentleman whose name heads this review. He is now discharging the duties of his high and responsible office, and the work in his diocese is progressing at a rapid rate. Archbishop Chapelle was one of the seven theologians to prepare the work for the Plenary Council held in Baltimore in 1884, and for several years he was vice-president of the Catholic Indian Bureau, and has taken a

deep interest in the moral as well as material welfare of that race to whom the people of the United States owe so much; indeed, since he was called to his holy work in New Mexico it has been his chief desire to use his best endeavors for the benefit of all the races that reside within the bounds of the Territory.

Archbishop Chapelle is the owner of a fine library of rare and valuable works. He is genial and social in character, and, notwithstanding his exalted position, is as approachable as a little child. He is a fluent, earnest and eloquent speaker, and as a church dignitary has a very wide acquaintance throughout the United States and enjoys the love and esteem of all who know him. His ripe scholarship and broad general information and his devotion to his work well fit him for his holy calling, and Archbishop Chapelle is recognized as a power in the Catholic community.

VERY REV. JAMES H. DEFOURI, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Catholic, at Las Vegas, is a native of Savoy, France, born at the *villa* of La Palud, in the parish of St. Jean de la Porte, on the 29th of August, 1830. At the age of two years he was adopted by the young Count Hyppolite de Chambost, who was then a widower and childless.

Young James was first taught at home by clergymen, and when nine years of age, was sent by his adopted father to the College of St. Pierre d'Albigny, a beautiful place in that grand valley of the Yser, which extends as far as Valencé in France. At sixteen the young student was sent to the seminary of Chambéry, where he completed his philosophical and theological courses. In 1853, while a deacon, the young Levite was sent to teach a class at the College of Pont de Beauvoisin, on the boundary of France, and on the 23d of December, 1854, he was ordained priest by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alexis Billiet, who soon afterward was created cardinal.

In the meantime the desire of engaging in mission work was becoming stronger in the mind of the young priest, while he was employed in teaching. At length, in 1856, he obtained from the good cardinal permission to leave the diocese of Chambery, and he was appointed to the Vicariate "East of the Rocky Mountains," whose bishop, as apostolic vicar, was the Rt. Rev. J. B. Miege, S. J., also from Savoy. The jurisdiction of Bishop Miege extended over what is now Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and the two Dakotas. In this vast field Father Defouri was an indefatigable laborer for years. There were very few priests in this vast diocese.

May 1, 1862, Father Defouri was sent to Topeka, where, in the midst of poverty and innumerable difficulties, and even in the midst of war and bloodshed, he remained until 1875, faithful at his post, when he was recalled to Leavenworth. In 1864, however, by order of Bishop Miege, he spent sixteen months in Europe, as Vicar General, on duties of the church. The bishop, having chosen the Rt. Rev. L. M. Fink, O. S. B., for a coadjutor, soon after resigned and left the diocese to Bishop Fink. In 1875 the latter created Father Defouri Vicar General, and he remained there till 1880. In the meantime he paid a large portion of the debt which was incumbent on the cathedral, attended to parish duties, and also to his diocesan responsibilities.

His attention being called to the subject of immigration, he contributed articles to the public press,—newspapers and magazines,—as the *Kansas Farmer*, *Kansas Magazine*, *Catholic World*, etc. When the last mentioned periodical was started he was one of its regular correspondents.

At length disease of the larynx drove him away from the rather damp atmosphere of Kansas. Physicians ordered a change of climate, advising that of New Mexico, whither he accordingly came. He was received with open arms by the good Archbishop Lamy. Leav-

ing his charge at Leavenworth in September, 1880, he spent one year at the call of Bishop Macheboeuf in Denver, and at the beginning of August, 1881, left Denver for Santa Fe, having been appointed second Vicar General, pastor of the American congregation of Santa Fe, and private secretary to the archbishop. Here his labors can be seen in the restoration of the fine church edifice at Guadalupe and the planting of the beautiful trees there and the establishment of many improvements. Indeed, he made a fine church out of nothing, for old Guadalupe, built probably in 1598, was a ruin at the time of his coming to Santa Fe.

Besides attending to his pastoral duties Father Defouri has found time to write and publish a *Month of Mary* in Spanish, with a beautiful introduction by Archbishop Salpointe. He also compiled and published the book entitled, "A Historical Sketch of the Catholic Church in New Mexico," also, "The Martyrs of New Mexico," and is now engaged in translating the *History of the Apparition of the Holy Mary of Guadalupe* into English for the multitude in this country who are not familiar with the Spanish tongue. We understand that he also wrote for a French paper, a history of the Mormons, published in Paris.

On the 5th of August Archbishop Chapelle appointed Father Defouri pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows at Las Vegas, and the good father bade adieu to his flock at Guadalupe, having served fifteen years, "day for day," in Santa Fe, where he is now at labor and where we wish him full success.

He is a member of several scientific societies, and last year he was admitted a member of the Historical Society of Kansas. We read in the report of the meeting of the society held January 17, 1893, the following: "The persons whose names were presented at the meeting of the board of directors in the afternoon for nomination as members of the society were unanimously elected, as follows: Honorary members—Rev. James H. Defouri, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Boston, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. J. A.

Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and General Eugene A. Carr, Washington, District of Columbia."

NICOLAS T. ARMIJO, deceased.— One of the most conspicuous families in the aristocratic old Spanish *regime* in New Mexico, and one whose name is inseparably linked with the history of the Territory is that of which the honored subject of this review was a prominent member. His was a nobility of character and such were his accomplishments in forwarding the development of the Territory that there is most eminent consistency in according him relative distinction in this volume.

A native son of New Mexico, Nicolas T. Armijo was born in Los Gallegos, Bernalillo county, on the 6th of December, 1835, being, as before stated, a descendant from one of the oldest and most distinguished Spanish families in the Territory. His father, Juan Cristobal Armijo, was also a native of Bernalillo county, and was for many engaged in merchandising, being successful in his efforts and being known as a man of high honor, scrupulous integrity and marked intellectuality. He was a nephew of the celebrated General Armijo, was a leader in politics and ever took an active interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the Territory. He attained distinction as an Indian fighter, by reason of the fact that he was wont to assume the leadership of the expeditions organized by his countrymen to repel or subdue the red men who made frequent raids upon the ranches and villages and committed great depredations and oftentimes indiscriminate slaughter of the Spanish settlers. At the time of the late war of the Rebellion Juan C. Armijo rendered staunch and active allegiance to the Union, raising a company of militia and according valiant and effective service. He lived to attain the age of seventy-five years. His wife, *nee* Juana Maria Chavez, traced her lineage back to the nobility of Spain, representatives of the family having

come to New Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest, and having been leaders in the expedition. Their descendants have ever been prominent in the history and affairs of the Territory.

Mr. Nicolas T. Armijo, the immediate subject of this review, was the third of the nine children born to Juan and Juana Armijo, the latter of whom died at the age of seventy-eight years. Our subject received his educational discipline in the best institutions of old Mexico, becoming an accomplished scholar, thoroughly conversant with the Spanish, English, French, German and Latin languages. He was a boy at school in the city of Chihuahua at the time the American army captured that stronghold in 1846. After he had attained to man's estate he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Chihuahua, Mexico, where he accumulated a large amount of money. He however secured and retained possession of a large amount of valuable real estate in that section. He spent three years in traveling in Europe, after which he returned home, and when the new town of Albuquerque was established he became interested in its development, operating in various lines of business enterprise and securing much valuable realty here. Among other enterprises in which he was concerned was the operating of the stage line between the new town and the old Spanish town whose name it bore. He platted two additions to the city, and as the place increased in population and incidental prosperity, he was enabled to profit largely from his real-estate holdings and business enterprises, accumulating a very considerable fortune and becoming one of the most substantial capitalists in the city. Finally, however, his health failed, and though every effort was made to bring about his restoration, naught could avail, and he passed into eternal life on the 20th of December, 1890. His loss was felt most deeply, not alone by the bereaved family, but by the people of the entire county, throughout which he was known and honored as a man of the highest refinement, delicate sympathies and unswerving integrity. He



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Yours Truly
W. J. Thornton

cared for his family with the deepest solicitude, was ever kind and indulgent, and was a man that in all the walks of life stood four square to every wind that blew. His large estate, whose estimated valuation was \$500,000, was left to his widow and children, the former having been executor of the estate.

We now turn in more detail to the domestic history of our subject. On the 2d of November, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Chaves, who was born in Las Padillas, in 1845, being a member of the illustrious Chaves family heretofore referred to, and being, on the maternal side, a distant relative of her husband. She was the daughter of Jose Chaves. Mr. and Mrs. Armijo became the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living at the present time. We incorporate at this point a brief record concerning the children: Five died in childhood; Edward C. passed away at the age of seventeen years; and the survivors are Juan C., Aurelia, Eloisa, Manuela, Sophia and Nicolas T.

Prior to his death Mr. Armijo had become possessed of a valuable lot, on the corner of Railroad avenue and Second street, and after his demise his widow erected at this point a fine modern block, three stories in height and 100 x 142 feet in dimensions, the same being constructed of brown sand stone, and standing as the most imposing and costly business block in the city. To it Mrs. Armijo has most fittingly given title in honor of her lamented husband, the structure being known as the N. T. Armijo Building. No more consistent monument could have been erected to the memory of this able and honorable man, who had ever maintained so lively an interest in the advancement and upbuilding of the city of his home, and who had been recognized as one of her thoroughly representative business men.

The story of a good life is simply told, but the lesson and incentive are to be read "between the lines." True to every duty, indefatigable in his efforts, successful in his business affairs, and yet ever imbued with that broad spirit of humanity which has recognition

of the rights of others and sympathy for their sorrows, it is but due that this slight memorial should here be granted to Nicolas T. Armijo.

HON. W. T. THORNTON, who occupies the most exalted position in the Territory of New Mexico, being its present Governor, and stands equally high in the esteem and confidence of the people, was born in Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri, on the 9th day of February, 1843. His ancestors came from England to Virginia among the early settlers of that colony and settled upon large land grants received from the British crown. They became prominent in the early history of the Dominion, many of them occupying important official positions, prior to and during the war of the Revolution. One of them was an Aid-de-Camp upon the staff of General Washington; another, Anthony Thornton, of Fredericksburg, held a commission as Colonel in the Continental army commanding the celebrated White Horse Cavalry of Virginia.

After the close of the Revolution, many of it members moved West and South, settling in North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, where they have filled many places of trust throughout the history of the country, and have been prominent in the professions, both of law and medicine. Among the most prominent members of the family may be mentioned Hon. William F. Thornton, late of Shelbyville, Illinois; Judge Anthony Thornton, who was at one time a member of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Judge Harry Ennis Thornton, one of the commissioners appointed by the President to settle the Mexican land grants in the State of California; and his son, Harry Ennis Thornton, Jr., who recently died in the city of San Francisco.

The father of the Governor, Dr. W. T. Thornton, was born near Chancellorsville, in the State of Virginia, in 1805, and with his parents moved to Kentucky in 1811, settling

in Oldham county, where he was reared to manhood. He was graduated at the Medical College in Cincinnati, and began the practice of his chosen profession in Jacksonville, Illinois, in the year 1835. Later on he returned to Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Caroline V. Taylor, a daughter of Major William Taylor, who won his title as a soldier in the war of the Revolution; after his marriage he returned to Jacksonville, where he resided until the Major's death, in 1840, when he removed to Missouri, settling at Thornton's Ferry upon Grand river, from which place he moved to the town of Calhoun in Henry county, where he continued to reside until his death in 1875. In politics, in early life he was a Whig; was a warm friend and admirer of Henry Clay; was a man of most generous impulses and high principle, and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

Dr. Thornton was the youngest of thirteen children, having six brothers and six sisters, whose descendants are scattered through nearly all the States from Virginia to California. One of his brothers, D. M. C. Thornton, was a purser in the United States Navy; another son, Dr. John Thornton, married a daughter of President W. H. Harrison, and was a prominent physician at Cleves, Ohio.

As stated above, the mother of Governor Thornton was Miss Caroline V. Taylor, a daughter of Major William Taylor, of Louisville, Kentucky; and it will be thus seen that the Governor comes of Revolutionary stock, his ancestors on both sides having fought in the Revolution. Major William Taylor, his mother's father, was also one of seven brothers, all of whom were officers in the Continental army; two of them were killed in battle, and a third died on board a prison ship in Boston harbor. He has two aunts and an uncle upon his mother's side, still living, all of whom have reached a very advanced age, the youngest being eighty-four, and the eldest ninety years of age. They are among the very few persons now surviving whose parents fought in the war of the Revolution.

Governor Thornton is one of seven children, three of whom are now deceased. Of those living, the eldest is Judge Paul F. Thornton, now of Austin, Texas, who is president of the Thornton Banking Company of Nevada, Missouri, which institution he organized in 1869. The other surviving children are James J. Thornton, and Mrs. Caroline V. Wilson, of Waco, Texas.

The Governor was educated in a private school near Sedalia, Missouri, and graduated in the law department of the Kentucky University, at Louisville, Kentucky, in the class of 1868. In the spring of 1861, he left school and entered the Confederate army, serving as a private soldier in the body guard of General Sterling Price for two years; subsequently he was connected with the organization of Wood's battalion, serving in Company C, commanded by his brother, Captain Paul F. Thornton. During the retreat from Springfield, Missouri, in February, 1862, he was captured and carried to Alton, Illinois, where he remained in prison until the following October.

During his imprisonment, an incident occurred which fully indicates the Governor's character and explains his innate love of justice, and shows that he possesses the moral courage and firmness to do his duty under the most trying circumstances. He, in connection with some of his comrades, devised a plan of escape. To accomplish this successfully, it was necessary to have the means of getting over the prison wall. A ladder was made to reach the top, and the Governor slipped into the stable and procured the lines from the harness, to be used in getting down. After this had all been accomplished they were seen by one of the guards and the alarm was given, when it was concluded to hide the ladder and return the lines, so that their plans might not be discovered, and the attempt could be made again at some more propitious time. The lines were given to a man who agreed to take them back to the place from which they had been taken: but he, fearing discovery and trouble, in the place of return-

ing them as agreed upon, carried them to the room occupied by himself and others in the second story of the building used for prisoners' headquarters, and put them through the stove-pipe hole in the chimney, from which place they fell down through the chimney into the fire-place below, where they were found the next morning by one of the prisoners who occupied the lower room. Just as the Federal guard entered the room, or soldiers' quarters, and ordered the prisoners out that they might search for the missing lines, the men who had them, not wishing to be caught with them, walked up to the nearest cot, lifted the bedding and hid them beneath the bedclothes where they were found a few minutes after by the guard. The number of the cot was taken and the name of its occupant ascertained, when he was arrested and locked up in a cell. This coming to the Governor's ears, he went directly to the adjutant, acknowledged his connection with the affair, and explained how the lines came to be hid in the bed where they were found, and told him that if any one was to be punished, he should be. He was taken at his word, and the other party released, and the Governor placed in a cell where he remained in close confinement for twenty-eight days.

At the end of this time there was a change in the commanding officers of the prison. The new commandant sent for Mr. Thornton and said to him: "Your course is a manly one, and I believe I can trust you; and if you will give your word not to escape, I will release you from close confinement." The promise being given, he was sent back to general quarters. Some weeks after this, he, with the two sons of Colonel Magoffin and one or two others, found a concealed place in what at one time had been a bake oven, but was then unused. Taking this as a place of beginning, they, with a bread-knife and bread-pan for tools, dug a tunnel sixty feet in length, going under the prison wall and coming to the surface outside near the Mississippi river. It was slow work, taking over a month to accomplish, working

day and night, two men at a time, one of whom sat in the oven and the other lay down in the tunnel. The earth was loosed with the bread-knife and placed in the pan, which had a string tied to each end the man in the oven having hold of one end of the string, and the one at work the other. Two jerks indicated that the pan was full, when it was drawn out, emptied into the oven, and the same signal given to tell when the pan was empty. Fifty-six men crawled through this hole in one night and escaped to freedom, three of whom, including Colonel Magoffin, were taken from cells where they were held in close confinement. Notwithstanding the Governor worked to help his friends to freedom, he refused to go himself. Like every man in confinement, the desire for liberty was great; still he resisted the temptation and remained in prison rather than break his plighted word. This indicates one of the strongest traits of the Governor's character,—his fidelity to any trust reposed in him. When he believes himself to be in the right and once gives his word, nothing can turn him from his path; and no self-sacrifice proves too great for him, if thereby he can prove his loyalty to any cause to which he is pledged. He is known as a man of the highest honor and integrity.

After eight weary months spent in prison, he was exchanged and returned to his company, with which he served until the close of the war. He was then mustered out, and returned to his studies, and after his graduation began the practice of law in Clinton, Missouri. While there he served two terms as a member of the Town Council, and in 1876 represented the county in the State Legislature. Through close application to business his health failed, and, necessitating a change of climate, he came to Santa Fe, in 1877. Here he again opened a law office and soon succeeded in establishing a good reputation and winning a liberal patronage. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Territorial Council, and in 1891 was elected the first Mayor of the city of Santa Fe, being the nominee of both parties, receiving every vote

cast but one,—a fact which indicates his personal popularity as well as the unlimited confidence and trust reposed in him.

In 1885 Mr. Thornton retired from the legal profession, in order to give more attention to his mining interests, in which he has engaged to a greater or less extent since coming to this Territory. He is now connected with numerous valuable mining enterprises throughout New Mexico; is also largely interested in cattle-raising, being connected with a company which owns about 20,000 head of cattle in Lincoln county. He takes great interest in the development and progress of New Mexico, and has been instrumental in inducing many capitalists to invest largely in industries which have proven of great value to the Territory, promoting commercial activity, enhancing the material prosperity and advancing the general welfare.

In April, 1893, Governor Thornton was appointed Governor of New Mexico. His endorsements for this high office included not only the Territorial and nearly all the county organizations of his party throughout the Territory, but also a large majority of the rank and file, showing the confidence and influence which his seventeen years' practice of steadfast Democracy in New Mexico had inspired in the party.

Another and equally potent influence in securing the favorable consideration of President Cleveland, was his well-known and fruitful activity in advertising the native wealth of New Mexico and inducing capitalists to take hold of its development. No man in the Territory is better, if so well, acquainted with its varied resources in mineral, agricultural and pastoral wealth; and his naturally ardent, hopeful and active turn of mind has led him to the expenditure of much effort toward the attraction to New Mexico of some of that vast and moneyed energy which has built up the great trans-Missouri empire, of which the Rocky mountain range is the backbone. The worth of his activity to New Mexico in this regard can be measurably estimated from the statement that he succeeded in securing the investment of over a million dollars in different un-

developed resources of the Territory. Such fruitful activity measures the value of a citizen to the public in any State or Territory of such undeveloped wealth as is New Mexico, and makes him a peculiarly acceptable candidate to the people, as well as a very strong one with a high-minded and thoughtful President like Cleveland.

The financial crisis just beginning to be felt as Governor Thornton entered upon his office, has deprived him of the opportunity to aid still more materially in giving the Territory that increased industrial development which its native riches warrant, and which he had hoped the added influence of his exalted position would enable him to greatly advance.

However, his activity in matters of public interest found abundant fields for operation in other directions, and notably in one. Partly through the indifference, or incompetency, or both, of the prosecuting department of the Territorial government, and partly as well through other causes, there had been a very considerable increase of crime, especially high crime, during the few years just preceding Governor Thornton's administration. There had also been a notable delinquency among tax collectors and others having the receipt, care, or custody of public funds. These unhealthy public conditions commanded Governor Thornton's first efforts, aside from the discharge of the routine duties of his office. The result of the crusade against crime, and against financial delinquency, which he inaugurated and carried on with much vigor of purpose and action, have signalized his administration and have given him a distinguished place in the history of this Territory as the most executive and useful governor New Mexico has ever had. These results have done more to establish the supremacy of law, to secure peace and good order, and to assure the security of life and property, and hence to advance the cause of civilization and social development, than the works of any of his predecessors in his high office. High crime, including political assassinations, involving both Republicans and Democrats,

committed prior to his inauguration but still undiscovered, were speedily detected and prosecuted to conviction by the peace and prosecuting officers under his forceful inspiration. Two instances of this are notable in the criminal chronology of the country, and of themselves should and do render his administration memorable in the history of criminal justice in the great West.

Official carelessness and default in handling and accounting for public moneys had become sufficiently common to be scandalous, and Governor Thornton at once set himself to the correction of this evil and to the application of an effectual remedy. Defaulting collectors and receivers of public funds were removed from office, regardless of politics, and the officials of this class all through the Territory were thus, as well as by direct advice, notified that they would be held to a strict accountability in the discharge of their official duty under the law. This has stimulated the officials to a healthy regard for the sacredness of their trust and a wholesome fear of the consequences of shortcoming, thus re-establishing confidence in the safety of the public treasury and security of the avenues through which the public funds travel thereto from the pockets of the individual taxpayers.

These works of Governor Thornton, conceived and executed in a purpose of public good, which is necessarily non-partisan, added to the smaller consequence but of equal import in the aggregate, have rendered his administration peculiarly beneficial and acceptable to the whole people of the Territory.

It goes without saying, quite naturally, that Governor Thornton's administration in all points purely political does not meet the unqualified approbation of partisan Republicans, but if the unexpired half of his term shall realize the promise of the past, and shall equal the good works thereof, it will beat down and disarm their fractious opposition.

In 1868, soon after Governor Thornton settled in Clinton, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession, he was happily married to

Miss Helen Maltby, of New York, daughter of Norman Maltby, who was afterward Mayor of Sedalia, Missouri.

HON. THOMAS SMITH, one of the most illustrious citizens of the Territory of New Mexico, now serving in the exalted position of its Chief Justice, is a man whom to know is to honor. In all the relations of life, whether as lawyer, as Judge, as Legislator or as a private citizen, he has been found true to duty, and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement. To-day he stands in the front rank of the legal profession, not only of New Mexico, but even of the nation. It is not easy to win a place of prominence in this calling, with which are connected some of the very brightest minds of our country. The fact that the law is termed a learned profession at once suggests something of the effort that one must put forth to gain an exalted place therein. It is a calling in which one must depend upon mental power, in which he must "learn" that which gives him pre-eminence. Money cannot purchase it, it must come as the result of close application, persistent effort and determined purpose combined with the abilities with which one is endowed by nature.

Judge Smith is a native of the State of Virginia, his birth having occurred in Culpeper county, on the 26th day of July, 1838. His father, Governor William Smith, was a descendant of two of Virginia's most prominent and notable families, the Donaphins and the Smiths. The ancestry of the former is traced back to a Spanish officer who fought against the Moors in the sixteenth century. Failing to obey the orders of the cruel Philip to destroy the Moorish townships which he captured, he fell into disfavor with his king and fled to Scotland, where he afterward married a Scotch heiress and came into possession of valuable estates in that country. One of their sons emigrated to America and became a pioneer settler of Jamestown. Three of the sons of

the last named gentleman fought in the Revolutionary war in the company commanded by John Marshall, afterward Chief Justice of the United States. One of these was killed at the battle of Brandywine and another served until the independence of the colonies was an assured fact and was present at the surrender of the English troops at Yorktown. He was the father of General A. W. Donaphin.

On the paternal side the Judge has descended from equally honored ancestors, tracing his lineage back to Sir Sidney Smith, who married a daughter of Walter Anderson of Wales, an officer in the British army. His son, Thomas Smith, was the father of Colonel Caleb Smith, and the latter was the father of Governor William Smith. Among Virginia's illustrious sons none were more worthy of the honors conferred upon them than he who twice served as Governor of the Old Dominion, and several times represented his district in the United States Congress. He was born at Marengo, the old homestead of his father in King George county, Virginia, on the 6th of September, 1797, and acquired a good classical and law education, after which he successfully engaged in the practice of law in Culpeper county, winning a high reputation on account of his marked ability. He was one of the most loyal sons of his native State, and at the age of sixty-seven years took an active part in the Civil war as a member of the Confederate army. His valor won him promotion to the rank of Major General, he being the oldest general in the Southern service. He was a man of eminent ability and of the highest honor, possessed of great generosity and hospitality, and was one of the most honored and distinguished sons of the Old Dominion.

In Culpeper county he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth H. Bell, the eldest daughter of Captain James M. and Amelia Bell of Bell Park. Their union was an exceedingly happy one, and for sixty years they traveled life's journey together, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years went by, and all the time Governor Smith re-

mained the gallant lover as well as considerate husband, while it was the wife's care to please him as much in the years that followed as well as those which preceded the marriage. She was a lady of high culture and refinement, presiding with grace over their hospitable home, whose doors were ever open for the reception of the many friends of the family. Governor Smith passed away on the 18th of May, 1887, and a long and useful life of ninety years was thus ended. His fellow citizens deemed him worthy of the highest trust, and honored him not only with their regard but also with the highest office within the gift of the people of the State. The dignified demeanor of the Governor was laid aside in the home and the character of the true Southern gentleman assumed,—genial, hospitable and courteous. He was twice wounded in battle. Like him his sons were all soldiers in the Southern army, and one lost his life while engaged in making a charge during that sanguinary struggle. Mrs. Smith, who had the love of all who knew her, survived her husband for several years, and also reached an advanced age.

Their son Thomas, who is now New Mexico's Chief Justice, was born at the parental home in Culpeper county, on the 26th of August, 1838, and acquired his education in Virginia, and in Washington, District of Columbia, being a graduate of William and Mary College. He also determined to enter the legal profession, and pursued his law course in the University of Virginia, after which he began practice in West Virginia. When the war broke out he joined the Kanawha Rifles, but soon after received the appointment of Major of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment upon its organization. He was in command at the battle of Fort Donelson and under special orders captured a battery from the Union forces. He then armed his regiment with Enfield rifles, captured from the enemy, and successfully withdrew his troops from the fort during the negotiations for its surrender. He was afterward promoted to the rank of Colonel, and gallantly commanded his regiment until the transfer of the senior officer

of the brigade, when Colonel Smith was recommended for promotion, and was commissioned Brigadier General just before the evacuation of Richmond.

When the war was over General Smith returned to his home to resume quietly the duties of his profession, and began practice in Fauquier county. He was a close student of politics and soon became prominent in political circles, being frequently elected to leading positions in the State. His opinions have ever been received with deference in the councils of the Democracy. He was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was an active and capable advocate of the settlement of the Virginia debt. In 1872 he was elected Judge of Fauquier county by the Legislature, in which capacity he served one term. In 1884 he received from Mr. Cleveland the appointment of United States Attorney for New Mexico, in which capacity he served for four years, and then returned to Virginia, where he continued his residence until 1892, when President Cleveland, unsolicited, honored him with the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court of New Mexico, a position which Judge Smith is now filling with great credit to himself and to the complete satisfaction of the bench and bar of the Territory. He is a most able lawyer, and upon the bench his course has been such as to win the highest commendation. His charges are ever clear and concise, his decisions are models of sound judgment combined with his broad legal knowledge.

Like his father and his ancestors Judge Smith is in his home a true Southern gentleman. He is a man of pleasing appearance and dignified bearing, always courteous, kindly and affable. He was happily married on the 10th of October, 1894, to Miss Elizabeth Fairfax Gaines, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Judge William Gaines, of that State. She is a beautiful and cultured lady, with graces of character that win her the highest regard, and at their pleasant home in East Las Vegas, the Judge and Mrs. Smith take great pleasure in

entertaining most hospitably their host of friends.

Judge Smith has no sympathy with crime and renders his decisions without regard to fear or favor, for he can neither be scared nor dared. He performs his duty with the utmost conscientiousness. A man of great natural ability, his success in his profession has been uniform and rapid, and, as has been truly remarked after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character; and this is what Mr. Smith has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained a most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects, and has won him the affection of his friends and the esteem and confidence of the business public.

DR. THOMAS H. BURGESS.—The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, is known as one of Albuquerque's leading professional men and solid citizens. He was born in Kentucky on the 15th day of October, 1822, of distinguished ancestors, the high characteristics of which he possesses in a marked degree. On the paternal side of the family one of his ancestors was an adherent of King Charles, of England, and he was banished to the Colony of Virginia, where he became active in the offices of the country and his descendants became participants in all of the early wars, down to and including our subject's grandfather, William Burgess, who was a Revolutionary soldier. He lived to be ninety-four years of age and died in Kentucky. He had married a Harden, a lady whose people had all participated in the war for independence. The Doctor's father, Timothy Burgess, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and he had for his wife Elizabeth Gilbert, a descendant of the French Huguenots, who were for many

years residents of the State of Georgia. Her father was Captain Samuel Gilbert, and they were a family of Baptists and Methodists. The father of Dr. Burgess raised a family of five children, our subject being the fourth in order of birth. The senior Burgess followed agricultural pursuits and lived to be ninety years of age, his wife dying when in her eighty-first year.

Several of the sons became Methodist ministers, but our subject inclined to the practice of medicine, and was allowed to follow this bent. He was educated in his native State, in the college at Danville, and received his medical training in the St. Louis Medical College, graduating there in 1854. He commenced the practice of medicine at Benton, Illinois, where he remained until Duquoin, Illinois, became a railroad town. He then removed to that place, where he made his home until 1886, at which time he came to Albuquerque and instituted his drug business.

Dr. Burgess was married in Benton, Illinois, to Miss Jemina Moberly, a lady of Southern ancestry, who was born in that place, her parents being pioneers of southern Illinois. There were born to Dr. and Mrs. Burgess eleven children, six of whom are now living. Grant, who is the eldest son, is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College. Warren J., the youngest son, is now sixteen years of age and is actively engaged in mining and prospecting.

Dr. Burgess has the honor of being one of the founders of the Republican party, and was one of the delegates to the Decatur convention which sent the delegates who nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. He is thoroughly conversant with the early history of the West and was in San Francisco in 1845, when there were only two settlers in that now populous city. He was also at Sutter's Fort and knew the General, and was acting as superintendent of a cattle and stock ranch upon the present location of Stockton when Marshall came to see him, bringing a sample of the gold he had discovered. Dr. Burgess enlisted with the Americans in California,

under the "bear flag," and they had effected the capture of the entire north side of the bay when General Fremont arrived. They then joined forces with him and finished the conquest of California. The Doctor relates some decidedly interesting as well as thrilling tales of this war, and describes himself as having been a high private, carrying his own trusty muzzle-loading rifle, and taking part in some rather hard fighting. In recognition of the valiant services thus performed the Government has granted him a pension. After gold was discovered he engaged in mining for some time, returning from California in 1850.

He has always taken an active interest and part in political matters, and when the Civil war was inaugurated he proffered his services to the Government. He was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon of the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served under General Grant, with whom he was personally intimate, being one of his first admirers and warm friends. At the breaking out of the war southern Illinois was considered half rebel, and when the company had been raised there for the Union army, Dr. Burgess was sent to get it accepted by Governor Yates. Here it was that he first met General Grant and then did not again meet him until they were together at Cairo. Here they became warm friends, and after the war was over and Grant had become General of the United States Army, Dr. Burgess called upon him in Washington. Here he was received with the utmost consideration and kindness by the great warrior, and the memory of this visit is tenderly treasured. Dr. Burgess was also a delegate to the national convention which gave to General Grant his second nomination for President.

Dr. Burgess has always been a man of advanced ideas, a strong and active worker in the Republican party. He has attended its State and national conventions and has ever stood by its measures. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature in a strongly Democratic district and thus demon-

strating that, although a strong partisan, still he had made many warm friends and admirers in the opposition. The life of our subject has been a useful one in more ways than one, and the example he has set can with profit be pointed out to our young men. Dr. Burgess is socially a most affable and agreeable individual, and is contentedly passing the evening of a well-spent life, mainly in his comfortable home in Albuquerque.

HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.—The name of this gentleman, a well known resident of Santa Fe, is inseparably connected with the history of New Mexico, with its progress and development and with its educational, social, moral, and material interests. He is one of the most prominent men in the Territory, is president of the Historical Society, and has served as Chief Justice and Governor.

Born in Flushing, New York, on the 3d of July, 1840, he is a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, who came to this country on the Mayflower. His great-grandfather was Governor Bradford of Rhode Island, and his grandfather, Governor Collins, of the same State. His paternal ancestors were the founders of the well known Prince family of Long Island.

Being in delicate health, Mr. Prince spent much of his early life in the South, and as he grew to manhood engaged in horticultural pursuits at his father's place in Flushing, but after a short time abandoned that work in order to take up the study of law. Entering Columbia College Law School, he mastered the course with special honor, and upon his graduation received the \$200 prize in political science. From his youth he was exceedingly active in all matters affecting the welfare and improvement of his native town, and in 1858 originated the Flushing Library Association, obtaining the first subscriptions, drafting its constitution, and acting for three years as its secretary, and afterward as its president. From that time

until his departure to New Mexico he was the leading spirit in all local public affairs.

Very early in life, Mr. Prince developed an extraordinary aptitude for political matters, and the activity he displayed in his district during the Fremont campaign won for him a vote of thanks from the Town Club, of which his age (sixteen years) prevented his becoming a member. In the canvas of 1860, though still a minor, he was the secretary of the local political organization, and worked enthusiastically for the success of the Lincoln ticket. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the Republican County Committee of Queens county, on which he served continuously almost twenty years, during several of which he was its secretary and chairman. He was a delegate to all State conventions from 1866 until 1878, was elected a delegate to the National Republican convention held in Chicago in 1868, which nominated General Grant, and the following year became a member of the State committee.

The political labors of Mr. Prince at this period were all the more honorable from the fact that they were pursued merely as a matter of principle, and without the least expectation of personal advancement, the district in which he resided being strongly Democratic. His qualifications for filling a responsible position were, however, too apparent to be neglected, and in 1870 he was elected to the Assembly, members of all parties joining in his support. In 1871 he was re-elected by a large majority, although his opponent was considered the strongest Democrat in the district. The following year he received the extraordinary compliment of the request of his continuance in office signed by more than 2,000 voters irrespective of party (being a petition over seventy feet long), and, having been nominated by acclamation, was re-elected without opposition. In 1873, having declined a nomination to the Senate, he was again returned to the Assembly without an opposing candidate. In the fall of 1874 the Democrats made a determined effort to redeem the district, which now for four years had been lost to their party, by nominat-

ing a very strong candidate and carrying on a most energetic campaign. The canvass was an exciting one, but resulted in another victory for Mr. Prince, who secured a majority of 771 votes. There is believed to be no other instance on record of a person being elected five successive times in a district politically opposed to him. In the canvass of 1875 Mr. Prince received the Republican nomination for the Senate in the First district, then consisting of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties, and although the Democrats were successful in the district on the general ticket by nearly 2,700 majority, he won the election by a majority of 904, running 3,600 ahead of the ticket.

The legislative career of Mr. Prince was an exceedingly useful and highly honorable one. In 1872, 1873 and 1874 he was chairman of the judiciary committee, performing the multifarious and arduous duties in the most creditable manner. While filling this position over 1,100 bills came into his hands for reports, a larger number than have ever been submitted to any other committee, either State or National, in a similar length of time. During the winter of 1872 it became his duty to conduct the investigation into the official conduct of Judges Barnard, Cardozo and McCunn. This investigation extended from February to April, during which time 239 witnesses were examined and over 2,400 pages of evidence taken. The thoroughness and fairness with which the investigation was conducted won the approval of persons of all shades of political belief, and its results form one of the brightest pages in the history of the great reform movement which succeeded the downfall of Tweed. The report of the committee in favor of impeaching two of the judges and removing the other met with general public acquiescence and were adopted by the House, and Mr. Prince was chosen one of the managers to conduct the impeachment trial, receiving 110 out of 113 votes cast on the ballot in the Assembly. He was also appointed to proceed to the bar of the Senate and formally impeach Judge Barnard of high crimes and misdemeanors. He was

active in the matter until the close of the trial, and it has been generally conceded that to no other man is the judiciary of the State so much indebted for being relieved of the disgrace that would have attended the retention of Barnard and Cardozo on the bench.

The amendments to the constitution of New York received from Mr. Prince special attention. In 1872 he introduced and succeeded in getting passed the bill for a constitutional commission. During the sessions of 1873-4 he had charge of the proposed amendments, both in committee and in the Assembly, and the task of explaining and defending them fell almost exclusively to his lot. Just previous to these amendments being submitted to the people for ratification, in the fall of 1874, Mr. Prince, at the request of the council of Political Reform, wrote a pamphlet on the subject, which was widely circulated as a campaign document, and tended largely to their success at the polls. In the session of 1875 he prepared and introduced nearly all the bills required to carry the new constitutional system into effect, that work being assigned to him by general assent, although the Assembly was Democratic. While in the Legislature, Mr. Prince gave special attention to the canal system of New York, and the question of transportation from the West to the seaboard. He made several speeches on this subject in the Assembly, as well as at the organization of the Cheap Transportation Association (now the New York Board of Trade) at Cooper Institute in 1874, and at the Produce Exchange meeting in 1875. The New York Chamber of Commerce twice formally acknowledged these services to the mercantile community by votes of thanks. In 1874 he was chairman of the Assembly committee to conduct the United States Senate committee on transportation routes through the State, and performed that duty in September of that year. At different times during 1874 and 1875, he lectured on this subject of transportation in New York, Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie and other places. In May, 1876, he was a member of the Na-

tional Republican Convention, which nominated Hayes and Wheeler. In 1877, though tendered a unanimous nomination to the Senate, he declined to serve again on the ground that he could not afford to longer neglect his private business.

Mr. Prince's reputation is not, however, confined to the field of politics. As a lawyer he occupies a high position, his clear, incisive reasoning power, and rare ability as an advocate rendering him eminently successful. In 1868 he was chosen orator of the Alumni Association of the Columbia College Law School, and for two years was its president. In 1876, having again been chosen alumni orator, he delivered an oration in the Academy of Music on "The Duties of Citizenship," enforcing the idea that men of character and education should take the lead in political affairs.

June 13, 1894, Mr. Prince received from Colorado College the degree of LL. D., and on June 28 following, received a similar honor from Kenyon College, Ohio.

Mr. Prince is well known also as a thoughtful writer and lecturer on various topics, among which those relating to legislative and governmental reform have attracted wide attention. A work from his pen entitled "*E Pluribus Unum*," or "American Nationality,"—a comparison between the constitution and the articles of confederation,—passed through several editions in 1868, and received the warmest commendations from statesmen and political scientists. In 1880 a Chicago firm published a work by Mr. Prince on a somewhat similar subject, entitled "A Nation or a League."

As a speaker Governor Prince is well known throughout New York and New Mexico, and has been especially prominent as a campaign orator. He has taken a lively interest in all that pertains to the advancement of the farming community, and has delivered many addresses before agricultural societies; for ten years was superintendent or director of the Queens County Agricultural Society; and in 1862 wrote an agricultural history of that county, which was published by the society. He

is a life member of the Long Island Historical Society, and from 1864 until 1879 was an officer in that learned body. He is also a corresponding member of the New York Geographical Society, New York Archæological Society, etc. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been honored with various offices within the gift of his fellow Masons.

During 1878, without any application, Mr. Prince was offered various appointments, including two in foreign countries, the Marshalship of New York, the Governorship of Idaho, and the Chief Justiceship of New Mexico. The last mentioned he declined three times, but finally, at the urgent request of Secretary Everts and the Department of Justice, consented to accept, and left for his new field on the 1st of February, 1879. His term of office covered all of the transition period between the old condition of things before the railroad reached the Territory and the new *regime* of progress and development. The criminal business when the railroad was first built was phenomenal, and the sudden increase in values and changes in business methods resulted in a flood of civil suits. The volume of court business was made larger than it has ever been since, and Judge Prince's district covered one-half of the entire Territory! By characteristic energy and frequent night sessions of the court, he cleared off the accumulated business of years, and, having disposed of 1,184 civil and 1,483 criminal cases, and by prompt and vigorous trials and convictions rid the country of desperadoes, he tendered his resignation, in May, 1882, so as to be free to engage in other matters. He was not relieved, however, until the succeeding August. The absolute impartiality of his judicial administration was warmly approved by all and won special regard among the native population and the poorer classes who had never before felt such confidence in the protection of their rights.

From the time of his arrival in New Mexico Judge Prince has been the representative and leader of the progressive element. In every

step of development and advancement he has had a leading part. In 1880 he drew the act organizing the Bureau of Immigration, and became its first president. In 1881 he made a compilation of the general laws of New Mexico, many of which were then out of print, and a second edition was edited two years later. In 1883 he wrote his history of New Mexico, covering the period from the first discoveries to the American occupation, which is now the standard authority on that subject. The greater part of the summer of 1883 he devoted to the Tertio-Millennial Celebration at Santa Fe, which was the most interesting and comprehensive historical commemoration ever undertaken in the country, the program of pageants extending over thirty-three days. In 1882 Judge Prince was elected president of the University at Santa Fe, and has devoted much time to it, and especially to its Indian work at the Ramona school. In 1883 he became president of the Historical Society of the Territory, and still holds the position, the society in the meantime having obtained permanent quarters in the Old Palace and accumulated very valuable collections. Judge Prince is greatly interested in everything pertaining to the ancient history and archæology of New Mexico, and has himself altogether the largest collection of prehistoric stone idols and similar relics in the United States.

On every public occasion all over New Mexico, his voice has been heard, at 4th of July and Decoration Day celebrations, at the foundation and opening of public buildings, at county fairs, mining and irrigation conventions, educational, Masonic and other celebrations, and on such special occasions as the funeral observances for Grant and Garfield, the reception of Archbishop Chappelle in the cathedral, etc.

He has been an earnest friend of Statehood from the first, and has spoken in advocacy of that advance not only before committees of both Houses of Congress, but also in all the principal cities of New Mexico.

On three different occasions,—1883, 1890

and 1891,—he delivered the annual address at the Territorial fair, all of these speeches being afterwards published as immigration documents and one obtaining a circulation largely exceeding 100,000. Of late years he has furnished articles to the North American Review, Harpers' Weekly and other magazines, and is constantly writing in commendation of New Mexico and its resources, and in defense of its people against all kinds of unjust attacks.

In the spring of 1889 he was appointed Governor of New Mexico and held that office for a little over four years. His administration was characterized by its progressive spirit, everything being done to advance the development of the Territory. His messages to the Legislature were universally commended, and their recommendations followed to a flattering extent. Every department of the government, under his appointees, was successfully and honestly conducted, and no breath of scandal arose during his four-year term. A modern educational system was successfully inaugurated and carried on, the University of Albuquerque, Agricultural College, School of Mines and Insane Asylum were erected and commenced their work. The public debt was paid off to a considerable extent. After many years of fruitless effort, Congress was induced to create a special court to adjudicate the titles of Spanish and Mexican land grants, this result being achieved by a visit of Governor Prince to Washington, and also a special delegation appointed by him.

During his gubernatorial term the old custom of monthly public receptions was restored and the ancient "Governor's Palace" became the center of hospitality to both residents and strangers.

For several years Governor Prince has been very active as a member of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, being elected its president at New Orleans and serving as such through half the session at Ogden; and at the session held in St. Louis in November, 1894, he delivered an address on bimetalism, which

has made him famous throughout the whole of the United States. The subject was handled so logically, so exhaustively and in such a spirit of fairness that his effort has been highly complimented by the leading statesmen of the country, and, having been printed in pamphlet form, it is in great demand, and has been reprinted in magazines and copied from far and wide. It may be said to be a text-book on the subject, and must largely aid in bringing the white metal back to its legitimate use in the money of the world.

In connection with his other business interests Mr. Prince has been actively engaged in mining and in horticulture. He is also one of the most active laymen in the Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the General Conventions of 1877, 1880, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1892 and 1895. He is Chancellor of the Jurisdiction of New Mexico, and in 1880 he originated the American Church Building Fund, which now exceeds \$250,000; and on missions and kindred subjects he has made addresses in the principal Episcopal churches in the United States from Boston to San Francisco.

Judge Prince was married on the 1st of December, 1879, to Miss Hattie E. Childs, but after only two and a half short months of happy wedded life she died, of pneumonia. Her death occurred after an illness of only a few days, and was a great blow to her husband and friends. On the 17th of November, 1881, Mr. Prince was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Beardsley, of Oswego, New York, daughter of Hon. S. B. Beardsley, Mayor of that city, and a descendant of one of the most prominent families of the State. They have one son,—William Bradford,—who was born in Santa Fe.

HONORABLE LEWIS C. FORT.—
A man of distinguished attainments who has attained a position of eminence at the bar of New Mexico and who is one of the representative and most hon-

ored citizens of East Las Vegas, the subject of this sketch merits specific recognition in this connection as well as on the score of the service he has rendered his country as defending her institutions against the insidious advances of internal dissension, and on that of his earnest efforts and his success as a man among men. Such are the determinate elements of character, and in such cases does biographical history exercise its most important function.

Mr. Fort was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 31st, 1845, his paternal ancestors having come from England to America at a very early period in the history of the latter, and having been among the first settlers in Maryland. They were prominent in professional and business ranks, and representatives of the family rendered active service in the desperate conflict which secured independence for our now magnificent nation. Leander Fort, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Baltimore and took an active part in defending the city against the British forces in that memorable struggle. His son, Leander Fort, was also a native of the famous old city with whose annals the history of his ancestors had been so indissolubly linked from almost the time of its inception. On attaining maturity he married Miss Charlotte Logie, a native of Virginia and of Scotch ancestry. They became the parents of six children, of whom three are now living. The father died in 1885, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother survived to attain the age of seventy-six years, her demise occurring in 1891.

Lewis C. Fort, the immediate subject of this review, is the oldest of the three surviving children. His educational discipline of a more preliminary sort was received in the excellent scholastic institutions of his native city, where he was still living at the time of the outbreak of the late war of the Rebellion. It was but natural that there should have been transmitted to him from his loyal ancestors that spirit of patriotism with which they were to strongly imbued, and, though a mere boy at the time, he valiantly went forth in defense of the Union.

His first service was in the engineering corps, and he subsequently became a member of the Tenth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and which rendered efficient aid in upholding the Union cause.

After the close of the war our subject devoted himself assiduously to the reading of law and to thoroughly preparing himself for that profession which he had determined to adopt as his vocation in life, his law studies being prosecuted at Baltimore, where, in due course of time, he was admitted to practice at the bar. Thus reinforced for the work in hand he went to Arkansas and was there actively engaged in the practice of his profession until 1879, which year marks the date of his advent in Las Vegas,—then but a nucleus of the present beautiful and prosperous city. He soon entered upon a professional association with Judge William D. Lee, and they acquired a large and representative practice whose scope far transcended the limitations of the little city which figured as their headquarters. This association continued until the time of Judge Lee's appointment to the bench of the Territory in 1889.

Soon after the dissolution of the partnership just noticed Judge E. V. Long became associated with Mr. Fort, under the firm name of Long & Fort, and they have ever since continued together in the prosecution of their large legal practice, enjoying a marked precedence and retaining a thoroughly representative clientele in the Territory. The distinctive honor and professional ability of our subject has gained to him marked recognition, and he has served in high offices of public trust. For four years past Mr. Fort has been the efficient incumbent as District Attorney of the district comprising the counties of San Miguel, Mora, Union and Guadalupe. He has acquired particular distinction as a prosecutor. Further official preferment has been accorded him, and that of an order which has brought him prominently before the people of the Territory. He served as a member of the House in the Twenty-

ninth Territorial Legislature, after which he was elected to the Senate, in which his services had potent influence in furthering the interests of New Mexico and in insuring effective legislation.

From the time of his coming to East Las Vegas he has been intimately and consecutively identified with the city and its affairs, having aided in its incorporation and having taken a lively interest in every measure and enterprise tending to conserve the development and progress of the city. In 1890 he was elected City Attorney and was incumbent in that office until 1895. His interest in educational affairs has been one of broad and liberal nature and he has been a prime mover in securing to the city its present excellent public-school system. Las Vegas holds a position of prominence as having been the first locality in the Territory to erect a school building by direct taxation, and in bringing this measure before the people and effecting the erection of the present fine school building our subject was one of the prime factors,—said building being of modern architectural design and substantially constructed of brown sandstone, and standing an ornament to the city and as a fitting and perpetual monument to the intelligence and enterprise of the men who promoted its building and effected its completion.

Mr. Fort is now the oldest practicing lawyer,—as to priority of location,—in East Las Vegas, but his efforts have not been confined to professional lines or those more closely connected with public service, for he has made large real-estate investments in the city and has erected here a number of excellent buildings for business and residence purposes. As a professional man and as a citizen he is held in the highest estimation, and is recognized as one of the representative men of the Territory.

The marriage of Mr. Fort was solemnized in 1871, when he was united to Miss Lockie E. Hardin, a native of the State of Mississippi and of Kentucky ancestry. They have two children: Oliver, a college graduate, now at the parental home; and Lockie, who is now

pursuing her collegiate course. The family residence compasses one of the most refined and attractive homes in the city, and here is dispensed that gracious hospitality which has gained to Mr. and Mrs. Fort the good will and esteem of the people of Las Vegas.

HON. MIGUEL ANTONIO OTERO, deceased. — Through biography is opened up the far-stretching view along whose dim vista is more or less clearly defined the trend of general history, which, in itself, stands but as the record of individual life and human achievement as taken in the aggregate or composite phase. There is ever a great measure of satisfaction in delineating the salient features in the life history of one who has wrought well in the great competitive struggle,—one to whom have been granted the maximum honors and in whose career have been signalized the results of indomitable perseverance and scrupulous integrity, as shown in the sphere of higher usefulness. The honored man to whom this memoir is dedicated was possessed of distinguished attainments, strong individuality and practically perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life. His was it to take a conspicuous part in insuring the development of the favored Territory of New Mexico and in making clear the path for the brilliant progress which has been hers within these latter years. To his memory is accorded the highest respect, and almost reverence, of all who have had cognizance of his sterling worth of character and of the important services which, in the course of a busy and active life, he rendered to the Territory of which he was a native son.

Mr. Otero was a native of Valencia, Valencia county, New Mexico, where he was born on the 21st of June, 1829, the son of Vicente and Gertrude (Aragon) Otero, who were natives of Spain, and descended from distinguished families of that country. They came to New Mexico, where the father became seized of large estates and engaged extensively in stock-

raising, being one of the foremost promoters of this industry in the Territory. He was a man of marked talent and held a position of unmistakable prominence in the county where for many years he served as Judge, having also at one time held preferment as Alcalde.

Miguel Antonio Otero, the immediate subject of this review, received his literary education in Missouri, being a member of one of the first classes of boys to be sent from New Mexico to Saint Louis, there to be accorded the exceptional privileges afforded by the Saint Louis University. His parents were devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, and it had been their wish that our subject be educated for the priesthood; but he determined that his sphere of greatest usefulness lay outside the sacerdotal lines, and after leaving the university he went to Fishkill on the Hudson, in a college at which place he for some time held preferment as a member of the faculty. Within this time he had determined to adopt the profession of law as his vocation in life, and accordingly he returned to Missouri and under the effective preceptorage of Senator Polk, of that State, he prosecuted his legal studies and in due course of time procured admission to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Saint Louis, where he remained for a time and then returned to New Mexico and became prominently identified with political and public affairs in the Territory of his nativity. Recognition of his signal ability was manifested in his being elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and in 1855 he was accorded the highest preferment in the gift of the people of the Territory,—that of Delegate to the United States Congress. This important office he filled with so great fidelity and therein so efficiently represented the interests of New Mexico that he was thrice elected to the same position. In 1861 he was the recipient of a distinctive honor, securing through President Lincoln the appointment as Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico. He also rendered service to the public as Attorney General, and at one time held the office of

United States District Attorney of the Territory. In each of these important capacities his decided attainments and marked professional ability stood him well in hand and rendered his services of inestimable benefit.

In association with his brother, Mr. Otero became the owner of 1,000,000 acres of valuable land situated in Bernalillo and Valencia counties,—the Bartolome Baca grant. The title to this grant is now being contested in the courts, and in the lower court a decision has been rendered in favor of the heirs. It is confidently anticipated that the final decision will soon be rendered sustaining the original one and placing the heirs in undisputed possession of the property. Our subject was one of the organizers of the firm of Otero, Sellar & Co., wholesale merchants at Hayes City, Kansas, the direct successor of which association was the firm of Gross, Blackwell & Company, who conduct, at East Las Vegas, a wholesale mercantile business in the grocery line, the concern being the most extensive of the sort in the Territory. The buildings and grounds utilized by the firm are still the property of the heirs of our subject.

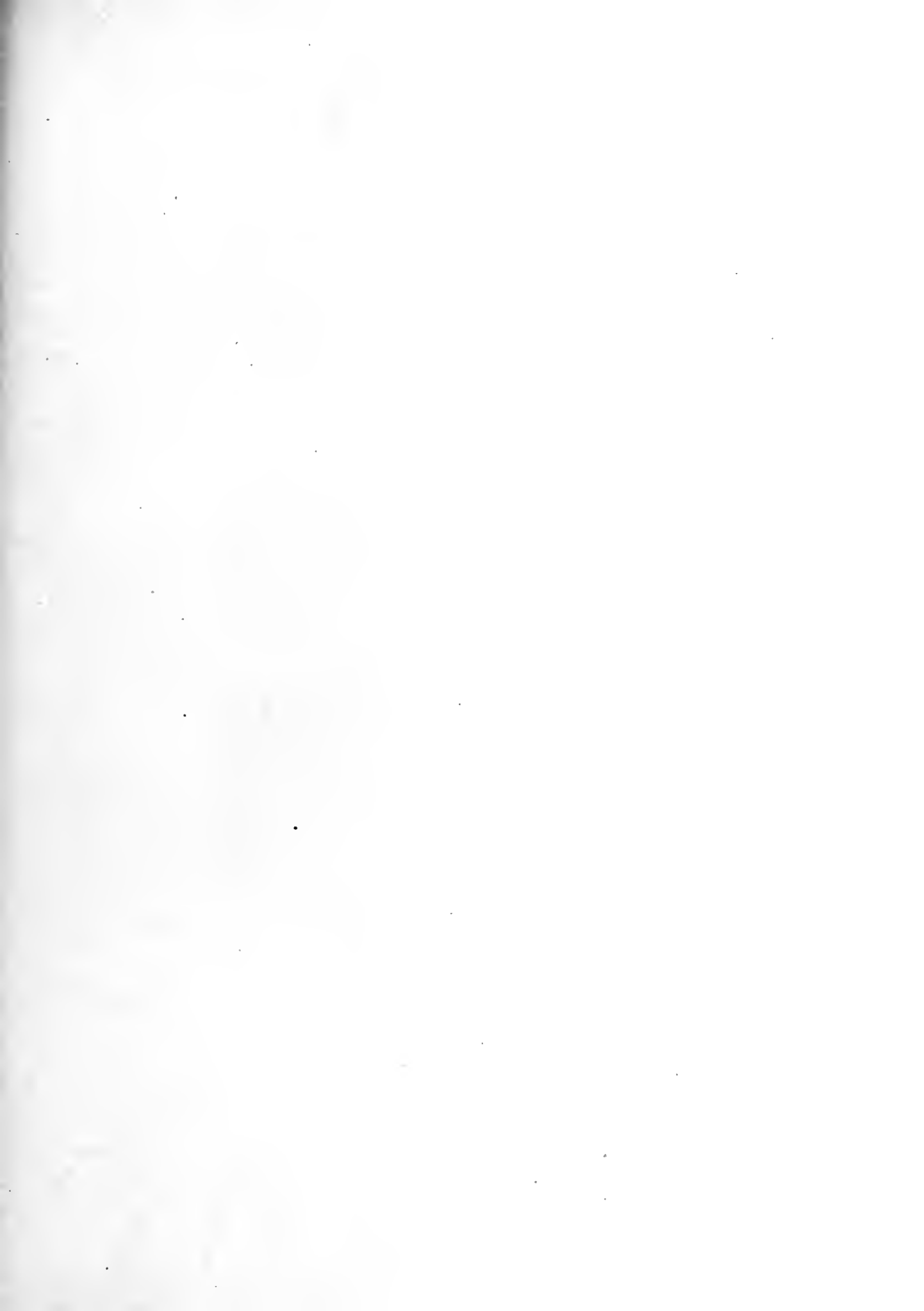
Otero, the first town on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was named in honor of the subject of this review, as was also Otero county, in Colorado. Mr. Otero was one of the projectors and organizers of the San Miguel National Bank at Las Vegas, and was its first president, which incumbency he retained up to the time of his death, which occurred in this city on the 30th of May, 1882. In his political adherency our subject rendered an active support to the Democratic party and its principles and was a recognized leader in the political affairs of the Territory. Fraternally he was prominently identified with the Masonic order, having retained a membership in Montezuma Lodge, No. 1, of Santa Fe. He was a man of noble bearing, courteous in his manner and animated by the most generous of impulses, while the more incidental elements of his character were those which have already been outlined in this sketch,—his dis-

tinguished intellectual and professional attainments and his marked native ability. In his demise the Territory was deprived of one of her ablest and most honored native sons, and it is needless to say that his loss was deeply felt.

Turning in conclusion to the more purely domestic phases of our subject's life, we find that in 1857 was consummated his marriage to Miss Mary Josephine Blackwood, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and descended from a prominent New Jersey family. About the time of her birth her father died from an attack of yellow fever and within a very short time her mother also died on shipboard while crossing the Gulf of Mexico, thus leaving her doubly orphaned in her infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Otero became the parents of four children, of whom three are living at the present time, namely: Page B., a resident of Santa Fe; Marie J., the wife of Henry J. O'Bryan, of Denver, Colorado; and Miguel Antonio, who still retains his residence at East Las Vegas, and who has kindly furnished the data for this memoir of his honored father. We append a brief review of his life:

MIGUEL ANTONIO OTERO stands as one of the representative citizens of the Territory to whose development his father contributed in so large a measure. He was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, on the 17th of October, 1859, receiving his educational discipline at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, after which he acted as bookkeeper for his father for a period of two years. He then became cashier of the San Miguel National Bank, retaining this incumbency up to 1885, since which time he has been honored by his fellow citizens with various offices of public trust, among which was that of County and Probate Clerk. In 1890 he received the appointment as Clerk of the United States District Court for the Fourth Judicial District of New Mexico,—an office which he has filled in a most efficient and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Otero has given a strong support to the Republican party, and was the choice of the people of the Territory for Delegate to the





Santiago Zucca

United States Congress in 1894, an honor which he declined in favor of that able gentleman who was subsequently elected to the office. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, having passed all of the degrees of the York rite, and being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 19th of December, 1888, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Emmet, daughter of ex-Chief Justice Emmet of Minnesota. They have a bright little son who bears the patronymic of Miguel, he being of the fourth generation who have had the name. The very attractive family home is located in East Las Vegas, and there is dispensed that greatest hospitality which gives impress of the innate refinement so typical of the characters of our subject and his charming wife.

Mr. Otero has taken an active part in public affairs in the Territory, and has rendered his party effective service. He was one of the Republican delegates from New Mexico to the national convention held at Minneapolis, at which Mr. Harrison was nominated for the presidency, and he also had the distinguished honor of being one of those upon whom fell the pleasing duty of notifying Mr. Harrison of his nomination.

HON. SANTIAGO BACA.—Descended from one of the most distinguished of the old Spanish families of New Mexico, and himself a man of high attainments and conspicuous public service, it is essential to the consistency of this work that particular attention be accorded to a record of the life history of him whose name serves to initiate this review.

The father of our subject, Major Jesus M. A. Baca y Salazar, was born in Santa Fe in the year 1820, and upon attaining maturity he married Maria Jesus Salazar, who was also a descendant of one of the early and notable Spanish families in the Territory. He was for many years the efficient incumbent as Sheriff of Santa Fe county, was a man of marked

ability and much influence, and during the progress of the late war of the Rebellion he rendered valiant service in behalf of the Union cause. After his enlistment he was made Major of the Second Regiment of New Mexico Volunteers, afterward receiving from the Governor of the Territory the appointment as Colonel of the regiment. He was a most active participant in the battle of Valverde, and while on his way home was captured, in company with Hon. Nicolas Pino, at Socorro, being subsequently exchanged. After the war Major Baca took up his residence on his ranch, near Glorieta, San Miguel county, the place being recognized as one of the finest in that section of the Territory. The death of this honored veteran occurred April 7, 1872, and was lamented by all who had appreciation of his innate nobility of character. He left four children,—two sons and two daughters,—and his venerable wife still survives, being now (1895) seventy-three years of age. The family, from one generation to another, have been steadfast adherents of the Catholic Church.

Santiago Baca, the immediate subject of this review, was the eldest of the four children, having been born in Santa Fe. He received his education in the excellent church schools in old Mexico and at Santa Fe, where he pursued his studies under the effective tutorage of the distinguished Bishop Lamy.

In 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Piedad Armijo, the accomplished daughter of Salvador Armijo, who is a nephew of the celebrated General Armijo, now deceased. After his marriage Mr. Baca was for many years associated with his father-in-law in the wholesale and retail mercantile business, at Albuquerque, and later carried on a similar enterprise upon his own responsibility, continuing to be thus engaged until 1883.

In political matters our subject has ever given a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party, and has been a leader in political matters in the Territory. He served two years as Sheriff of his county, and was a member of the Territorial Senate for three terms, in the

latter of which he had the distinction of being president of that important body, proving a most acceptable presiding officer. He served for four years as Postmaster of Albuquerque, a city with whose interests he has been conspicuously identified since 1874. For the past two years he has acted as County Assessor, a position whose somewhat delicate duties he has performed in such a way as to gain the commendation of all. In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that when he was but seventeen years of age upon him was conferred the responsible preferment as Chief Clerk of the Senate of the Territory. As a public official he has not only manifested a great capacity for management of detail work, a marked executive ability and a perfect fidelity to the trust imposed, but he has also shown forth the high principles of honor and integrity by which he has been actuated. These circumstances have been duly appreciated by the people of the city and Territory, and his popularity is one of no narrow or uncertain order. At one time Mr. Baca received the strong endorsement of the best men of the Territory, regardless of party affiliations, for the appointment to the high office as United States Marshal of New Mexico, but President Cleveland saw fit to place in the office a man from another State in preference to this capable and justly popular native son of New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Baca are the parents of three children, namely: Francisca, the wife of Meliton Chavez, a clerk in the First National Bank of Albuquerque; Bernardino, who has received the best of educational advantages, is his father's capable assistant; and Aurelia, who is at the parental home. The Baca homestead is located in old-town Albuquerque and is known as one of the most beautiful places in this ancient city. The residence estate comprises 100 acres of rich and valuable land, on which is propagated a great variety of fruits. Much attention is also given to raising alfalfa, and for his large products in this line our subject always finds a ready and profitable market.

The family are devoted adherents of the Catholic Church, whose faith has been that of their ancestors from the time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Mr. Baca is distinctively one of the representative citizens of the Territory, a man who has served faithfully and acceptably in high positions of public trust, and who has ever borne honor to the honored name of Baca.

WARREN BRISTOL, one of New Mexico's most distinguished citizens, now deceased, was born at Stafford, Genesee county, New York, on the 19th of March, 1823, and descended from early New England ancestry. His father, Dr. Burrage Bristol, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Benham, were both natives of Cheshire, Connecticut. The Doctor went to the defense of his country during the war of 1812, serving as Captain of cavalry, and when the country no longer needed his services gave his attention to farming in western New York. His son, Warren, was provided with fair educational privileges, attending in that section the Yates Academy, the Lima Seminary and the Wilson Collegiate Institute. While at the first named he shared his room with E. S. Parker, a Tuscarora Indian, who during the rebellion became a member of General Grant's staff, and was subsequently Commissioner of Indian Affairs. From that honored representative of the red race Mr. Bristol learned the Indian mode of using the bow and arrow.

When a young man Judge Bristol determined to make the practice of law his life work, and to this end attended Fowler's Law School. That he might to better advantage prosecute his studies, he removed to Lockport, New York, where he entered the office of Edward I. Chase, a brother of Chief Justice Chase, then a prominent lawyer of that city. At the same time he was engaged as a teacher in the union school of Lockport. He was thorough in his studies and his rapid progress soon gained him admis-

sion to the bar, when, seeking a field of broader opportunities, he made his way to the West, where in the less thickly settled districts it was easier to secure a clientage and win advancement. Quincy, Illinois, then became the place of his abode, or rather was his destination. The affairs of a lifetime seem to hinge on trivialities and a seemingly unimportant incident led to a change in his plans. He followed the usual route to the West, going down the Ohio river to Cairo, and thence up the Mississippi, but the boat on which he took passage reached Quincy in the night and the clerk forgot to notify Mr. Bristol that he had reached his destination. He slept until they had long passed that city, so he left the boat at Keokuk, expecting to return. There, however, he became deeply interested in the enthusiastic accounts which some army officers from Fort Snelling were giving of Minnesota. He then determined to go to that State and late in the fall of 1850 he arrived in St. Paul. He did not find the country and its prospects what he expected, but the last boat for the season had gone south and he characteristically made the best of the situation.

Speaking of this era in his life, the Judge said: "The experiences of the first winter months of my residence in Minnesota were by no means flattering to my vanity. I was just out of school and about to locate permanently somewhere and to engage for the first time in the continuous business of life. I had already acquired a facility at temporary expedients to 'get along,' for without aid from any source I had maintained myself by my personal efforts since the age of sixteen. By teaching in the public schools of the year and by manual labor during vacations, I succeeded in maintaining myself at the various institutions where I had acquired an education. It is not therefore strange that upon being convinced that there was no immediate prospect of obtaining a respectable living by opening another law office at that time in St. Paul, I should resort to my old habit of a 'shift' to help me through the winter.

"I stopped at the Central House, then kept by Robert Kennedy. Before the winter was far advanced all my funds except three pieces of silver, of five francs each, had been exhausted. At that stage I frankly told Mr. Kennedy of my exact financial condition,—told him that I was a lawyer, but saw little or nothing to do in the line of my profession that could yield me immediate support; that I was compelled to spend the winter here, and as an expedient I desired to appear 'incog' as a laborer and asked for a job. I made a very favorable impression upon Mr. Kennedy, who at heart is the most generous of men. He took kindly to me at once and gave me employment, a part of my duties being to carry the mail on horseback between St. Paul and the Falls of St. Croix, by way of Stillwater.

"While thus employed in the winter of 1850-1, an incident occurred that has always pleased me very much. The winter was exceedingly dull, and as a means of amusement and mental exercise a debating club was organized in St. Paul, in which nearly all the lawyers then practicing there took part. Among these were Hon. M. Wilkinson, then an attorney and subsequently United States Senator from that State. The debates were held in a frame schoolhouse near the spot where Illingsworth's jewelry store was afterward located. One evening I attended one of these debates. Mr. Wilkinson was the most prominent speaker on one side. He spoke earnestly and eloquently in his best vein. Among others I volunteered a reply. Mr. Wilkinson's manner, as it was afterward represented to me, upon inquiring who I was, and being told that I was 'Bob Kennedy's hired man,' could not be construed otherwise than as complimentary to that occupation."

As soon as possible Mr. Bristol abandoned his temporary occupation to take up the practice of law in Hennepin county, Minnesota, where Minneapolis now stands. He was one of the committee who named that city. He secured an eighty-acre claim on the military reservation and did a law business which main-

ly concerned contested claims. He was also made County Attorney at the first election held in Hennepin county, but soon after removed to Redwing, where he became a partner of J. N. Murdock. There he became known as an able lawyer, and was elected District Attorney of Goodhue county, and afterward Probate Judge. He was also a recognized leader in political affairs, and in the summer of 1855 presided over the first Republican State convention held in Minnesota, when the party was formally organized. He served as a member of both houses of the State Legislature, being in the State Senate for two terms, and in 1864 he was a member of the national convention in Baltimore, which renominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He also supported Daniel S. Dickinson for vice-president, even after nearly every other vote in the convention was cast for Andrew Johnson. He had now become widely known as a leader in Republican circles throughout the West, and in 1872 was appointed by President Grant as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

On the 6th of June of that year, Judge Bristol reached Mesilla, then the county seat of Donna Ana county, but almost immediately after came to Grant county, where the following week he opened his first term of court. By three successive presidents he was appointed as Associate Justice, and continued in that office until resigning in 1885. His judicial duties were unusually arduous, but were always performed with faithfulness as well as marked ability. His district included Grant, Donna Ana and Lincoln counties, and he was thus forced to travel over a large amount of territory, while during the greater part of his Judgeship the journeys had to be made by stage or private conveyance. He heard a number of cases which have become historic. He was on the bench during the whole of the Lincoln county war. The county was infested with desperadoes and hardened criminals who held life of no account if it stood in the way of their plans. The conscientious performance of offi-

cial duty at that time required a rare degree of physical as well as moral courage.

On one occasion there was a plot formed to assassinate the whole "county party," as the judge, the clerk and the lawyers who traveled together were spoken of. They started for Lincoln county, where court was to convene, and on reaching Tularosa learned that the sheriff had been killed and an attempt at their own lives would probably be made. While deliberating upon the plan to pursue, there arrived a detachment of soldiers under the command of a lieutenant from the military post at Fort Stanton, who gave the Judge a letter from the post commander containing a statement of what had occurred at Lincoln and offering the military escort. The party then proceeded to Fort Stanton and each day under military escort the Judge went to the county seat nine miles distant. It was afterward learned that a party in Lincoln accidentally overheard the laying of the plot to assassinate the court party and immediately started for the post, where he arrived about midnight. The colonel then at once ordered out his men as stated above: hence the timely assistance. Judge Bristol presided at the trial of the desperado known as "Billy, the Kid."

The position of judge on the bench, when clothed with its true dignity, purity and strength, ranks among the noblest callings of men. Law is the voice of God and the harmony of the world, and its administration should be by conscientious men who are calm in the strength of flawless rectitude. Judge Bristol evinced the possession of qualities and abilities which placed him in the rank of such judges. On the bench his acts were strong and fully of breadth, accuracy and force. In sound judgment, in patient industry, in clear conception of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence and intuitive perception of right, Judge Bristol ranked high in the estimate of bench, bar and public. On the bench it was his aim to be absolutely impartial, and no personal feeling was allowed to interfere with the even-handed administration of justice. The Judge's judicial service cov-

ered the most important period in the history of New Mexico,—the transition period between the old and new eras. In the shaping of the laws, as given by judicial decisions, he had more influence than any other man in the Territory. His district was greater in extent than almost any of the New England or Eastern States, and the cases that came up before him were complicated in the extreme, arising from the peculiarities of the country and time. Mining interests caused litigation that was novel and intricate, and the celebrated cattle wars of Lincoln county and the introduction of the railroads, accompanied by bands of desperadoes, brought on a volume of business that was exceedingly extensive; but he was ever prompt and careful in the dispatch of cases, yet no undue haste was ever manifest. His own mind was clear, keen, comprehensive and decisive. His decisions were ever given concisely and pointedly, and the meaning of a single sentence was never called in question.

In 1889 Judge Bristol received the unanimous election from Grant county as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention. His health had failed him, but to the important work of the Territory he gave the energies that remained to him, and his opinions, especially on matters connected with the judiciary, had very great weight. It was the last public service of his life and was an important one, the influence of which will be felt throughout the history of New Mexico.

On coming to this Territory, Judge Bristol had located in Mesilla, where he established a beautiful home, his love of flowers being strongly manifest in the grounds and their adornments. Not long after the town of Deming was established, he concluded that it would become the metropolis of southern New Mexico, and in 1882 removed to this place. He built a pleasant and tasteful home, erected the first windmill for irrigation and soon demonstrated that spots in the midst of what seemed an arid plain, by care and attention could be transformed into verdant lawns and flourishing orchards. He was truly in touch with nature,

and his love of beauty and his artistic sense formed expression in the beautiful flowers which surrounded his home.

He did not long survive his return to Deming, but passed away on the 12th of January, 1890. Throughout the Territory the loss of this noble man was felt. His public and private career had alike won him friends whose warm regard and confidence he ever retained. When the announcement of his death was made in the Supreme Court on the 13th of January, a committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, and the court then adjourned as a mark of respect. From all parts of the Territory came those of high and low degree to pay their last tribute of respect to the honored dead. The end came as the grateful rest after a long and busy life, full of noble, honorable deeds, of fidelity to duty in public affairs and of kindness and charity in private life. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, serving as a vestryman for many years in Christ Church of Redwing, Minnesota. He became connected with the little congregation at Mesilla, and was the leading spirit in the erection of the church at Deming, with which he served as warden. He never, in all the rush and hurry of his judicial career, neglected the holier duties of life, but carefully followed in the footsteps of the Man of Galilee.

His loss came greatest and heaviest, however, to her who for more than a quarter of a century had traveled life's journey by his side,—his loved and faithful wife. While in Minnesota, he returned to his old home in Lockport, New York, and on the 20th of April, 1864, wedded Miss Louisa C. Armstrong, whom he had known from his boyhood days. Theirs was indeed a happy home, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years went by, and the heartstrings were more closely intertwined until rudely severed by the hand of death. The happy memory of loving kindness, consideration and thoughtfulness, however, is hers, together with the warm sympathy of many friends.

HON. LORION MILLER, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, is a young man of marked business ability, in every way worthy of the important position which he fills, and is a fit subject for biographical honors in this work.

Lorion Miller was born in the State of Maryland, April 4, 1857. He is of German and English descent, but both his parents were born in Maryland. His father, Hon. John Miller, a prominent lawyer and banker, removed to Missouri in 1858, and was engaged there in banking and stock-raising until 1863, at which time he met with untimely death at the hands of "Bill" Ewing's men, who made a raid in Missouri in retaliation for the burning of Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Miller had nothing to do with the atrocities mentioned, and it was only because he was known to be in sympathy with the South that he was ruthlessly murdered. He had married Miss Sarah E. Gray, a native of his own State, and they were the parents of five children, Lorion being their third born. The widow died December 12, 1894, in her seventy-sixth year. Her bitter experience in the loss of her husband was but one of the many sad occurrences of the great Civil war. Words can not portray what she and her little ones suffered in this dark hour.

At the time of his father's death the subject of our sketch was six years of age. He was educated in his native State and is a graduate of her Agricultural College. After completing his course there he was for two years principal of the public school at Caseyville, Illinois, and the following three years he traveled for a publishing house. In 1881 he came to the Territory of New Mexico. Here for three years he followed mining, with varied success. In 1885 he was appointed Clerk of the United States Court at Albuquerque, which position he filled, satisfactorily, up to 1888, and from that time to 1893 he gave his attention to the real-estate and insurance business at Albuquerque. During all this time he had rendered efficient service to the Democratic party at its conventions and on its committees, and in acknowledgment

of these services he received from President Cleveland the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, the appointment bearing date September 13, 1893. Since that time he has been giving close attention to the duties of his office and has been a prompt and capable official. He still, however, retains his real-estate interests in Albuquerque.

Mr. Miller was married August 3, 1886, to Miss Wrenetta Bostick, the daughter of J. S. Bostick, of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have a son and daughter, named for their parents,—Lorjon and Wrenetta.

Still a young man and fully identified with the Territory of his adoption, Mr. Miller has, undoubtedly, like New Mexico, a bright future before him.

HON. AMADO CHAVES, the first Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Mexico, is a native son of the Territory, his birth having occurred in Santa Fe, on the 16th of April, 1851. He is a descendant of Don Fernando Chaves, who came from Spain to this country in 1693. He was a Knight of the Order of St. James and a Colonel in the Spanish army,—one of the valiant soldiers who braved the dangers and the fortunes of war to conquer this country for his government. From him has descended a branch of the Chaves family in New Mexico, and the line of descent is traced down through Don Bernardino, Duran de Chaves, Diego Antonio Durand Chaves, Pedro Antonio Chaves, Julian Chaves, and Manuel Chaves, the last named being the father of our subject. All of the progenitors of the family were prominent military men and were leaders in the community with which they were connected. Manuel Chaves was a Colonel in the Mexican army, and afterward became an American citizen and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army of this country, Second Regiment New Mexico Volunteers. He was one of the greatest Indian fighters of his day, at which time the red men were causing the white settlers great trouble. He knew

how to meet the wily antagonists, was experienced in their methods of warfare, and to his valor may largely be attributed the safety of the settlers and the final suppression of the hostile tribes. He received some very severe wounds, but such was the strength of his constitution that he lived until January 29, 1889. His death was caused by the wounds which he had sustained in battle, and he passed away in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Colonel Chaves had married Miss Vicenta Labadie, a grand-daughter of the celebrated French physician of that name. They reared eight children, and six of the number are still living. The wife and mother also survives, and is now (1895) in the sixty-fourth year of her age. Amado Chaves was their second child and eldest son. He obtained his first education in St. Michael's College and then went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he pursued a commercial course of study in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. He then attended Georgetown College, and taking up the study of law thoroughly fitted himself for his chosen profession in the National University Law School. He was graduated at that celebrated institution, and in 1876 received his diploma from the hands of President Grant, who was also ex-officio president of the college. He filled a position in the Interior Department for a number of years.

On the expiration of that period, Mr. Chaves returned to New Mexico, and was for a time engaged in stock-raising on his ranch. His worth and ability being recognized and appreciated by his fellow-citizens, was in 1882 elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and had the honor of being elected Speaker of the House, in which capacity he served most efficiently and satisfactorily. In 1891 he was appointed to his present position, that of Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Territory, being the first to fill that position in New Mexico. Fully appreciating the value of education and good schools he began the organization of the schools of the Territory, and has performed this task in the

most gratifying manner, so that to-day they are under the operation of the most approved free public-school system, and of its educational institutions New Mexico may well be proud. The work was a great one, as many of the people of the Territory were prejudiced against the public-school system, but he successfully accomplished the great undertaking. Mr. Chaves is an enthusiast on educational matters, and takes just pride in what has been accomplished in the land of his birth,—a land which he dearly loves.

On the 4th of October, 1893, Mr. Chaves was united in marriage with Mrs. Kate N. Foster, a native of Ohio, and the widow of Samuel P. Foster, of that State. They have a little daughter, born in Santa Fe, whom they have named Katharine Isabel. Mrs. Chaves is a member of the Episcopal Church, while Mr. Chaves and all his people are adherents of the Catholic faith. In politics he has always been a strong Republican. He is a man of keen and brilliant intellect, kind-hearted in disposition, social in manner and honorable in all his dealings, and has many friends throughout the Territory, of which he is a learned and honorable son.

JUDGE ELISHA VAN BUREN LONG, senior member of the law firm of Long & Fort, of Las Vegas, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, March 7, 1840, of German and Welsh descent, but on both sides his ancestors were early settlers in America. His grandfather, Christopher Long, served through the war for independence, and lived to the age of ninety-eight years. He was one of the early pioneers of Indiana, and was buried at a place which afterward became the center of the turnpike constructed through Henry county, Indiana; but out of consideration for the remains of a soldier of the Revolution a slight diversion was made and his grave was left unmolested. Later, his son, Joel Long, had the grave enclosed in a neat iron fence, and erected a monument with the in-

scription, "Christopher Long, a Revolutionary Soldier." Notwithstanding the grave is a long distance out of town, each Decoration Day kind hands decorate with beautiful flowers the last resting place of the patriot soldier. Our subject's father, Elisha Long, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia. He emigrated to Ohio when a young man, becoming an early pioneer of Jackson county, but afterward removed to Wayne county, Indiana, and was one of the prominent men of that State. He was active in the organization of the State militia, and was widely known in the pioneer days, having been one of the commissioners of the State for the making of the internal improvements of Indiana. Mr. Long married Miss Malinda Hale, a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the old families of that State. They had seven children, of whom three survive. Mr. Long departed this life at the age of fifty years, and his wife lived to the age of sixty-eight years.

Elisha V. Long, their youngest child, received his education in the common schools of Indiana and in the New Castle Academy. When a young man he worked on the farm, clerked in a store and taught school, using every laudable means to obtain a start in life. He afterward read law in the office of Stanfield & Anderson, at South Bend, Indiana, and before reaching his twenty-first year was admitted to the bar in Warsaw, Indiana, where he followed his profession until 1873, at which time he was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court by the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, then Governor of Indiana. Subsequently Judge Long was twice elected Circuit Judge in the same district, having been retained on the bench continuously from 1873 until the fall of 1885. His friends mention, with pardonable pride, that, although an earnest, active Democrat, Judge Long was retained as a Judge for twelve years, in a district largely Republican, and twice carried his own county as a Democratic candidate, notwithstanding the fact that the county was Republican by a thousand majority, and also twice received good majorities as a Dem-

ocratic candidate in the city of Warsaw, which usually gave a Republican majority of 400. Judge Long enjoys the distinction of being the only Democrat who ever received a majority in his county and city after the organization of the Republican party. On the day his term expired he received a commission from President Cleveland making him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. His health having become seriously impaired, he accepted the appointment, and entered upon the duties of his office at Santa Fe in November, 1885, where he remained until 1887. The Territory was afterward re-districted for judicial purposes, and Judge Long came to Las Vegas and held the office until March, 1891. After the inauguration of President Harrison, he resigned his position to give the members of that party their places in the offices of the country, believing that to the victors belong the spoils. A life-long Democrat, he has rendered his party much valuable service. His services on the bench were both capable and satisfactory, and proved him to be a lawyer of a high order of talent. In social relations he is a Royal Arch Mason. Since coming to Las Vegas the Judge has been fully identified with the advancement of the city, having invested in her real estate, built a beautiful home, and is highly esteemed as a valuable citizen and a lawyer of the highest integrity and ability.

After his retirement from the bench the firm of Long & Fort was organized, thus constituting one of the most able law firms in the Territory, and they have enjoyed a large and successful practice. Mr. Long prefers the criminal law practice, but is at home in the general practice of his profession. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker, and is an easy and natural writer, with the power to put his ideas in good English. He began writing for the press when only eighteen years of age, and is consequently a veteran writer. It is a matter of history in New Mexico that Judge Long enforced the first writ of ejectment on the Maxwell land grant, and thus has the credit of





Por el Herrer Tarso de J. J. J.

J. Francisco Chaves

being the pioneer leader in the settlement of vexatious titles.

In 1872 our subject was united in marriage with Miss Alice R. Walton, a native of Pennsylvania, but raised in Indiana. They have four children,—Alfred Hendricks and Boaz Walton, both attending a military academy in Missouri, and Mary and Terressa Alice.

COLONEL J. FRANCO CHAVES, one of the most prominent and best known citizens of New Mexico, is numbered among the native sons of this Territory, his birth having occurred in Los Paillass, Bernalillo county, on the 27th of June, 1833. His grandfather, Hon. Francisco Xavier Chaves, was the first Governor of the Territory under the Republic. His father, Mariano Chaves, was born in New Mexico, on the 31st of December, 1799, and married Miss Dolores Perea, who also was born in the Territory, and was the daughter of Pedro Jose Perea, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Mexico. She was born July 4, 1816.

The father of our subject was also highly educated and could speak fluently French, Latin, Spanish and English. He managed his father's business in New Mexico for some time and later was in partnership with his brother, following merchandising and stockraising. He was prominent in public affairs and had much to do with the management of the country while his father was Governor. In 1837, when the upper country revolted, he headed the law and order party and was made the chief to operate against the Revolutionists, but he declined in favor of Manuel Armijo, who afterward became Governor, and they raised volunteers and took possession of Santa Fe, then continued toward the north, attacked the Rebels at Santa Cruz, took Governor Gonzales as prisoner, court-martialed him, found him guilty of treason and rebellion, and shot him. That ended the rebellion during this campaign. Mr. Chaves acted as chief of Governor Armijo's staff. The latter was confirmed in his position by Santa

Anna, who approved his acts and commissioned Mr. Chaves as Inspector General of all the forces of New Mexico, with supreme power to supersede the governor at will. Subsequently, in 1840, he was made political chief, and five years later his death occurred. In his business dealings he was very successful, and left to his family a comfortable property and an untarnished name, having the reputation of being a man of the utmost truthfulness and honor. He left a widow and five children. His wife lived to be seventy-three years of age and passed away in April, 1891.

Colonel Chaves was the second child, and when only five years of age his father sent him to Chihuahua. In 1841 he returned and was sent to school in St. Louis, Missouri. He tells how his father took him into a room alone, put his hand on his head, gave him his blessing and said, "The heretics are going to overrun all this country. Go and learn their language and come back prepared to defend your people." He attended the St. Louis University for five years, or until 1846. The war with Mexico had at this time broken out and his people were afraid that all Mexicans found in the United States would be killed and that all the Americans in Mexico would share the same fate; so they called Colonel Chaves home and he returned in company with General Kearny and interpreted and received his proclamations at different places. In 1847 his mother, then a widow, sent him back to the States to complete his education, and he went to New York, city, where he attended a private academy on Banks street. The school was conducted by Captain Hyacinth Peugnet, who had served as captain under the great Napoleon Bonaparte. Mr. Chaves was under his tutelage for two years and then attended an academy at Fishkill, in Dutchess county, New York, for a year, returning then to New York city, where he pursued his studies under the direction of Dr. Edward Delafield. He read medicine for two years and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and during a year of this time was also in the hos-

pitals of the city, where he gained much valuable information. In 1852 he returned home and on the solicitation of his mother took charge of the financial affairs of the family. In 1853 he took a large flock of sheep to California, and in 1854 he took a band of 15,000 to that State. They were driven all the way, Mr. Chaves camping out at night. The business at that time was very hazardous, for the Indians were then very troublesome, but he managed to complete the trip in safety.

In 1857 Colonel Chaves was united in marriage, in California, with Miss Mary Bowie, and their wedding journey consisted of a trip to Panama, New York and New Orleans and back across the plains to New Mexico. In 1860 the Navajo Indians were making terrible depredations among the settlers. A convention was held in Santa Fe in August, 1859, at which it was resolved to form an expedition to go out against them and Miguel E. Pino was elected colonel and commanding officer, while Manuel Chaves was made lieutenant colonel, and under the authority of the convention he raised a company of 150 men, supplying them with arms and ammunition, they furnishing their own horses and other equipments. Four hundred men in all were raised and they invaded the Navajo country, punishing the Indians severely, killing many of them and taking considerable of their stock, on which the expedition subsisted; but their ammunition gave out and in consequence they were obliged to return home: otherwise they would have completely wiped out the tribe.

While away from home on this service Colonel Chaves was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, but he did not return to his home until the session was half over. In 1861, President Lincoln commissioned Mr. Chaves as Major of a volunteer regiment that was then being formed and of which Ceran St. Vrain was colonel and Kit Carson lieutenant colonel. They served at Fort Union and the troops under Colonel Chaves built all the intrenchments there. In January, 1862, they were ordered South and went as far as Fort Craig, partici-

pating in the battle of Valverde. They also had a skirmish at Albuquerque and at Los Pinos and were ordered to establish a new post at El Gallo to be known as Fort Wingate, and when that was completed he commanded the troops engaged in fighting the Navajo Indians and brought in the first captives—197 Indians—to the reservation at Fort Sumner; and later the whole tribe was brought in. In 1863 Colonel Chaves was ordered to act as escort for the officials for the new Territory of Arizona to such point as they might designate for the capital of the Territory. The officers were: Governor, John N. Goodwin; Secretary, Richard C. McCormick; Chief Justice, William F. Turner; and Associate Justice, Charles Allyn, and Surveyor General, Levi Bashford. When the party reached the Navajo Springs they concluded they were in Arizona, and there on the 31st of December they celebrated the organization of the Territory of Arizona. On the journey they had several encounters with the Indians and some of the escort were killed, but they succeeded in driving off the red men with some loss among them. When they reached Granite, now called Prescott, the Governor decided to make that the capital and Colonel Chaves was permitted to return with his troops, making the journey home over a new route. He served for three months beyond his term of enlistment and was honorably discharged from the service April 15, 1865.

On leaving the army Colonel Chaves was nominated by the Republican party, of which he is a stalwart supporter, as the Delegate to Congress and was elected by 2,600 majority, serving in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. He was also nominated for the Forty-second, but another Republican was in the field and the support being thus divided the Democratic candidate was elected. In 1875 Colonel Chaves was elected a member of the Territorial Council, and from that time up to the present his party has continued him in that position, where he is faithfully and creditably serving to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a man of firm convictions and fearless in

defense of what he believes to be right, and is justly acknowledged a leader of his party in the Territory. He is progressive, devoted to the best interest of the general public and is a potent factor in the councils of his party.

In 1874 Colonel Chaves was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 17th of July, leaving two children. The daughter, Lola, is now the wife of M. Armijo; and Francesco died February 6, 1895, at the age of thirty-three years. The Colonel was again married in 1890, to Miss Josephine Whittington. They adhere to the faith of the Catholic Church. Mr. Chaves is still engaged in farming and stock-raising and is the owner of about 10,000 acres of land. His public and private life are alike above reproach, and he is widely known throughout the Territory and has the high esteem of his many acquaintances and friends. His life has been largely devoted to public interests and every confidence reposed in him has met with honor and ability. Connected with New Mexico from his birth, he is a son of whom she may well be proud for his course has ever reflected credit upon his native Territory.

HON. CHARLES FRANKLIN EASLEY, Surveyor General of the Territory of New Mexico, is a native of Missouri. He was born near Harrisonville, Cass county, that State, on the 30th of July, 1853, springing from an old Southern family. His father, Achilles Easley, was born in North Carolina, February 16, 1797, and was an engineer, surveyor and farmer, who served as Surveyor of his county for eighteen years, doing the greater portion of that work in the section of the State in which he resided. He died in 1893, at the ripe old age of ninety-six years and three months. He married Miss Julia Fulton, who was a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Arthur Fulton, also of that State. They became the parents of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. The mother is still living, and is now, in 1895,

eighty years of age. In religion the family, as far back as is known, were Presbyterians.

General Easley was the fifth child, and was educated in the common schools and in an academy of his native town. During the war his people lost much of their property, and he was unable to spare the time and money for a higher education, but he had studied surveying in the academy at his own request, and had also been instructed by and practiced with his father. For a number of years he had carried on surveying, and at the same time operated the farm and stock business.

The year 1880 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Easley in New Mexico. Here he engaged in the Government surveying and in real-estate dealing. He also took up the study of law, making a specialty of land law, and after his admission to the bar engaged in that particular line of practice, in which he has been eminently successful. He is thoroughly versed in the law regarding titles and abstracts and everything connected with his specialty, and has secured a large clientage. Other business interests also claim his time and attention, for he is a man of broad capability and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is a member of the John Shaw Cattle Company, which has headquarters on the Pecos river, where there is a rich stock range. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland as Register of the Land Office, in which capacity he served for two and a half years, when he resigned in order to give more attention to his law practice. He next had the honor of being elected a member of the Twenty-ninth Legislative Assembly of the Territory. This was the first Assembly in which the Democrats had a majority in the lower house, and during this term the present school law of the Territory was introduced. Mr. Easley made an able fight in its behalf and was largely instrumental in securing its passage. In that session he also led the opposition to the bill for the removal of the capital from Santa Fe, and was instrumental in its defeat. Mr. Easley was the organizer of the Mutual Building & Loan As-

sociation of Santa Fe, an enterprise which has not only been successful, but has proved of great value to the city. He also became the first president of the Board of Equalization, and in 1893, over thirteen applicants, he received from President Cleveland the appointment as Surveyor General for the Territory. In his application for this position he was endorsed by the greater number of leading citizens of the Territory, and also by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, who had been an old-time friend of his father. Mr. Easley is thoroughly informed concerning the duties and details of the Surveyor General's office, and makes a most capable and efficient officer. In April, 1895, he was elected Mayor of the city of Santa Fe, having been nominated by acclamation by the Democratic city convention, and without solicitation on his part and against his earnest protest. After he was nominated he made the race and was elected.

On the 23d of July, 1882, Hon. Charles F. Easley was united in marriage with Miss Anna McBroon, a lady of Scotch descent. Their union has been blessed with three sons and three daughters, and with one exception all were born in New Mexico. They are named Julia Ethel, Charles Ralph, Anna Mabel, and the youngest is yet unnamed. Elmer Franklin died in April, 1894, at the age of three years and two months, and Edna Eliza died in August, 1888, aged about one year. Mrs. Easley is an esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Easley is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken all the degrees in the York and Scottish rites. He has long been Master of the blue lodge, and has also held many offices in the higher branches of the order. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and was one of the organizers of the Grand Lodge of the Territory, and is now serving his second term as their Supreme Representative. General Easley is a man of strong impulses, and possesses a great degree of natural as well as acquired ability. He has always been an ardent and uncompromising Democrat, and since coming to New Mexico

has exercised a potent influence in the councils of his party, and has never lost an opportunity to advance its interests; but when the campaigns are over he is a genial, social and warm-hearted man, who has many friends.

HON. JAMES HENRY WALKER, Register of the United States Land Office at Santa Fe, is one of the most prominent citizens of New Mexico, a leader in the social, political and business interests of the Territory. He is public-spirited in an eminent degree, and his devotion to the best interests of his adopted home is well known and commends itself to all. He was born in Cooper county, Missouri, on the 8th of April, 1833, and his ancestors were early settlers of the South, residing in Kentucky and Tennessee, where they were known as people of honor and ability. His maternal grand-uncle, Rev. Finis Ewing, was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the State of Tennessee, and another member of the family, General Ephraim Ewing, had the honor of serving as Attorney General of the State of Missouri.

Anthony S. Walker, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this record, was born in Paris, Kentucky, in November, 1805, and was reared in his native State, removing to Missouri after he had attained his majority. In April, 1831, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Read, a native of Kentucky, whose people came from Tennessee. Her uncle, John Read, was the first Circuit Judge of his district and continued to fill that office until his death, which occurred during the progress of the Civil war. Anthony Walker followed farming and stock-raising in Missouri, and was a man of sterling worth, who won the respect of all who knew him. In his family were five children, four of whom are yet living, the younger son being Judge John R. Walker, who is now District Attorney of the Western District of Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City. The father died in 1863 in the fifty-

ninth year of his age, and his wife, who survived him nine years, also passed away at the same age.

Hon. James Henry Walker is their eldest child. Like many men who have attained to positions of prominence, he was reared upon a farm and his early years were quietly passed. He obtained, however, a good education, being graduated at the Missouri State University, after which he returned to the farm, and for some time carried on agricultural pursuits, but was also prominent in public affairs. His worth and ability were recognized by his fellow citizens; he became a leader in political circles and was first called to public office by his election to the position of County Judge for a term of eight years. He was also elected and served two terms of four years each in the Missouri State Senate, and while acting in that capacity twice aided in sending Senator Vest to the United States Senate. He also voted for General James Shields for United States Senator. His faithfulness to any interest which he supports, his strict adherence to principle, and his fidelity to any trust reposed in him, made Mr. Walker one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Missouri, and have also gained him a leading place in his adopted Territory.

In the State of his nativity, in 1857, Mr. Walker married Miss Bell West, a native of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and a daughter of Tunstil West, of that State. Their union has been blessed with seven children, all of whom are living namely: Edgar S.; John H.; James H., Jr.; Mary Bell, now Mrs. Davis of Raton, New Mexico; Florence, now the wife of Charles F. Remsberg, also of Raton; Anna, wife of William E. Griffin, of Santa Fe; and Addison, who completes the family. The eldest son is First Lieutenant of the regular army, and is a professor of military tactics at Mexico, Missouri.

Mr. Walker was a Union man during the war, and suffered much in that lamentable struggle. In 1885, believing that his sons would have better opportunities in the Terri-

tory of New Mexico, he removed with his family to Raton, where he engaged in farming for two years, when, in 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland as Register of the United States Land Office for the District of Santa Fe. He served in that capacity for two years, and then gave place to General Harrison's appointee, while he returned to Raton and embarked in merchandising, in partnership with his son-in-law, Mr. Remsberg. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Territorial Assembly, and in 1893, the political tables having again turned, he was once more appointed by President Cleveland as Register of the Land Office, and succeeded the man who had previously succeeded him. In this capacity Mr. Walker is now serving, and makes a very competent and obliging official.

Mr. Walker is a man of domestic tastes, greatly interested in his family, and the circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. His wife is a most estimable lady, and a consistent member of the Christian Church, while he has the reputation of being one of the most honorable of men. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has for years been connected with the Masonic fraternity, being Past Master and one of the organizers of the chapter at Raton. As a man and a citizen he is held in the highest esteem.

HON. PEDRO DELGADO.—This gentleman we find a native of the historic town of Santa Fe and a representative of one of the prominent old Spanish families of New Mexico. As Receiver of Public Moneys at the United States Land Office in Santa Fe, he occupies a position of importance, and it is gratifying to us to be able in this connection to present a sketch of his life and ancestry.

Mr. Delgado's great-grandfather, Colonel Manuel Delgado, came to the Territory of New Mexico in 1770, took part in the conquest of the country and settled at Santa Fe, where he

subsequently served for some time as Alcalde of the town. His wife was a Miss Baca, a native of Mexico. He died in the seventieth year of his age. In their family of five children was a son, Manuel, who was our subject's grandfather. He was a stock-raiser and miner and merchant; was one of the first miners at Golden, and in 1848 had a store there. His wife was Maria de la Luz Baca, a native of New Mexico, and they had seven children, two of whom are living. Their son Pablo was born in 1822, was a merchant in Santa Fe for a number of years, Territorial Treasurer and member of the Legislature, and died in the fifty-first year of his age. He was twice married, had two children by his first wife and eight by his second, the gentleman whose name heads this article being the youngest of the sons. All reside in New Mexico. Juan, the eldest son, now holds the office of Deputy Sheriff of Santa Fe county, and the others are farmers and stock-raisers. The family still own the Delgado ranch, a tract composing 30,000 acres of land and located fourteen miles south of the city of Santa Fe. Mr. Delgado's widow, the mother of our subject, is still living. She was by maiden name Miss Trinidad Lucero, and was born in Santa Fe fifty-eight years ago. Having thus briefly referred to the Delgado family, we now turn to the facts touching upon the life of the Hon. Pedro Delgado.

He was born June 29, 1861, and was educated in San Miguel College, where he graduated in 1877, at the age of sixteen, and to him belongs the distinction of being the first graduate of that institution. The year following his graduation he spent as clerk in his brother's store, the next year he was interested with his brother in gold mining, and then for two years he was bookkeeper in the wholesale house of J. L. Johnson & Company. After this he was in business on his own account for a year and a half in Rio Arriba county, with J. R. Martinez as partner. Returning to Santa Fe, he engaged in stock-raising on the ranch above referred to, and continued this business up to

date. He acted as Deputy County Clerk, Deputy Assessor and Deputy Sheriff, and was clerk in the United States Marshal's office in 1888-'89. At this time he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of County Clerk, and took charge of the office on the 1st of January, 1891. There were then two contending boards of County Commissioners, both claiming to have been elected and urging to be recognized by the County Clerk. The proceedings of the outgoing board showed that one of these boards had been legally elected and they held certificates to that effect. Mr. Delgado recognized this board and refused to recognize the other. The defeated board then went to the Judge of the District Court and had a mandamus issued, ordering him to show cause for his acts in the premises: he at once gave his reasons. Then a peremptory writ was served on him, which he refused to obey, and the judge at once ordered the sheriff (the now lamented Francisco Chaves) to take him to jail until he was purged from contempt of the court. The Supreme Court of the Territory being in session at that time, his attorneys tried to have him released by a writ of habeas corpus. The court heard the argument in the case and let him out of jail on bail, pending their decision, which was rendered a week later, four members of the court holding that he must obey the court. The Chief Justice dissented, holding that Mr. Delgado's acts were legal. He was returned to jail pending an appeal which he had taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and was there confined for about six months. The Supreme Court decided on a technicality and sent the case back to the Territorial court. By this time Mr. Delgado's money was exhausted and he decided to proceed no further with it, and obeyed the order of the court. Two weeks later he was ousted from his office through a technicality, his opponent contesting his right to the position. In justice to Mr. Delgado, we state that he acted on his best judgment and was in no way to blame for the great perplexity and trouble that he experienced.

On leaving the office, he returned to his ranch and remained there the following year. He then received the appointment of substitute railway mailing clerk, for which he passed a rigid examination and was found to be well qualified. His route was between La Junta, Colorado, and El Paso, Texas. Later he received a regular appointment and ran between Rincon, New Mexico, and Silver City, this Territory, and was subsequently transferred to the run between Albuquerque and El Paso. He continued on the road until August, 1893, at which time he received the appointment to his present position, that of Receiver of Public Moneys at the United States Land Office at Santa Fe. He is well informed upon the duties of this place and is proving himself to be a most competent and obliging official.

JOHAN F. PEARCE, PH. B., M. D., is another one of the prominent members of the medical profession at Albuquerque. He has been identified with the interests of this place during the past decade and in this time has not only won recognition as a skilled physician, but also as a citizen of sterling worth. We take pleasure in here referring briefly to his life and ancestry:

The Pearces originated in England, and their advent in America dates back in the early settlement of this country. Five generations of the family were born in Maryland; they occupied leading and influential positions there, and their history is closely linked with that of the State. Judge D. D. Pearce, the Doctor's grandfather, was Judge of Cecil county for a number of years. He was also a planter. His son, D. D. Pearce, our subject's father, was born in 1830, on the estate which had long been owned by the family. He married Miss Mary Frazier, a native of Delaware and of Scotch and Swedish origin. Her ancestors on her mother's side were Stidhams, who came from Sweden in the sixteenth century and were among the first settlers of Delaware. They became the parents of three children, two

daughters and a son. He died in 1870 and she in 1876. During the late war they sustained heavy financial loss, but they left considerable property to their children.

Dr. Pearce is the youngest in his father's family. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, February 25, 1860. His early education was obtained in the schools of Wilmington, Delaware, and in 1879 he graduated at the Delaware College, receiving the degree of PH. B. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1883. He was also a private student of Professor William H. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, the leading surgeon of that institution, and after graduating practiced with his preceptor in Philadelphia three years. From there he came West "to grow up with the country," settled at Albuquerque, and here he has built up and retained an excellent practice. He is United States Pension Surgeon, has been City Physician a number of years, and is Major of the First New Mexico Militia.

Dr. Pearce was married in 1886 to Miss Eva Lockwood, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of R. T. Lockwood, of Delaware. They have one child, a daughter, Rebecca, born in Albuquerque.

The Doctor is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. and Red Men.

DR. WALTER G. HOPE.—At this point we are permitted to touch upon the life of one of Albuquerque's leading young physicians, whose identity with the medical profession of this place dates from the spring of 1891. In the person of Dr. Walter G. Hope, we find a native of the Keystone State, born at Enon, Lawrence county, April 28, 1860.

Dr. Hope descends from English and Scotch ancestors. His people, however, have long been residents of America, three generations of the family having been born near Philadelphia. Among them have been found farmers, mechanics and professional men, all noted for

their honesty and industry and occupying honorable and useful positions in life. The Doctor's father, Hugh Hope, was born in Pennsylvania on the farm on which the progenitor of the family in America had settled many years before. He was a farmer, a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a man of sterling worth. He married Sarah McGehon, a native of his own county, and they became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. Both father and mother are deceased, he being sixty-eight at the time of death, and she seventy-six. The mother, too, was a devoted Christian and a member of the same church to which her husband belonged, and they reared their children in the fear of the Lord.

Walter G., the youngest of his father's family, was educated at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, where he completed a classical course and graduated in 1884. After this he gave his whole attention to the study of medicine, entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and in 1886 received his diploma from that institution. That same year he began the practice of his profession at Lenexa, Kansas, and remained at that place until the spring of 1891, when, as already stated, he took up his residence at Albuquerque. Here he has continued the practice of medicine with very gratifying success. And he has not only won the confidence of his patrons and those with whom he daily mingles but he has also gained honorable recognition from the medical profession. He is Secretary of the Bernalillo Medical Society and is a member of the Territorial Medical Society. He is also identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican, and in every way is regarded as a worthy and upright citizen.

The Doctor was married June 8, 1892, to Miss Kittie May Bower, of Lenexa, Kansas, daughter of Dr. G. M. Bower, of that place, and at that time a member of the Kansas State Senate. The Doctor and Mrs. Hope have a little daughter, Helen, born in Albuquerque.

Dr. Hope has invested in property in this city and feels that he is permanently located here. He built a substantial brick block, the upper story of which he uses for his office and residence, the lower floor being occupied by the G. F. Albright Publishing Company.

HON. WILLIAM D. LEE, ex-Judge of the Second Judicial District of New Mexico, now practicing law at Albuquerque and filling the position of Standing Master in Chancery, merits specific recognition in the list of those able professional men whose life histories are incorporated in this volume.

He was born in the State of Indiana, November 8, 1830, and is a member of the distinguished Lee family of Virginia, related to General Robert E. Lee. His grandmother belonged to the Baldwin family, a prominent family of the Old Dominion. On both sides of the family they were active in public affairs and participants in the Revolution. Judge Lee's father, Dr. Henry D. Lee, was born in Lebanon county, Ohio. He married Miss Harriet E. Gordon, who was of Scotch descent, and, like the others, her people had long been residents of Virginia. It was her mother who was a Baldwin, as stated. They had ten children, of whom six are living. Soon after his graduation, Dr. Lee removed to Indiana, where he was a pioneer physician, and where he continued in the practice of his profession the rest of his life. He died in that State, at the age of sixty-six years, and his good wife was in her seventy-first year when she died. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he was an ordained minister, preaching, however, only locally. He enjoyed a very extensive practice that extended over a radius of many miles, and wherever he was known, professionally or otherwise, he was esteemed for his excellent qualities of both mind and heart.

Judge Lee was the third born in his father's family. He was educated at De Pauw Uni-

versity, Greencastle, Indiana, and in the law department of the State University of Indiana, graduating at the last named institution in 1852. Previous to this he had read law in the office of Hon. "Dick" Thompson, who afterward became Secretary of the United States Navy, under the Hayes administration. Our subject began the practice of law in Jasper county, Indiana, in 1852, but soon removed from there to La Fayette, same State, where he was State's Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In the meantime the war cloud had gathered and burst upon the country, more soldiers were needed to fill the depleted ranks of the Union army, and in 1863 our subject was one of the volunteers who went out in defense of his country. He was made Captain of Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Cumberland; was in the battle of Nashville when it was attacked by General Wheeler; and was with his command protecting the railroads when General Sherman made his memorable march to the sea. He served five months more than the term for which he had enlisted, and after the war returned to La Fayette, where he resumed the practice of law.

Judge Lee continued to reside at La Fayette until 1876, at which time he came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and formed a partnership with L. C. Fort, under the firm name of Lee & Fort. They did a large business until 1889. That year Judge Lee was appointed by President Harrison to the position of Judge of the Second Judicial District of New Mexico, and accordingly came to Albuquerque, where he served on the Bench until 1894. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law here and also, by appointment, is filling the position of Standing Master in Chancery.

In 1855 Judge Lee was married to Miss Naomi A. Reese, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Mr. William Reese of that State, one of the brave soldiers who lost his life while fighting in the ranks of the Union army. The Judge and Mrs. Lee have five sons and

two daughters, namely: Victor H., who is engaged in ranching and mining in Colorado; Rose L., wife of Charles F. Hunt, Sheriff of Bernalillo county, New Mexico; Fred W., who is in railroad employ; Margaret E., at home; Harry F., a stenographer and law student; and Frank E., employed as clerk.

Judge Lee was one of the organizers of the Republican party and has since unswervingly adhered to it. He is a man of genial and generous impulses and one with whom it is a pleasure to converse. Few men in this part of New Mexico are better known or more highly esteemed than is Judge William D. Lee.

HON. H. B. FERGUSSON, junior member of the well-known law firm of Warren & Fergusson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, is a gentleman whose prominence in professional ranks and whose identity with this city for more than ten years entitle him to specific recognition in a work of this character.

Mr. Fergusson's birth occurred September 9, 1848, in the State of Alabama. His great-grandfather Fergusson was among the early settlers of South Carolina, having emigrated to this country from England. One of his brothers was an officer in the English army and was killed at the battle of King's mountain. Captain Sampson N. Fergusson, our subject's father, was born in South Carolina in 1816. He married Miss Mary D. Poyas, a native of that State and a descendant of the French Huguenots. At the commencement of the Civil war he espoused the cause of his people of the South, raised a company in Pickens county for the Fifth Alabama Volunteer Infantry, was made Captain of the company, and as such served under General Lee in Virginia participating in all the battles of Lee's army from the first battle at Manassas to the close of the war, and coming out of that sanguinary struggle without an injury. Returning to his home, he resumed the practice of his profession, that of medicine, and

continued the same until his death in 1875. His wife died soon after the close of the war, leaving one son and three daughters.

This son, H. B. Fergusson, was reared in the South and had the benefit of excellent educational advantages, his advanced studies being pursued at Washington University. After receiving the degree of M. A. in that institution, he entered its law department, where he graduated in 1874. For two years after this he had charge of the academy at Winchester in the Shenandoah valley, a preparatory school for boys. In 1876 he began the practice of law at Wheeling, West Virginia, where he continued successfully until 1882. That year he came to White Oaks, New Mexico, to take charge of a large mining suit which was in the courts for a year and a half. During this time he became acquainted with New Mexico and decided to make his home here. Accordingly in 1884 he took up his abode at Albuquerque. He was associated with W. B. Childers in practice until 1887, when he formed a partnership with Judge Warren, under the firm name of Warren & Fergusson; and while they conduct a general practice they make a specialty of mining law, in which they have acquired a high reputation. Mr. Fergusson received the appointment of District Attorney from Governor Ross, but, on account of urgent demands of his private practice, resigned the position.

In 1887 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Fergusson and Miss Clara M. Huning, daughter of Hon. Franz Huning, a prominent New Mexico pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson have two children, Erna and Harvey B., Jr. Their delightfully romantic home, built of adobe and surrounded with spacious and attractive grounds, is located on the line of street railway between the old and new town of Albuquerque.

In his political principles Mr. Fergusson harmonizes with the Democratic party, to which he has rendered efficient service. He is at this writing a member of the National Democratic Committee, representing New

Mexico in the same. As an able lawyer and worthy citizen, he merits the high esteem in which he is held.

WAJOR ADIN H. WHITMORE, ex-Mayor of East Las Vegas, was born in Springfield, Vermont, March 31, 1843. His ancestors were from England, and were early settlers of Newburyport, New Hampshire. His father, Hamlin Whitmore, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, March 5, 1809. He married Saloma Sawyer, a native of Vermont, and they had seven children, six sons and one daughter. During many years of his life Mr. Whitmore was engaged in the manufacture of fancy cassimeres, and owned the Black River Woolen Mills. His death occurred May 5, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his wife departed this life at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a niece of the ex-dean of Tufts College, Massachusetts, who has celebrated his ninety-first birthday.

Adin H. Whitmore, the third child in order of birth, received his education in Norwich University, and while there the great Civil war broke forth upon the country, and out of a class of sixty-five students sixty-one enlisted, our subject being among the number. He was made Sergeant Major of the Sixteenth Vermont Infantry, and later was promoted as Lieutenant, being the youngest officer in his brigade. The war ended about the close of his term of enlistment.

Returning to his home, Mr. Whitmore was engaged in the manufacturing business with his father, and during the years of 1869-70-1-2 was with the Erie railroad, after which he was again engaged in business with his father until 1879. In that year he came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, immediately becoming interested in mining, and was the means of bringing the White Oak mines into note, in which he still owns large interests. Mr. Whitmore has invested in property in Las Vegas, and has been active in every enterprise for the improvement

and advancement of his chosen city. He was one of the founders and organizers of the Building and Loan Association, out of which grew the Mutual Building and Loan Association, that has resulted in much good to the city. Mr. Whitmore has the credit of having been one of the builders of the first two-story business block and the first two-story residence in the city. In 1882 he opened the insurance business, and now represents a large number of the leading insurance companies of the country. He was one of the first officers of the Gas and Electric Light Company, and is still a stockholder in the Las Vegas Light and Fuel Company; has served as President of the Board of Trade and of the Commercial Club, and in 1894 was elected Mayor of the city. He aided in the incorporation of Las Vegas as a city of the first-class.

In 1882 Major Whitmore was married to Miss H. J. Phelps, a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and they have one daughter, Irene S. The Major has been a life-long Republican, and in his social relations is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has made a grand record in the city of his choice, and is highly spoken of as one of her best citizens and most progressive business men.

HON. SANTA CRUZ CASTILLO, Superintendent of Schools for the county of Socorro, New Mexico, is a native son of the Territory, born at Lemitar, Socorro county, April 5, 1866.

His father, Nepomuceno Castillo, was a Mexican by birth, a native of Chihuahua, born in 1836. In 1858 he removed to New Mexico, and in 1863 was united in marriage, at Albuquerque, to Miss Barbarita Lopez, of that city. Mr. Castillo is a manufacturer of filigree jewelry, and is one of the most expert and skillful workmen in this business. He and his wife now reside in Las Cruces, New Mexico. They have had eleven children, five of whom are living: Juan C., Volaise L., Luis C., Felipe N., and Santa Cruz, the subject of this biogra-

phy. The father served in the Union army in New Mexico during the struggle for the perpetuity of the nation, being a member of Captain Gradyn's cavalry company (scouts): also acted as Captain in different companies organized to punish the Indians and protect the settlers against their depredations. In this capacity he earned a reputation for courage and coolness in time of danger, and at one time that he went to a campaign he killed an Indian and brought a girl Indian captive who still is living here, in the neighboring town. He has displayed more than ordinary wisdom and judgment in the management and ordering of his men.

Santa Cruz Castillo is the eldest of the family, and received a superior education in the Jesuit Fathers' School in Albuquerque, where he took a six-years' course and graduated in English and Spanish. In June, 1879, he returned to Socorro, and under the tuition of his father began to learn the jewelry trade. He afterward served as clerk in a store at Lincoln, keeping the books, selling goods and sometimes having the management of the store entire. The business belonged to Jose Montanyo, one of the rich merchants of the Territory. Resigning this position he returned to Socorro and was in the jewelry business for some time. Later he went to Santa Fe, and in the employ of the firm of F. Abeytia & Brother, he continued eighteen months. He had mastered every detail of the trade, and had become one of the most skilled of workmen. He was again associated with his father in business, but in 1889 accepted the position of weigh-master and book-keeper for the Rio Grande Smelting Company, which he held five years.

Mr. Castillo was appointed Deputy County Assessor of Socorro county in 1887; the following year he was elected clerk of the city of Socorro, and in 1894 he was elected Councilman from the Fourth Ward of the city. He was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Schools November 6, 1894, and notwithstanding that it was the first time that he ran for a county office he was elected by 513

votes majority. This is a position for which he is well qualified, both by taste and attainment. He has charge of the forty-nine schools in the county, and only ten can be reached by rail! About one-third of them are 100 miles from the county seat, and some of them are 180 miles distant! the success of which is in a large measure due to him. He has organized one new district, has joined four other districts, and has made other advantageous changes, introducing new textbooks and making all kinds of improvement in the schools.

In politics he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and has served as Clerk of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1883 he assisted in the organization of the Roman Catholic society known as "Caballeros Catolicos de San Miguel;" he was elected chief secretary of this body, and holds that position at the present time. He is considered as one of the best penmen in the county, if not the best.

He was united in marriage to Miss Dominica Baca, who was born in Socorro, March 24, 1873, a daughter of the Hon. Juan Jose Baca, also possessing a refined education, acquired at the Sisters' school for the period of seven years; his history will be found on another page of this volume. They are the parents of two children, Nepomuceno and Alfonso C. The family are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are held in the highest esteem by all classes of citizens.

ACOLONEL ETHAN W. EATON, one of the pioneers of New Mexico, has resided in the Territory since 1849. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Montgomery county, October 10, 1827, and is of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Great Britain to New England soon after the landing of the Mayflower. In all of the nine generations born in America there have been prominent members of the ministry, medicine and law. The paternal grandfather, Ethan Eaton, was a na-

tive of Connecticut. He was a farmer and lumber merchant of some prominence, and lived to a ripe old age. Jesse N. Eaton, his son, was born in Connecticut, but in his youth removed to New York, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1839, and was caused by the bursting of a wheel of a wood-sawing machine. He had been united in marriage to Miss Maria Young, a native of the State of New York, and to them were born five children, three of whom are still living. The mother died at the age of fifty years. Colonel Ethan W. Eaton is the eldest of the family. He received his education at Sharon Center, New York, and in the academy at Amesville.

When the great tide of emigration swept West in 1849, he joined a party of ten and started from the Empire State to cross the plains to California. When the company reached Cincinnati they built a boat, went down the Ohio river to the Mississippi river, and on to the mouth of the Arkansas river, where they sold their vessel and took a steamer for Fort Smith. Having arrived at that place, they bought an outfit of two wagons and four yoke of oxen, and continued their journey to Santa Fe, where they arrived in September, 1849. Colonel Eaton and two of his comrades decided to stop there, but the others determined to push on to the gold fields of the Pacific coast. Some ill fate attended them, as they were never heard of afterward. Colonel Eaton first engaged in prospecting for gold, but after a short time started a store at Galisteo, and continued in the mercantile business for two years. He then purchased a land grant of 100,000 acres, and turned his attention to stock-raising and farming.

These industries were interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war. When there was a call for troops our worthy subject offered prompt response. He raised Company F, of the Second New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Captain. He at once put his men in training, and soon had a well-drilled company, which received the highest commendation of General Canby. He had

more than ordinary aptitude for the disciplining of men, and rendered the Government valuable service in New Mexico. The close of the war found him a Colonel of cavalry. It was not long before the war that the Apache Indians ran away with 100 head of his live-stock. He followed with twelve men, the body-guard of General Carlton, and a few citizens, overtaking the Redskins after a chase of 100 miles. All the Indians but one were killed in the fight that followed, and the lost property was restored. Colonel Eaton received a wound in the thigh from an arrowhead two and a half inches long, and it was two and a half months before he could have it removed.

The peaceful occupation to which he turned his attention was mining, but in this he met with only moderate success. He still owns some mines and prospects in the Magdalene district, and with the hopeful spirit characteristic of the miner looks forward to the time of realizing a fortune. In 1875 Colonel Eaton came to Socorro to reside. Very soon afterward the editor of the paper published in this place was shot by some Mexicans as he was coming out of the church accompanied by his wife. This caused great excitement among the American citizens, and as a result a vigilance committee was organized which grew to be 100 strong; a bloody fight ensued, and one of the Mexicans was shot, one was hanged and one was tried by the courts and sent to the penitentiary. Governor Sheldon approved of the course of the committee, which had acted under the directions of Colonel Eaton. Our subject is an active Republican, and was at one time Deputy United States Marshal; he has also served as Deputy Sheriff of the county of Socorro, and during this time his life was threatened by desperadoes; once, while attempting an arrest in a saloon, one of a number of rough characters present shot him, shattering his left arm; he instantly returned the fire, killed his assailant, and arrested the others of the gang. It is to men of such nerve and promptitude of action that the peace and safety established in New Mexico in early times is due.

In 1851 Colonel Eaton was united in marriage to Miss Marcilena Chavez, a native of the Territory, and a member of the distinguished Chavez family of New Mexico. They are the parents of nine children, all of whom are living.

PATRICIO GONZALES, as County Clerk and Probate Clerk of San Miguel county, New Mexico, occupies a position of distinctive importance in Las Vegas, and as such is entitled to specific recognition in a work which has for its object the sketching of the lives of the representative men of his county.

Mr. Gonzales was born in the county in which he now makes his home, March 17, 1855, and is descended from an ancestry in which he has every reason to take pride. His grandfather, Antonio Gonzales, was born in Spain, and came to New Mexico in the early history of this country, and his son Manuel, our subject's father, was born in this Territory. The latter married Gumecinda Tujillo, a native of New Mexico and a descendant of one of the distinguished families of the Territory. Manuel Gonzales was in early life a farmer and merchant, and before the advent of the railroad carried on freighting extensively with ox trains, hauling goods across the plains from Kansas City. He was also a brave soldier and was engaged in the company of Captain Chavez in many a fight with the Indians, who at various times murdered the settlers and devastated their homes, and in this way he rendered the country great service. He is now sixty-five years of age and resides in Las Vegas. His wife died in 1874, at the age of forty-eight years. They had ten children, of whom six are living, Patricio being their second born.

Patricio Gonzales was educated in Mora county by the Christian Brothers. The first business in which he engaged was that of freighting. This he followed several years, and next turned his attention to stock-raising in the Red River country, raising both sheep

and cattle. In 1889 he came to Las Vegas and opened a real-estate office, and in connection with his real-estate business also engaged in buying and selling live stock, in which he has since continued. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican and has rendered his party much useful service, giving his time and influence in behalf of the party and its principles. And in recognition of his party service, he was, in 1894, elected to his present position, that of County Clerk and Clerk of the Probate Court. He is a man of signal intelligence and ability, and makes a thoroughly reliable and efficient officer.

Mr. Gonzales has a pleasant home in the city of Las Vegas, where he and his family reside. He was married in 1876 to Miss Piedad Stanton, a native of the Territory. They have three children, Alvira, Secondino and Pablo.

Mr. Gonzales takes a deep interest in the development and well-being of the Territory of which he is a native son, and such has been the good record made by him that it brings no reproach but is a credit to the land of his birth. What New Mexico needs is more such men as Patricio Gonzales.

HON. J. DE W. VEEDER.—Holding marked prestige among the professional men of Las Vegas, enjoying high popularity, and maintaining a representative position as identified with the business life of this city, it is manifestly consistent that in this connection attention be directed to the more salient features in the life history of him whose name initiates this review,—Hon. J. De W. Veeder, senior member of the law firm of Veeder & Veeder.

Mr. Veeder was born in Ulster county, New York, May 26, 1855. He is of Holland-Dutch ancestry, early settlers of the Mohawk valley. His grandfather, Mathew TenEyck DeWitt Veeder, married a Miss DeWitt, a descendant of one of the prominent early families of that place, some members of which were active participants in the Revolutionary war. Their

son, TenEyck D. W. Veeder, our subject's father, was born in Schenectady county. He married Miss Jemima Woolsey, a native of Ulster county, New York, and they became the parents of seven children, all of whom, with one exception, are living. He died in 1883, at the age of sixty-five years. By occupation he was a farmer and merchant, and in religion a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and as an honorable and upright man he had the respect of all who knew him. At this writing, 1895, his widow is still living. She, too, is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and is a noble Christian woman.

John DeWitt Veeder, the subject of our sketch, was the second in his father's family. After attending the public schools at Schenectady he entered Union College in his native city, and in 1875 completed his course and graduated at that institution. He then took up the study of law, which he pursued first in the office of Hon. A. A. Yates, and later in the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. In the winter of 1881-2 he came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and the following spring was admitted to the bar and entered actively into the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued and in which he has already distinguished himself. In 1890 his brother, Elmer, came to New Mexico, and two years later they formed the law firm of Veeder & Veeder, thus increasing their facility for attending to a constantly growing law business. Both are enthusiastic Democrats, and since he came to New Mexico the senior member of the firm has taken an active part in political affairs, and has been twice elected a member of the Territorial Senate, where he served with credit to himself and to his constituents. He is a member of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College of New Mexico, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Elmer E. Reeder, the junior member of the firm, is a graduate of Union College in the class of 1886. He read law in the office of Hon. S. W. Jackson, a prominent New York lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in Sara-

toga, New York, in 1889. Like his older brother, he is a young man of marked integrity and ability, and will doubtless make a name in the world. Both are unmarried.

HON. DEMETRIO PEREZ.—Prominent among the officers of the Territory of New Mexico is this gentleman, who is serving in the capacity of Auditor. He is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens who have been instrumental in developing this region and promoting its best interests.

He was born in Santa Fe, on the 22d of December, 1836. His father, Albino Perez, was a Colonel in the Mexican army, and came from the city of Mexico to New Mexico in 1835, with the appointment from his government of Military Governor of the Territory. Soon after his arrival he was married to Miss Trinidad Drujillo, a native of the city of Santa Fe, and a descendant of one of the old Spanish families in the Territory. Her great-grandfather, Bartholomew Fernandez, came to New Mexico in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was a Captain in the Spanish army, and, participating in the conquest of the country, his government gave him in reward for his services a grant of 2,500 acres of land. He also had valuable property in Santa Fe. He was constituted Magistrate of the city for a number of years, and held other civil offices. He had six children, and they, too, became prominent in the affairs of this country. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Josa Esquivel. His daughter, Altagrace Esquivel, married La Fayette Newman, a native of Kentucky, who came to this Territory in 1832, before Kit Carson, and was one of the company that went with Francis Aubry on the exploration of the trail to California. He also aided in the explorations with General John C. Fremont, was forage master on the expedition, and later held mail contracts for conveying the mail to different parts of the Territory. Mr. and Mrs.

Newman had six children, all of whom are still living.

Mrs. Perez was the fourth child, and was born, reared and educated in Santa Fe. By her marriage she had three children,—our subject and two daughters,—all born in Santa Fe. The elder daughter, Sally A., is now the wife of E. Montoya, and resides in San Antonio, Socorro county, New Mexico. The other daughter,—Philomene,—is living with her parents.

Mr. Perez, whose name begins this review, was educated in Santa Fe, and entered upon his business career in the capacity of clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Territory. This position he held for seven years, and while thus engaged acquired a most thorough knowledge of the affairs of the country. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Connelly as Auditor of Public Accounts, in which office he served until 1863, when he resigned to accept the position in the wholesale mercantile house of W. Chick & Company, of Kansas City. This house sold extensively to New Mexico, and Mr. Perez's acquaintance in the Territory made him a valued employe in the firm. After a year passed there he returned to Santa Fe, and was mercantile agent for Ambrosio Armijo. In 1866 he removed to Las Vegas, and was bookkeeper for the firm of T. Romero & Brother, acting in that capacity for several years, when he resigned that position to re-enter the employ of Chick, Brown & Company, at their mercantile establishment at Kit Carson, Colorado.

For five years Mr. Perez remained with that company, and in 1887 began merchandising on his own account, establishing a store in San Antonio, Socorro county, where he has since carried on a successful business. His able management, careful attention to all details, sagacity and enterprise have been the means of bringing to him prosperity, and in addition to his store he has acquired a considerable amount of other property.

During his early life Mr. Perez saw much of oppression and slavery, and he became filled with a great abhorrence of everything of that

kind; and when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he became one of its organizers and strong adherents. He has ever been a loyal citizen, devoted to the best interests of the community in which he resides. He was for five years Clerk and Recorder of the county of San Miguel, and also served as one of the County Commissioners for two years. In 1889 he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention, but their work was rejected by the opposition and Statehood was defeated. In 1891 Governor Prince, becoming convinced of his great fitness for the position of Auditor of New Mexico, appointed Mr. Perez as such, and he has since had the entire supervision of the financial affairs of the Territory; and he is also *ex officio* Superintendent of Insurance.

He is a gentleman of refinement and ability and high moral integrity. He and his family are adherents of the faith of the Catholic Church, and he is a loyal American citizen, devoted to the best interests of the country, a staunch supporter of the public schools, and a friend to all that is calculated to enhance the public welfare.

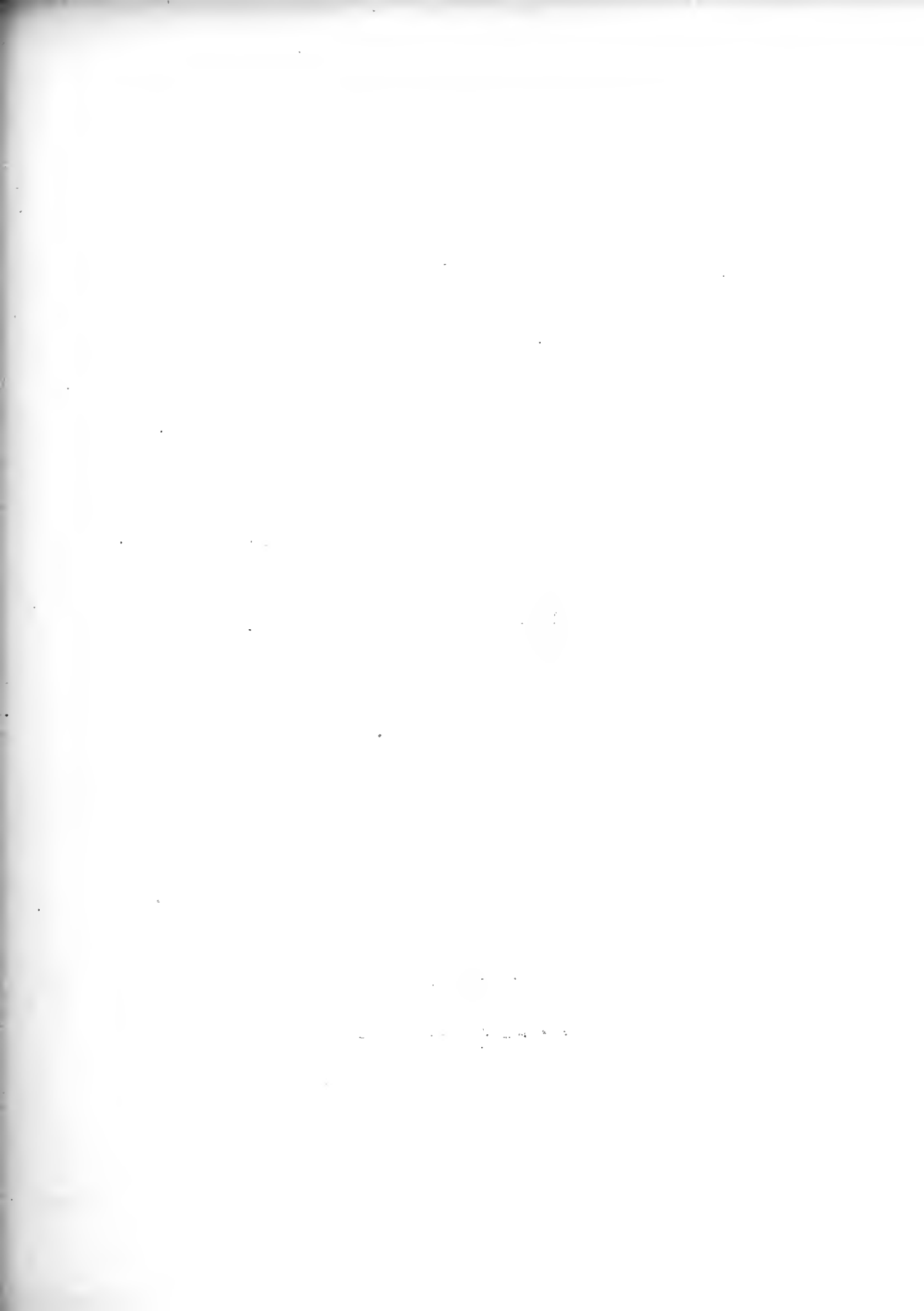
HON. MARCOS C. DE BACA.—This gentleman is a resident of Albuquerque and bears a name which is well known throughout the whole Territory of New Mexico. He is a representative of one of the most distinguished families here, and by reason of his own prominence and that of his family it is eminently fitting that some biographical honors be accorded him in this volume; indeed, without more than a passing mention of him, this work would be incomplete.

Turning back to the remote history of the family, we find that in 1535 Albar Nunyes Cabeza de Baca left his native country, Spain, and came with the expedition to conquer Mexico for his king. He was treasurer of the expedition and had the title of High Sheriff. Later he returned to Spain and some of his

posterity came and settled in this country, where, all down the years, they occupied leading and influential positions. Francisco Thomas C. de Baca, the father of him whose name graces this article, was born at *Penya Blanca* in 1809. His fourth wife, the mother of our subject, was before her marriage Miss Maria Gertrudis Lucero. She was a daughter of Nicholas Lucero, who also was a descendant of one of the early settlers of the Territory. Francisco Thomas C. de Baca and this wife had eight children, of whom six are now living. He died March 9, 1875, and his widow passed away in July, 1888. He was a *ranchero*, owning large numbers of sheep and cattle, and in public affairs was well informed and took an active and leading part. He represented Santa Ana county in the Territorial Senate and was for a number of years Probate Judge of his county. He and his wife were faithful members of the Catholic Church, as also are their children.

Hon. Marcus C. de Baca dates his birth at *Penya Blanca*, April 25, 1857. He was educated at St. Michael's College, Santa Fe, and at the St. Louis University in Missouri, and on his return home from college engaged in the cattle and sheep business with his father. He is still interested in this business, having continued it alone since his father's death, carrying on extensive operations, at times having as high as 400 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep.

Always a staunch and reliable Republican, he has for years taken an active part in political matters, and has from time to time filled various prominent positions. In 1878 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Santa Ana county, a position which he held one year, then resigned. Also in 1878 he received the appointment of Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk of the Legislative Council of the Territory. In 1880 he received the appointment of Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Territory, and in 1882 Associate Chief Clerk of the House. In 1884 he was elected a member of the House from Bernalillo county, and that same year was elected County Commis-





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H. L. Warren

sioner. At the end of his term he received a second election to the latter office, and was Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the four years which he served. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention for the Territory of New Mexico from Bernalillo county. In 1892 he was elected County School Superintendent, filling this position two years. In the meantime he had given his attention to the study of law, and in 1890 was admitted to practice in the District Court, and in 1891 to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and he has since been engaged in a general law practice. As a public official in different capacities, his whole service has been characterized by promptness and fidelity, and, as a lawyer, fitted as he is by natural ability, education and broad experience in public affairs, he will, no doubt, make a high mark in the world.

Mr. De Baca was married November 26, 1875, to Miss Francisca Baca, a distant relative of his, and their family is composed of two daughters, Maria and Josefa. The brick residence which they occupy in Albuquerque was erected by him.

JUDGE HENRY L. WARREN, a prominent member of the bar of New Mexico, is an ex-Chief Justice of Montana, and is now the senior member of the well-known law firm of Warren & Fergusson of Albuquerque. As such he is entitled to some special consideration in this work, and it is gratifying to us to here present a sketch of his life.

Judge Warren was born in Quincy, Illinois, August 21, 1837. He traces his ancestry back to the Warrens of England who came over in the Mayflower and distinguished themselves in the Revolution at Bunker Hill. The Judge's father, Calvin A. Warren, was born in Troy, New York. He married Miss Viola A. Morris, daughter of Hon. Thomas Morris, who was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, was for twenty-six years a member of the Ohio

Legislature, and later of the United States Senate, and who has gone into history as the man who gave U. S. Grant his appointment to West Point. When Judge Warren was four years old his mother died, aged twenty-four years. His father lived to be seventy-two. The Judge is now the only survivor of the family, except his brother, Charles A. Warren, a prominent lawyer of Chicago. He attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis and Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; was a cadet midshipman, but resigned at the close of the second year in order to turn his attention to the study of law and entered his father's office, his father at that time being a member of the law firm of Warren & Skinner. Mr. Skinner afterward became one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

In 1858 the subject of our sketch was admitted to the bar in Missouri by Judge Norton. He practiced law at Maryville and St. Joseph, that State, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he returned to his native town, Quincy, Illinois. There he continued the practice of his profession. He served as City Attorney and also as a member of the Illinois State Legislature, and while in Quincy received from President Johnson the appointment of Chief Justice of Montana, in which capacity he officiated four years, during that time making several decisions which have stamped him as possessed of fine legal ability. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to his family in Illinois. Soon after he was retained at St. Louis, Missouri, in two very important law cases, which detained him there for eight years. From that city he was called to Leadville, Colorado, as an attorney in large mining litigation, and after this, in 1880, he came to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He made his home in Santa Fe for seven years, during that time being in partnership with E. A. Fisk. Since June, 1887, the Judge has been identified with Albuquerque, as senior member of the firm of Warren & Fergusson.

Judge Warren was married in 1858 to Miss Mary L. Warren, a distant relative of his,

and they had four children, of whom only one son, Paul, a surveyor, now survives. The wife and mother, after thirty-four years of happy married life, passed away in 1891.

Fraternally, the Judge has been a Mason for many years, in which order he has taken the Commandery degrees. Politically, he is a life-long Democrat.

FE. OLNEY, D.D. S.—It is with a feeling of particular satisfaction that the biographer now directs attention to one who holds the distinctive preferment as Mayor of the city of East Las Vegas, who is known as a man of high professional attainments and indubitable honor, and that amplitude of practical experience in the affairs of life which has made his efforts a power in the accomplishment of goodly ends, as he has consecutively made his way along the clearly defined lines which his superior intelligence had marked out.

A native of the old Buckeye State, Dr. Olney was born at West Jefferson, Ohio, on the 15th of June, 1845. The original American progenitor on the paternal side was one Thomas Olney by name, and in 1632, by special permit from the king of England, he emigrated from his native land to America as a member of Roger Williams' company, who landed in Rhode Island, and in 1636 became the founders of the city of Providence. From this common ancestor all of the American family of the name of Olney is supposed to have descended, our subject being of the eighth generation in America. His ancestors maintained their residence in Providence for many years, seven generations of the family having dated their nativity in that fair old city by the sea. Their men were prominent in the professions and in the affairs of the colony and State, many of them having been clergymen in the Baptist Church.

George B. Olney, father of our subject, was born in Providence, whence he accompanied his father, Ithamar Olney, to Ohio, where

the latter became one of the pioneers of Athens county, and the father of our subject was reared and educated. In that county was eventually consummated his marriage to Miss Cassandra Hartsock, a native of Maryland. Her ancestors had been for generations residents of the South, being a family notable for strength of constitution and for incidental longevity. She is still living, being now (1895) seventy-seven years of age. George B. Olney became a wagon and carriage manufacturer, in which line of enterprise he conducted a prosperous business. In this connection it is interesting to recall the circumstance of his having built a number of stanch and cumbersome stages utilized in the overland traffic of the early days. He met his death through accident, falling from a mill on which he was at work. He was fifty-two years of age at the time of his demise. In religion a devoted member of the Baptist Church, his daily walk in life was in accord with the beliefs which he professed, and he was known and honored as a worthy and reliable citizen. He became the father of nine children, all of whom still survive, with one exception.

Dr. Frederick E. Olney, the immediate subject of this review, was the fourth child in order of birth, and was reared in his native town, where he received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools. In 1861, at the first call for three-years men to assist in the suppression of the rebellion and in defending the Union against an insidious foe from within the national boundaries, our subject responded with all the ardor of a loyal nature, enlisting as a member of Company A, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being but a lad of sixteen at the time that he thus offered his services to his country in her hour of trial and need. His regiment was first assigned to service in Kentucky, and was afterward with General Garfield in the Big Sandy campaign. The record which is our subject's as a veteran of the late Civil war is one of which he may well feel proud. He participated in twenty-nine engagements, being actively concerned in the en-

tire campaign which led up to and included the battle of Atlanta. His term of enlistment expired on the 19th of September, 1864, after which he returned to his home, not to remain, but to again identify himself with the brave "boys in blue" who were still in battle array. He re-enlisted as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was assigned to the non-commissioned staff of his old colonel, returned to the front and served faithfully and well until the close of the greatest civil war the world has ever witnessed, and having received no injuries of more than nominal order.

After the close of the war the Doctor returned to his home in Ohio, where he was engaged in various lines of business endeavor until 1867, when he commenced the study of dentistry and so far perfected himself in the profession as to be able to commence practice in 1869, when he located in Pierceton, Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he remained three years, after which he established himself in practice in Warsaw, the county-seat of the same county, where he built up a representative and lucrative business and there remained until 1886, when impaired health rendered it imperative that he should seek a change of climate. He was advised by physicians to try the mountain air of New Mexico, and hither he came in quest of that greatest of all boons, health. The change proved salutary and he soon regained his former physical vigor, whose natural concomitant was a desire to again become actively engaged in his professional work, and in other business enterprises which his alert and progressive spirit was able to compass.

Determining upon East Las Vegas as a permanent abiding place, he at once made important real-estate investments here and became intimately identified with and interested in the development and normal progress of the city. He has erected and still owns a number of excellent buildings here, among which may be noted the Olney Block, which is located in the business center, the same being an attractive and substantial structure with modern

equipments. The first floor is rented for mercantile purposes, and upon the second floor are located the Doctor's elegantly appointed dental parlors and residence. Our subject has also given attention to the study of medicine and surgery, but has never been in active practice in this line, preferring rather to give his undivided attention to dentistry, in which he takes great interest and in which he has gained a reputation as one of the most skillful and thoroughly informed of practitioners.

The Doctor's father, who was a man of strong convictions, was a hater of oppression in any form, became a strong anti slavery man and lent every effort toward aiding those who had been so unjustly held in bondage. These principles the Doctor inherited and when he became a voter his whole sympathy was naturally in accord with the principles and policies advocated by the Republican party, which most staunchly represented anti-slavery interests and lent its influence to the suppression of the Rebellion. His temperament was such that it followed as certainly as does night the day that he would be an ardent advocate and staunch supporter of the cause which he had espoused. Accordingly he has always been found actively in line in support of the Republican party, and since coming to Las Vegas he has been accorded official preferments of conspicuous order. He was made a member of the Board of Education, and in that capacity aided in securing to the city its present fine public-school system. He assisted in securing the first village charter, and later was prominently concerned in obtaining the present city charter. While active in politics, he has been in no sense an office seeker, but, being strongly urged by his Republican friends to accept the nomination as Mayor of the city, he finally consented to accept the nomination, and is now serving as the first Mayor of the city of East Las Vegas under the new charter. He is active, energetic, progressive and capable, as the city's chief executive, and his administration has been

such as to advance the material interests of the city and to insure its consecutive development to a position of still greater prominence. That his earnest and conscientious efforts have gained to him the confidence and esteem of the local public is shown conclusively in the unmistakable popularity which is his in the community.

In his fraternal relations our subject is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. His devotion to the advancement of the interests of his profession is shown in the fact that he is the author of the present dental law of the Territory, under which he holds preferment as President of the Board of Dental Examiners of New Mexico.

The marriage of Dr. Olney was solemnized on the 1st of September, 1869, when he was united to Miss Frances H. Elliott, of Saint Mary's, Ohio, and the daughter of William Elliott, a prominent resident of that place. They have three children, of whom we make brief record as follows: The eldest son, Thomas, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, in which institution he was the youngest member of a class of 142 individuals. In his graduation he attained distinctive honors, winning first position in a contest with thirty-eight contestants; although but twenty-five years of age, he now holds the honorable preferment as senior house physician of Cook County Hospital in the city of Chicago; the daughter, Marie, who is at the parental home, graduated in the highest grade of the academy at Las Vegas, and with highest honors; Frederick E., Jr., is pursuing his studies in the public schools of the city.

Dr. Olney is a man of marked intellectuality, genial and courteous in his manner, and has made an honorable record as a business man, richly meriting the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Although he served throughout the entire war of the Rebellion, his is not the appearance of a veteran, since his looks contradict his years, while he is yet in the full vigor of his manhood.

DR. GEORGE WILLIAM HARRISON, president of the Bank of Commerce of Albuquerque, New Mexico, is a gentleman whose ancestry in the agnatic line is traced back to the primitive settlers of this country, his forefathers having emigrated hither from England and located for the most part in the Old Dominion. The two Harrisons, grandfather and grandson, who occupied the Presidential chair, belonged to a branch of this same family. It is not, however, on account of his distinguished and historic family connections that we accord Dr. Harrison biographical mention in this work, but because of his own prominent and influential position in the city of Albuquerque.

Dr. Harrison dates his birth in Lafayette county, Missouri, November 12, 1855. His father, William Hiram Harrison, was born in Virginia in 1824; and his mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Ann Davis, was a descendant of a North Carolina family. The Doctor is the youngest of their three children, two of whom are living. The mother died in 1857, and the father in 1871. His parents are earnest Christians and members of the Methodist Church, farmers by occupation; and occupying a place among the leading people of the community the Doctor's early training was of the best. His education was received in the public schools, the Washington University at St. Louis, the State University of Missouri, and the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis. At the last named institution he graduated in 1878.

After completing his medical course, Dr. Harrison engaged in the practice of his profession at St. Louis, two years later removed to Mount Leonard, Missouri, and in 1880 came from there to New Mexico, locating at Las Vegas, where he made his home one year. His next move was to Bernalillo. Here he built a splendid residence and established a large and lucrative practice. In the meantime he became interested in real-estate transactions and banking, and in 1891 removed to Albuquerque, where he has since resided. In

1884 he became connected with the Medical Department of the Santa Fe Railroad, and, notwithstanding he is now retired from the general practice of medicine, he is still the consulting surgeon of the road. In 1894 he was made president of the regular Medical Society of New Mexico. He is interested in stock-raising to some extent. In 1890 he became one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank, a stockholder and director, and in 1891 was elected its president, which position he yet holds. He is a generous and public-spirited man, is heartily in sympathy with every movement which tends to advance the interests of the city, and is regarded as a most desirable acquisition to Albuquerque.

Dr. Harrison was married September 2, 1885, to Miss Guadalupe Perea, who was born in New Mexico of Spanish ancestry. Their happy married life was terminated by her death on the 20th of October, 1889. She left one son, Grover William. December 18, 1890, the Doctor wedded Miss Margarita Otero, a native of New Mexico and a daughter of M. S. Otero, one of Albuquerque's most prominent citizens. This union has been blessed in the birth of two children, George Mariano and Edmund Hiram. The Doctor and his family own and occupy one of the delightful homes of the city, located at the corner of Fifth street and Marquette avenue.

He affiliates with the Democratic party and is identified with the Masonic fraternity, having received the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite.

HON. JOSEPH E. SAINT.—This gentleman, who has the reputation of being one of Albuquerque's most far-seeing and successful residents, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Henry county, on the 23d day of November, 1847. He is of Scotch descent, his ancestors being early settlers in the South. His paternal grandfather resided for many years in Greensburg, North Carolina, where his grandfather,

William Saint, was born. Our subject's father, Alpheus Saint, was also born at that place, the date of his nativity being the 4th day of February, 1812. The family belonged to the Quaker Church, and was one of honest convictions, believers of the Golden Rule, and by reason of their antipathy to the prevalent practice of human slavery in the South, it ceased to be a congenial place of residence for them. Accordingly, in 1817, the grandfather and his family sought the free territory of Indiana, then a veritable wilderness, and became pioneer settlers of Wayne county, where they made comfortable homes.

Here it was that the father of our subject married Miss Irene Hyat. The lady was born in North Carolina, and belonged to a family of the Quaker faith, who removed to Indiana at the time that the Saints did. To them were born ten children, of whom five are now living. The father died when seventy-four years of age, and his wife, who is now eighty-three years old, still lives, being one of Indiana's honored pioneer women. She is a noble woman, and one who is respected and beloved by a wide circle of friends, as well as by her descendants of three generations.

Joseph E., our subject, was the seventh child in the order of birth. He attended school in Indiana until his thirteenth year, and the family then removed to Illinois, where the young man's education was completed. After becoming of age he left the farm, learned the milling business and followed the vocations of milling and mill building for about ten years. After this he traveled for a wholesale grocery house, and was engaged in this business when, in 1879, he came to New Mexico. In that vocation he continued for three years and then, in 1882, resigned his position to embark in the wholesale and retail grocery business in Albuquerque, in which line he continued for a number of years.

In the year 1884 he engaged in an extensive land speculation, organized a large cattle company and leased a tract of land, comprising 100,000 acres, for thirty years, it being

the Acoma Indian Reservation. They had \$300,000 paid up capital, and Mr. Saint was at the organization made vice-president and general manager, a position which he still holds. The operations of this company have been very extensive, as many as 18,000 head of cattle being owned at one time. The directors and officers of the company remain the same as when organized, and the live stock is now well graded up with Herefords and Short-horns. In 1890 Mr. Saint organized a timber proposition and sold 314,000 acres of timbered land to Mitchell Bros., of Michigan, for \$629,000 in cash, making upon this deal a handsome margin of profit. Since 1890 the gentleman has been interested in mining and now has valuable property at Hillsboro. This is being worked at present and with flattering prospects.

In 1893 Mr. Saint was appointed receiver of the New Mexico Savings Bank. He has already paid forty per cent of the indebtedness and expects to work out the whole liability with very slight loss to any one. The gentleman is in politics a Republican, and as such takes a great interest in the offices of his country and city. In 1891 he was elected Mayor of Albuquerque, and in 1892 he was chosen as a member of the Territorial Senate. Here he was quite prominent, taking a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He did valiant battle for a number of good measures and was one of the champions of the bill to reduce the salaries of county officers, to take effect two years thereafter. The measure carried, but the last legislature practically reinstated the old salary list. Mr. Saint was for seven years a member of the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico, and for four years president of the board. He was appointed twice by a Democratic Governor and twice by a Republican Governor, and the health and brand laws of New Mexico are largely due to his knowledge of the needs of the cattle business.

In 1876 Mr. Saint was married to Miss Ada Millington, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Mr. D. A. Millington, a pioneer

merchant of Leavenworth, Kansas. Their children are Irene, Louise and Ethel. They have for their home one of Albuquerque's finest residences and are counted as among the city's best residents.

In 1890 he was one of a party who made an excursion tour through Texas, and in the various towns and cities which they visited Mr. Saint had occasion to note incidentally that there were boards of trade or chambers of commerce, and through this source was entertainment principally extended to the visitors. The advantage of maintaining such an organization in his own city occurred forcibly to our subject's mind, and he forthwith made the determination that he would lend every effort toward bringing about such an organization in Albuquerque. To his zeal and interest is, in a large measure, due the maintenance of the prosperous Commercial Club, which was duly organized and which has contributed so largely to the advancement and substantial upbuilding of the metropolis of the Territory. The club has erected a fine building in the business center and the same is one of the most substantial and attractive architectural structures in the Territory. Upon the organization of the club Mr. Saint became one of the stockholders and a member of its board of directors, and he has continued to manifest a lively interest in its work, the organization being looked upon by all as one of Albuquerque's best institutions, since it has spread the fame of the city throughout the entire Union and has made known the advantages and great natural resources of New Mexico. Our subject enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community, and is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the place to whose welfare he has been devoted.

DR. HENRY J. ABERNATHY, one of the leading professional men of Socorro county, has been a resident of the city of Socorro since 1879. He was born in the State of Tennessee November

13, 1855, and is descended from the sturdy Scotch stock that figured prominently in the colonization of the country before the Revolution. The paternal great-grandfather was a Virginian, and the paternal grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Tennessee. There the father of our subject, Dr. Jesse J. Abernathy, was born in the year 1816. He received an excellent training for his profession, being graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia. He became one of the eminent physicians of his State, and was at one time Professor of Theory and Practice in Shelby Medical College, an institution that was destroyed by the war. He served through the civil conflict as Surgeon in the Confederate army, and after peace had been declared he accepted the chair of Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Nashville Medical College. He is now retired from active life and resides at Pulaski. He was married to Miss Susan E. Sumner, and to them were born eight children, five of whom are now living. The mother died in 1876, in the forty-sixth year of her age. Doctor Abernathy married a second wife and has a family of three young children.

Henry J. Abernathy, the eldest of his father's family by his second wife, received his literary education in Nashville, and was graduated in 1878 as M. D. He was previous to this a student in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee. He began his professional career in Colorado, but at the end of eighteen months he came directly to Socorro, New Mexico. He has a wide general practice, but makes a specialty of surgery and diseases of women. He is first vice-president of the New Mexico Medical Association, and takes an active and enthusiastic part in the work of this organization. He has filled both the office of County Coroner and the office of County Physician, and discharged his duties with a judgment and ability that won the approval of all parties. The Doctor spent a part of 1881 and 1882 in old Mexico, and in 1889, accompanied by his family, he took a trip to his old home in Tennessee. In politics he is an ardent Demo-

crat. He belongs to the order of the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Abernathy was united in marriage to Miss Frances F. Eaton, who was born in Santa Fe, the daughter of Col. E. W. Eaton, a pioneer of New Mexico, now a resident of Socorro. They are the parents of two children, Mamie L. and Arthur H. The Doctor's office is well appointed, he is fully abreast of the times in his profession, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

ABRAM ABEYTA, the present Clerk of the city of Socorro, is one of the city's native sons. He was born November 2, 1861, the descendant of a long line of Spanish ancestors. His paternal grandfather, Don Diago Antonio Abeyta, was one of the first settlers of Socorro, sharing in the large land grant made by the Spanish government to the pioneers of Socorro county. Antonio Abeyta y Montoya, the father of our subject, was born in Socorro in 1822. He was prominently identified with the early business interests of the place, erected a gristmill and conducted a successful mercantile establishment. He married Miss Encarnacion Chavez, a descendant of the Chavez family, which is one of the most distinguished in the history of the Territory. There were born of this union four sons and three daughters. The mother died in 1880; the father is still living, aged seventy-three years. The first two children, Abram and S. C., were twins.

Abram Abeyta received his education in the Christian Brothers' College at Santa Fe, and after leaving school was for two years employed as clerk in a wholesale grocery house of Brown & Manzares. At the end of that time he entered the general store of H. M. Chamburn, as clerk, and served in this capacity three years. With the experience acquired he felt confident to embark in business on his own account, and so opened a general store in Socorro opposite the Plaza, with his uncle, Manuel Abeyta, where he has established an

excellent trade. Politically he allies himself with the Democratic party; he has for the past six years been Clerk of the city. He has recently received from Governor Thornton the appointment as a member of the Board of Commissioners for the Territorial penitentiary.

Mr. Abeyta was married in 1883 to Miss Amelia Stapleton, who also was born in Socorro, a daughter of Major R. H. Stapleton. Our worthy subject and his wife are the parents of six children, only two of whom are living,—Encarnacion and Paublita, one son, Diago Antonio, a child of five years; was a victim to the dread disease, diphtheria, his death occurring July 19, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Abeyta are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Abeyta belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the citizens of Socorro county.

ALVIN A. SHAW, M. D.—A man of high professional attainments and one who holds distinctive prestige as the pioneer physician of the thriving village of San Marcial, Socorro county, Dr. Shaw is manifestly deserving of specific recognition in this work. He is one of the representative business men of the town, in which he conducts one of the leading drug stores, in addition to continuing in the active practice of his noble profession.

The Doctor's ancestry is one whose history has been one of long identification with that of the United States, running back, in both the paternal and maternal lines, to English origin. His great-grandfather Shaw was a native of New England, where his parents had taken up their abode at an early period. He subsequently left his native heath and proceeding to the Western frontier became one of the pioneers of the State of Ohio. In the Buckeye State was born John Shaw, the grandfather of our subject, and there he was reared to maturity, being eventually ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and labor-

ing long and zealously in his high calling. In 1835 he removed to Indiana and became one of the pioneer clergymen in La Porte county. The Doctor's father, Jonathan Shaw, was born in Ohio in the year 1824, and accompanied his parents upon their removal to the Hoosier State. He received his education in the schools of La Porte, and upon attaining mature years was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Evarts, who was a native of Indiana. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living at the present time. The honored father, who became a man of prominence and influence in the community where he passed so many years of his active and useful life, was called to eternal rest in 1891, having attained a venerable age. His devoted wife passed away in 1893, having lived to enjoy the love and solicitude of her children and her children's children. In their religious faith they were zealous adherents of the Universalist Church.

Alvin A. Shaw, the immediate subject of this review, was the third child in order of birth, the place of his nativity having been Annawan, Henry county, Illinois, and the date the 16th of July, 1859. He completed his more purely literary education in the State University of Illinois, graduating at that institution in 1880, after which he matriculated in the Chicago Medical College, completing the prescribed course and graduating in 1883. Thus thoroughly prepared for the practice of that profession which he had determined to make his life work, the Doctor entered professional work in the city of Chicago, but within the course of a year was thrice attacked very severely with pneumonia, and finally became convinced that it was imperative for him to seek a different climate if he hoped to preserve his health.

Castling about for an eligible location, he finally decided to locate in New Mexico, and in the year 1884 he arrived in San Marcial, and here entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession, consummating an association with Dr. G. P. Edwards, who had been estab-





James Gray
A. W. Hamilton

lished here for some little time. After a year had elapsed the partnership was dissolved and Dr. Edwards located elsewhere. Our subject has since maintained a consecutive practice and has gained a representative support, his ability as a physician being recognized as clearly as is his honor as a man. In 1885 the Doctor established here the first drug store opened in the town, and in this line of enterprise he has since been concerned in connection with his professional work. He is careful and conscientious in his business methods, and as a physician is thoroughly well informed, being a close student and keeping constantly abreast of the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery. His practice is one that extends over a wide radius of country, and in this, as well as in his more distinctively business pursuits, he has met with gratifying success, retaining the confidence and esteem of the community with whose interests he has been so conspicuously identified.

In his fraternal relations Dr. Shaw is prominently associated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of Hiram Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of San Marcial, and served two terms as its Worshipful Master. In his political adherency the Doctor uses his right of suffrage in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but he has never been aspirant for official preferment.

The marriage of our honored subject was consummated in 1883, when he was united to Miss Rena Batten, a native of his own birthplace and the daughter of Richard W. Batten. The union has been blessed with two children,—Mamie and Rena.

Since coming to San Marcial, Dr. Shaw has been intimately indented with the interests of the town, and he has lent influence and effective aid in furthering its development and advancement. He has acquired a considerable amount of local realty and has erected several buildings here, among them being his residence, which is one of the most attractive in the place.

He is looked upon as one of the most able physicians in the Territory and as one of the distinctively representative business men of San Marcial.

HON. HUMPHREY B. HAMILTON.—Success in any profession is more the result of energy, perseverance and natural aptitude than connection, influence or social standing. The majority of the most prominent and able lawyers of the New Mexico bar are what may be termed self-made men. Among the number who have won positions of eminence in the legal profession through inherited energy and determination is the present Judge of the Fifth District Court of the Territory, Mr. Hamilton. A brief record of his career is as follows:

A native of Perry county, Illinois, he was born on the 26th of October, 1850, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, coming of a family whose members were early pioneers of Maryland and Virginia, and were prominent in the history of the Colonies as participants in the struggle for independence and in the walks of civil life. The paternal grandfather of our subject became one of the pioneers of Missouri, where Leo F. Hamilton, the father, was born. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Miss Sarah Jones, of Kentucky parentage, and removed to Illinois, where he successfully engaged in the practice of medicine up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1852, when he was aged about forty years. His wife departed this life about a year previous. They left a family of five children, of whom the Judge was the youngest.

Mr. Humphrey B. Hamilton acquired his literary education in various schools in the State of his nativity, and, on determining what business he wished to make his life work, made choice of the legal profession. Preparatory to entering upon practice, he read law in the office of Hon. DeWitt C. Jones, now of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He entered upon the prosecution of his chosen

calling in Jefferson City, Missouri, where he remained from 1872 until 1885, the latter being the year of his arrival in Socorro, New Mexico. He came here with the hope that the more healthful climate of the South would prove beneficial to his wife; but after lingering about five years she departed this life in January, 1890, leaving three children to mourn her loss, namely: Lulu H., Humphrey B. and Fenwick D. Her death was a most severe bereavement to the family, and also to many friends who had for her the highest regard.

On locating in Socorro, Judge Hamilton opened a law office and continued to engage in general practice until January, 1895, at which time he was appointed by President Cleveland as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, a position which he is now filling with marked ability. He has already tried many important cases and has shown himself to be thoroughly informed in the law. His jurisdiction extends over the territory lying between Arizona and the Pan Handle and including most of the southern portion of New Mexico.

Upon the bench his manner is characterized with a dignity becoming his office, and advocates, juries and litigants recognize that he is master of the situation. He is possessed of superior legal attainments, a comprehensive mind, powers of keen perception and judicial fairness. He is singularly unbiased by personal predilections or opinions, and gives to each point of evidence its full weight. He is undoubtedly one of the most eminent representatives of the legal profession in the Territory.

In politics Judge Hamilton is a Democrat, but not an active partisan, and since being on the bench gives less attention than ever to politics. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is also a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias.

In manner he is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, having a wide acquaintance and a host of warm friends in New Mexico, the Territory of his adoption.

B OLESLO ROMERO, who was recently appointed a member of the Immigration Board of New Mexico, is a native of the Territory and has his abiding place in the town of Los Lunas. Mr. Romero was born January 1, 1860, and is a descendant of the noted Luna and Romero families, who were among the earliest and most prominent people of New Mexico. His grandfathers, Juan Andreas Romero and Ramon Luna, were both born in Los Lunas. They were heirs to Government land which had been granted to our subject's great-grandfather and which included many thousand acres of valuable land. Grandfather Luna was for many years Indian agent, and was one of New Mexico's best known citizens. He married Guadalupe Sarrasino, a native of the Territory and also descended from a noted family. Her father, Francisco Sarrasino, was a Governor of the Territory and a man of great influence in his day. Our subject's father, Miguel Romero, was born in Los Lunas in 1829. He married Placida Luna, and there were born to them two sons, Flavio and Boleslo. The father was for many years engaged in freighting across the plains from St. Louis and Kansas City, his freighting train consisting of fourteen wagons and a large number of mules, and while engaged in this business he met with many hardships and privations incident both to the inclemency of the weather and hostility of the Indians. At one time all of his mules were frozen to death. Frequently he lost much stock through Indian raids. At this writing he has claims pending against the United States Government to the amount of \$45,000 for losses he sustained at various times. Both he and his good wife are devout members of the Catholic Church. They maintain their residence at Los Lunas with their son, Boleslo.

Boleslo Romero was educated at the Christian Brothers' College at Santa Fe. On his return from college he engaged in farming and the sheep industry. Soon, however, he was obliged to leave the ranch on account of the

raids made by the Apache Indians, and barely escaped with his life. His brother-in-law was killed. That was in 1881. In 1892, when the Indians made another raid, Mr. Romero and thirty-four other citizens from Los Lunas went in pursuit of them and to protect the stock throughout the country. The result was that a number of the citizens were killed by the Apaches. Mr. Romero and his father own lands near Los Lunas and are still more or less engaged in farming. They give considerable attention to fruit culture, have fine orchards and vineyards, and are also interested in the manufacture of wine.

Mr. Romero was married in 1883 to Miss Refugio Chavez, a native of the Territory and a member of the illustrious family of that name. Their union has been blessed in the birth of five children, all born in Los Lunas, where so many of their ancestors have been born and have lived. The names of the children are as follows: Juan Andreas, Donnacino, Ninfa, Miguel and Aurilia.

Mr. Romero is in politics a Democrat. He holds the office of Deputy United States Marshal, and was recently appointed by Governor Thornton as a member of the Immigration Board of New Mexico. A young man of intelligence, ability and enterprise, he will, no doubt, render valued service in this capacity.

CHARLES G. CRUICKSHANK, M. D.—Holding marked prestige among the professional men of Socorro county, enjoying high popularity and maintaining a representative position as identified with the business life of the thriving little city of San Marcial, it is manifestly consistent in this connection that attention be directed to the more salient features in the life history of him whose name initiates this review. Dr. Cruickshank is a native of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on the 19th of October, 1853, a son of Robert Cruickshank, who was born in Scotland in the year 1800. In 1823 he emigrated to America and for many

years was a trusted employee of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company. He ultimately settled near Quebec, where he was engaged in agricultural operations up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1885. He had attained the venerable age of eighty-five years and was honored as a man of marked intellectuality and invincible integrity. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Catherine Glanville Cook, was a native of London, England, where she was born in the year 1813. A portion of her youthful days was passed in Scotland and in 1830 she came to Canada. She departed this life in 1886, in the seventy-third year of her age. Robert and Catherine Cruickshank became the parents of ten children, of whom seven are living at the present time, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the family.

Charles G. Cruickshank received his preliminary educational discipline in his native city, and graduated at the military school in Quebec in 1870. He had determined to adopt the medical profession as his vocation in life, and in 1872 he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he matriculated in the medical department of the famous university of that State, where he graduated with the class of 1876. This professional training had been but the practical carrying out of the plan which the Doctor had formed in his boyhood days, and he thus realized his ambition.

After his graduation Dr. Cruickshank located at Howell, the beautiful county seat of Livingston county, Michigan, where he displayed his "shingle" with due solemnity and entered upon active practice, remaining there about four years and securing a representative support in his professional efforts. At the expiration of this time (1880) he came to San Marcial, New Mexico, remaining here but a short time, after which he continued his way westward to the present State of Washington, and there continued to practice until 1884, when he returned to San Marcial and entered vigorously upon the practice of medicine and surgery at this point. He has established a large and lu-

crative business by reason of his high professional ability, his honor and his fidelity,—attributes which never fail of objective appreciation. During these years of active labor the Doctor has devoted himself to study and investigation, and is thoroughly in touch with the advances made in the science of medicine. His general practice is of wide extent, while he is recognized as one of the finest surgeons in the Territory, having been for a number of years past surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. He was a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and in 1888 he became a member of the American National Medical Association, and has attended several of its conventions.

A man of high attainments and imbued with predominating energy and enterprise, the Doctor has, since coming to San Marcial, thoroughly identified himself with the affairs of the town of his choice. He has invested quite largely in local realty and has aided materially in the growth and development of the county, being regarded not only as an able physician, but as one of the leading and most public-spirited citizens of the thriving little city in which he resides.

In his political relations the Doctor exercises his franchise in support of the men and measures advanced by the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men, and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 22d of February, 1877, Dr. Cruickshank led to the hymeneal altar Miss Ida E. Wescott, who was born in Wayne county, New York, being the daughter of Stephen Wescott, a resident of Michigan. This happy union has been blessed with one son, Bruce W., who was born at Howell, Michigan. The family residence is one of the attractive homes of the city.

The Doctor has acquired considerable real estate in the county and is taking much pleasure in showing the wonderful pomological possibilities of this part of the Territory. His orchards having some of the most prolific fruit-

trees in the whole valley, and his success in this line being very exceptional. He also owns a cattle ranch and devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, which represents one of the most important industries of the Territory. He is also interested in the White Cap mines in the San Mateo mountains.

HON. TRANQUILINO LUNA, deceased, was one of New Mexico's most prominent men. A memoir of his life is appropriate in this work and is as follows:

Tranquilino Luna was born in Los Lunas, New Mexico, June 29, 1847, second son of Hon. Antonio Jose Luna (whose history appears elsewhere in this work). He was educated in the Missouri University at St. Louis, and on his return from college became successfully engaged in the sheep industry. He was in politics an intelligent and influential Republican. His ability and manly integrity being appreciated by his fellow citizens, he was offered by them various offices of honor and trust in his county, and in 1880 was elected delegate to represent the Territory of New Mexico in the United States Congress, and after serving a two years' term was, in 1882, again elected to the same position.

He was united in marriage to Miss Amalia Jaramillo, the daughter of a prominent citizen of Los Lunas. They had one child, Maximiliano Luna, who is now the Sheriff of Valencia county, specific mention of whom appears further on in this article. In 1886 Mrs. Luna departed this life, and in November, 1892, Mr. Luna died. Few men in Valencia county were better known or stood higher in the estimation of the people than did Tranquilino Luna, and the untimely death of a man possessing such rare talent and excellent traits of character was deeply lamented not only in Valencia county but throughout the Territory.

Maximiliano Luna, the only survivor of the above named family, was born in Los Lunas June 16, 1870. He was educated in the Las

Vegas College, New Mexico, and at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. On completing his course in the latter institution he received an appointment to the Naval School at Annapolis. Just as he was ready to enter upon his studies at Annapolis his mother died, and after her death his plans were changed. He made a tour to Cuba, after which, in December, 1889, he returned to his home in New Mexico.

The following year he was appointed interpreter of the Second Judicial Court of the Territory; in 1891 he was Chief Clerk of the Twenty-ninth Assembly of New Mexico, and in 1892 he was elected Probate Clerk, Recorder and *ex officio* County Clerk of Valencia county, in which last named position he served up to 1894, when he was elected Sheriff of the county, the office which he now holds. In all of these important positions his service has been characterized by promptness and fidelity, and, being a man of nerve and courage, he is especially fitted for the duties of Sheriff. As Sheriff he has already made some important arrests among desperate characters who had previously evaded the law. Mr. Luna's political views are those of the Republican party. He has served as delegate to several Territorial Republican Conventions, in 1890 was the organizer of the Republican League of the county, and in 1892 was a delegate to the National Republican League.

HON. ESTANISLAO V. CHAVEZ, of Socorro, figures prominently as a member of the bar of New Mexico. Mr. Chavez dates his birth in the city where he now resides, June 15, 1862. He is a representative of the distinguished family of Chavez, of New Mexico. His father, Jesus M. Chavez, F. Franco Chavez and Felipe Chavez, are cousins and are among the most prominent members of the family. Jesus M. Chavez was born in the Territory of New Mexico, April 17, 1831, and was educated by his uncle, the noted Father Chavez, in the

city of Chihuahua, Mexico, his education being received in Spanish. Later he fell heir to the property of his uncle, which included a large portion of the territory now embraced in the city of Socorro. He accepted the doctrines of the Democratic party and was one of its organizers in his county, and was a man of much influence and popularity,—so much so that he was repeatedly elected as a Representative to the Territorial Assembly. He served eighteen years as Clerk of the Probate Court of his county, and was a member of the House and prominent in the movement which asked Congress to admit New Mexico to the Union. He also served for some time as Probate Judge of the county and held the honorable position of Inspector General of the New Mexico Militia. During the Civil war he took sides with the Government against the Confederates, and during that period suffered much loss to his property by the depredations of the enemy. At various times he has played an active and prominent part in protecting the people of New Mexico from the frequent attacks by the Red men. He married Miss Luz Torres, a descendant of one of the old Spanish families, her father being Joaquin Torres, a prominent citizen of New Mexico. They had three sons: one died in infancy, and the others are Joaquin and Estanislao V. The parents are still living and are among the most highly respected people of the Territory in which they had their birth.

We come now to the immediate subject of our sketch, Estanislao V. Chavez. He received his education at St. Michael's College in Santa Fe, read law in the office of Judge Ira E. Leonard, and May 4, 1891, was admitted to the bar. Immediately after his admission to the bar he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, where he rapidly gained a lucrative practice, and now has the reputation of being one of the most successful and talented young lawyers in the Territory.

In 1883 Mr. Chavez was married to Miss Frances V. Martin, a native of Marshall, Texas, and a daughter of Captain Robert

Martin of that State. They have two children, Estanislao Robert and Cosette, both born in Socorro, they being the third generation born in this city.

Mr. Chavez being an ardent Democrat and a talented and popular young man, it was natural that his party should choose him to fill places of honor and trust. When only twenty-four years of age he was honored with a seat in the Territorial Legislature, where he served with credit alike to himself and to his party. At that time he was the youngest member of the House. Later, when brought out as a candidate for Probate Clerk of Socorro county, and against a very strong opponent, he was elected by the largest majority ever received by any candidate in the county; and this office he filled for six years. In 1892 he was elected Mayor of Socorro, and he was also elected a delegate to the last Democratic national convention and aided in the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President of the United States, an act for which he has since had deep regret. His friends earnestly urged him to accept the position of Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico. This honor, however, he declined in order to give his whole time and attention to his rapidly increasing law practice. Mr. Chavez is a man of fine personal appearance, is in every respect a true gentleman, and it is fair to predict that still greater honors await him in the future.

MAJOR H. R. WHITING, whose pleasant home is located on his ranch near the city of Albuquerque, is a veteran of the Civil war and a gentleman who has for years figured prominently in the affairs of New Mexico, and especially of Bernalillo county. His residence here covers a period of more than a quarter of a century and he is probably better informed in regard to New Mexico's resources than any other man in the Territory.

Major Whiting dates his birth at Detroit, Michigan, December 2, 1837. His father,

Dr. John L. Whiting, was born in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, in the year 1793. On February 17, 1817, he arrived in Detroit, and for thirty years was one of the valued medical practitioners of that city. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Rees, was a native of Erie, Pennsylvania. The ancestors of both the Whitings and Reeses are of English origin. They came to this country before the Revolution and settled in New England and later removed to New York. Great-grandfather Whiting was an officer in the Revolutionary army and his son, our subject's grandfather, was an officer in the war of 1812; both lived to a ripe old age. Major Whiting's parents had seven sons and a daughter, of whom only three are living. The mother died in 1851. The father lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

In the public schools of his native city and at Dartmouth College the subject of our sketch received his education, and after leaving college he was for a number of years city editor, first of the Detroit Advertiser and later of the Tribune, into which the former was merged. In 1861 General Fremont gave him the appointment of Captain of volunteers, and he served on the staff of General McKinstry. In the summer of 1862 when the demand for more soldiers became urgent, he aided in raising the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry and as Second Lieutenant, went with them to the front; participated in all the hard-fought battles of the Army of the Potomac up to the battle of Gettysburg, in which he was captured. After a confinement of eight months and a half in Libby prison, he was exchanged and returned to his command, then in front of Petersburg, and to the close of the war served on the staff of Major General S. W. Crawford. For meritorious service at the battle of Petersburg he was promoted to a Captaincy and after the battle of Five Forks was made Brevet Major. At the close of the war he was a participant in the grand review of the victorious army at Washington, and was mustered out June 28, 1865. He had been through the hot-

test of the fight, and, save a slight gun-shot wound at Fredericksburg, which did not cause him to leave his command, escaped unharmed.

Immediately following his army service Major Whiting was in the employ of several newspapers. In the fall of 1866 he came to Santa Fe as a member of the staff of the New York Herald, and spent a year in writing up New Mexico. In the spring of 1868 he received the appointment of Clerk of the United States Court at Albuquerque, a position which he ably filled for ten years, and he was at different times elected to and held the following offices in Bernalillo county: County Clerk three years, Assessor of the County two years, County Superintendent of Schools two years, Justice of the Peace two years; and for twenty-seven years he has been United States Commissioner, a position which he still holds. He is also at this writing in the abstract business, making abstracts for Albuquerque and the county of Bernalillo. Politically, he is a lifelong and ardent Republican.

Major Whiting was married in 1873 to Miss Maria Samora, a native of New Mexico and a representative of one of the oldest Spanish families of the Territory.

GEORGE S. EASTERDAY, M. D.— Holding a position of marked distinction in the Territory, by reason of his high professional attainments and his scrupulous honor as a man among men, this well-known resident of Albuquerque merits specific recognition in this review of the lives of the representative citizens of New Mexico.

The Doctor is a native of the old Buckeye State, having been born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 12th of September, 1849. His paternal lineage is of stanch German extraction, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Germany to New York, where he remained for a time, after which he removed with his family to Maryland, where the grandfather of our subject, Christian Easterday, was born. While still a young man the latter removed to Jeffer-

son county, Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer settlers in that State. He there married Miss Maria Stemple, who was a native of his own State, and whose people were also among the early settlers in Jefferson county. Christian Easterday and wife remained in Ohio until 1855, when they took up their abode in the State of Illinois, where they passed the residue of their lives; he lived to attain the venerable age of eighty-five years, and she passed away at the age of eighty-three. In their religious views they were English Lutherans, and were earnest, God-fearing and industrious people, whose lives were directed along the lines of utmost honor and integrity. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom ten lived to attain maturity.

David Easterday, father of the Doctor, was the second son and was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. He married Miss Margaret Zimmerman, a native of the same county, and some years after the consummation of this happy event they removed to Illinois, becoming pioneers of that now populous State. To them were given twelve children, and ten of this number still survive. The honored father entered into eternal rest in 1894, at the age of seventy-nine years; his wife still lives, being now (1895) seventy-three years of age.

George S. Easterday received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Illinois, after which he pursued the scientific course of study in the university of that State. He then matriculated in the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1878. After completing his studies he determined to locate in the West, and for two and one-half years was engaged in the practice of his profession in Nebraska. Thence, in 1881, he came to Albuquerque, identifying his interests with the city while it was yet in the initial stages of development to its present position of importance as the commercial metropolis of the Territory. Here he established himself for the practice of his noble profession, and by close attention thereto and by the most scrupulous

fidelity to the interests of those to whom he ministers, he has built up a very lucrative practice, and one which is of distinctively representative order. It has ever been his policy and privilege to keep fully in line with the advancements made in medical science and surgery, and he is thoroughly in touch with the most approved methods and the results of new provings in the line of therapeutic agents. In his zeal to avail himself of the practical results of the researches of the best authorities of his profession, in the winter of 1889-90, the Doctor went to New York city, where he completed a special course of study in the post-graduate school of that city. He then returned to Albuquerque and again resumed active practice here.

In 1894, his practice having grown to such proportions as to require additional attention, he associated with him his brother, Dr. J. S. Easterday, a physician of signal ability, whose collegiate training had been received at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, at which he graduated with honor. The two gentlemen now enjoy a very extensive practice under the firm name of Easterday & Easterday.

Dr. Easterday has been deeply engrossed in his professional duties, but this has not deterred him from becoming identified with those other duties which are required of every public-spirited citizen. He has, by investments in real estate and building projects, bettered his own condition in a financial way, and at the same time aided greatly in the substantial development of his city. In addition to the erection of several brick and frame residences, he, in 1892, built a handsome brick block at 410 Gold avenue, which is an ornament to Albuquerque's business section. It has a frontage of fifty feet, is sixty feet in depth, and two stories high, with basement. The first story of this structure has been fitted up as a suite of offices, consultation rooms, etc., for the use of the Doctor and his brother in the practice of their profession. In convenience they represent the highest ideal approaching perfection, and their equipment includes all of the modern

accessories. The apartments are elegantly furnished, and are second to none in the great Southwest.

Politically, Dr. Easterday has been a life-long Democrat, and as such has always taken an active interest in local, State and national affairs. His fellow-citizens have upon numerous occasions seen fit to honor him with positions of trust, and he has filled them with that conscientious honor which has always marked his private life and professional career. In 1887 he was chosen as one of the Aldermen of Albuquerque, and in 1891 he was elected as one of the school trustees of the city. In this latter position he was enabled to render valuable service in organizing the present excellent public-school system, which is the pride of the city. In 1892 Dr. Easterday was also chosen as Mayor of the city, a position which he filled with credit to himself and honor to the city.

In 1881 Dr. Easterday was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Haller, a native of California, and the daughter of Mr. Jacob Haller, a former resident of the State of Illinois. Dr. Easterday is prominent in several societies, being an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, and an active member of the local lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen. Personally, Dr. Easterday is a courteous and affable gentleman, in a professional way he has met with the highest success, and as a progressive citizen he is one of Albuquerque's honored and leading men.

HON. WALTER C. HADLEY, one of New Mexico's representative citizens and prominent business men, is a native of the State of Indiana, having been born in the beautiful old city of Richmond on the 7th of September, 1857. His ancestors for several generations have been residents of the United States, and Grandfather Hadley was a pioneer resident of the State of Ohio. From one generation to another the representatives of the family have adhered to the beautiful faith of the Society of





J. A. Manzanares

The L. H. P. Co. Chicago

Friends, or Quakers. Our subject is a son of Professor Hiram Hadley, now of the University of New Mexico, and recognized as one of the most enthusiastic and talented educators of the Territory.

Walter C. Hadley, the immediate subject of this review, received his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools and continued his studies at Haverford College, Philadelphia, and at the University of Chicago. His more technical discipline was in the line of mining engineering, in which he is a recognized expert. For about twenty years he has been identified with the great mining interests of Arizona and New Mexico, having been general manager of the famous Lake Valley mines, in Sierra county. He has also figured most prominently as one of the promoters and builders of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad.

In 1894 Mr. Hadley was elected a Representative in the Senate of New Mexico, and while one of the youngest members of that body he proved himself eminently fitted for the position. He showed a capacity for effective and consecutive work, a practical judgment and a keen discernment as to causes and effects in legislative enactments,—doing all in his power to advance the best interests of New Mexico and of the city of Albuquerque, where he retains his residence. Mr. Hadley enjoys the confidence and high esteem of the representative business men of his city, and this fact is shown most lucidly in the signal honor which was conferred upon him by his election to the important office of President of the Commercial Club of the city, an organization which has exercised most important functions in furthering the advancement and substantial prosperity of the metropolis of the Territory. The fine building erected by the club as its headquarters would be an ornament to any city and it reflects great credit upon the enterprise and business sagacity of those enterprising citizens whose faith and confidence in the great possibilities of the Territory, and its assured development are thus clearly demonstrated. The

club has and will exert a wide influence upon the upbuilding of the city and the settlement and improvement of the Territory.

Mr. Hadley was united in marriage in 1883 to Miss Alice Paxson, the accomplished daughter of Hon. Frederick Paxson, of Philadelphia. To this union has been granted one daughter, Caroline, who was born January 22, 1885. The family home is one of the most attractive in the city and here is dispensed that genial hospitality which has gained to Mr. and Mrs. Hadley the esteem and good will of the people of the community. Our subject's uniform courtesy, practical business ability and true manliness of character bring to him that highly appreciated recognition,—the confidence and high regard of his fellow citizens.

HON. FRANCISCO A. MANZANARES.—In incidentally noting the several stages which have marked the development and progress of New Mexico there is particular interest attaching to the efforts and accomplishment of those who, either directly or by descent, contributed to the material advancement of the Territory during the proud old Spanish *regime*. There were men of courage and intelligence in those early days, and in New Mexico at the present time are many who may well take pride in the fact that from the distinguished families of that epoch they can trace their lineage.

One of the native sons of New Mexico and one who has not only maintained the prestige of an honored name, but has contributed to it further honor, is the subject of this review, Hon. Francisco A. Manzanares, one of the most prominent business men of East Las Vegas and recognized as one of the representative citizens of the Territory. The place of his birth was Abiquiu, Rio Arriba county, and the date January 25, 1843. His ancestors were from Spain and were among the early settlers in New Mexico. His grandfather, Anselmo Manzanares, was the posses-

son of an extensive grant of Government land and was one of the prominent ranchmen of the Territory. His son, Jose Antonio Manzanares, father of our subject, was born on the old paternal ranch, Nacimiento, in Rio Arriba county. Attaining mature years he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Manuela Valdez, who was also a descendant from one of the early Spanish settlers in the county. Jose A. Manzanares was loyal to the Union at the time of the late war of the Rebellion and was one of the men of affairs and of much prominence in the Territory. He served in both branches of the Territorial Legislature, and during the administration of President Lincoln he held the important preferment as Indian Agent for the Ute and Apache Indians. His influence over these bellicose and troublesome tribes was almost phenomenal, and his services in his official capacity were of much value, since he was enabled to keep the savages in check and suppress many an uprising. He was so popular with these Indians that upon the expiration of his term of office they petitioned the Government to have him retained. He was a man of marked intellectual power and business capacity, having been extensively engaged in stock-raising and merchandising and having been successful in his various operations. He died at the age of fifty-five years, having enjoyed a very wide acquaintanceship throughout the Territory and having gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His wife survived him a number of years, and it is a remarkable coincidence that she likewise died at the age of fifty-five years. They were both devout members of the Catholic Church, to whose maintenance they contributed liberally, using their influence to further its spiritual and temporal welfare. They became the parents of three children, our subject being their only son.

Francisco A. Manzanares passed his childhood years at the parental home and was subsequently afforded the best of educational advantages, attending school in turn at St. Louis

and New York city, and having been for some time under the effective tutorage of Padre Antonio Jose Martinez. Our subject's business career was initiated at Kansas City in 1863 and he was there identified with a wholesale grocery enterprise for about a year, after which he went to New York city and completed a course in a commercial college and was for a short time employed in a banking house in the national metropolis. He then returned to the West and during the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railway he followed along its line, and was engaged in supplying merchandise at its several stopping places until the road reached Kit Carson. He then continued in the same line of business along the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which was in course of construction. Those who are now concerned in the business industries of the Southwest can have but little idea of the vicissitudes which the merchants had to undergo in those early days. Our subject had to contend with many inconveniences and to encounter many dangers both from the rapacious and hostile Indians and from other sources, and he knew all the desperadoes who then infested the country, an acquaintanceship which, it is unnecessary to state, was incidentally forced upon him. Mr. Manzanares sold goods in Granada, La Junta, Trinidad, Otero and Springer, after which he came to Las Vegas and in 1879 established his mercantile enterprise here, a branch establishment being simultaneously opened at Socorro, where the business is still continued. In all of his undertakings in the mercantile line, from the time he started at Kansas City, our subject had as his business associate Mr. L. P. Browne, and the firm of Browne & Manzanares has been consecutively maintained since that early date, having been an important factor in forwarding the commercial development of the Territory. The business at East Las Vegas has advanced to large proportions and from this headquarters an extensive trade is controlled throughout New Mexico and Arizona. Upon their arrival in this city the

firm erected on the line of the railroad a commodious and substantial building for the accommodation of their mercantile enterprise, and this has ever since continued to be their headquarters. The building is three stories in height, with basement, and is filled with a comprehensive and select stock of groceries, provisions and other supplies, the expansion of the business having been such as to render necessary the utilization of other store-houses aside from this main building, which has a frontage of 475 feet on Railroad avenue.

This conspicuous enterprise has grown to such extensive proportions that in 1885 it was deemed expedient to organize a stock company, which was effected and articles of incorporation were duly filed. The senior member of the original firm died in 1893 and three of his sons now represent his interest in the business.

Upon coming to Las Vegas Mr. Manzanares forthwith became conspicuously identified with all its interests, and no one man has done more to contribute to the prosperity and substantial upbuilding of the city. He and his partner were the projectors and founders of the Las Vegas Water Company, and were also concerned in the organization of the First National Bank of Las Vegas, the First National Bank of Santa Fe, and the First National Bank of Raton. Thus may it be seen that our subject is a man of marked capacity for the conducting of affairs of great breadth and scope, and incidentally that he has been one of the foremost promoters of the material prosperity of the Territory. He is broad and liberal in his views and his public spirit has been shown in his liberal contributions to every enterprise which had for its object the improvement and advancement of the higher and normal progress of East Las Vegas.

The marriage of Mr. Manzanares was solemnized in 1871 when he wedded Miss Antonia Baca, a member of the noted family of that name in New Mexico. They have two sons: Francisco A., Jr., and Manuel P. The members of the family are prominently identified with the Roman Catholic Church.

In his political adherency our subject has ever been staunchly arrayed in support of the Democratic party and its policies, and has attained to the distinction of having been elected New Mexico's Delegate to the United States Congress, in which capacity he rendered so efficient service that he was strongly urged to accept the second nomination for the high office, but, on account of the imperative demands placed upon his attention by his private interests, he declined to become a candidate for a second term. His wide acquaintanceship throughout the Territory and his reputation as a progressive and successful business man have gained to him a concomitant popularity, and resulted not only in his election to Congress but also in giving him a distinctive political leadership in his portion of the Territory. In his county he has served in the responsible and important office of County Commissioner, and while in no sense an office seeker or a politician he has never refused to render such service in the public behoof as he has been called upon to accord. Mr. Manzanares' ambition has rather been to attain a reputation as an honorable and successful business man, to which end he has bent every effort, and has realized to the fullest extent his desires in that line, being richly deserving of the pronounced success which has been his. He stands distinctively as one of the representative men of the Territory.

HON. WILLIAM H. WHITEMAN.— Himself distinguished as a defender of his country's honor and as one who has attained eminence in his profession and in high positions of public trust, this respected citizen of New Mexico and prominent member of the bar of the Territory must assuredly be accorded due precedence in this work. But there are other elements incidental to his life history which will render the narration all the more valuable and interesting, since he comes of an ancestry long and conspicuously identified with the history of the nation, both

in its annals of war and of the "piping times of peace."

Our subject, who has served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, where he was born on the 2d of April, 1844, the son of Henry and Jane (Johnson) Whiteman. His paternal ancestors came from Germany to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and great-grandfather Henry Whiteman was an active participant in the great conflict which insured independence to the American colonies. They were among the early settlers of Frederick county, Virginia, where the grandfather of our subject, Henry Whiteman, the second, was born in the year 1780. Early in the history of Ohio he removed with his family to that State, where he passed the residue of his days, his death occurring in 1854. His son, Henry Whiteman, the third, was the father of our subject. He was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on the 26th of April, 1811. His family had long been identified with the Methodist Church, and as a young man he was ordained to the ministry of that denomination and after removing to the Buckeye State he became a prominent member of the North Ohio Conference. He was a man of much intellectuality, broad charity and that deep sympathy which made his work a power for good in the dissemination of the gospel and the uplifting of his fellow men. He labored long and faithfully in Ohio, where he died in the fullness of years, and honored and loved by all who knew him and appreciated the intrinsic worth of his noble character. He entered into eternal rest in the winter of 1890, having attained the venerable age of seventy-nine years.

The maiden name of our subject's mother was Jane Johnson, and she was a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, being the daughter of Judge Thomas Johnson, a prominent pioneer of that State. She bore to her husband eight children, of whom four still survive. Her death antedated that of her devoted husband by many years, occurring in 1865, at which time she had attained the age of forty-seven.

Judge William H. Whiteman, the immediate subject of this review, was the third child in order of birth, and he grew to maturity in the State of his nativity. Enjoying the advantages of a cultured and refined home, he was also accorded the best of educational privileges, receiving his preliminary discipline in the public schools and completing his literary studies in the celebrated Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware.

He was but seventeen years of age when the thundering of rebel guns upon Fort Sumter aroused all the patriotic ardor of a nature which had inherited the loyalty of his brave Revolutionary ancestor. The gage of battle had been thrown down and our subject made ready to at once go forth and lend his quota toward the upbearing of the Union arms and the cause of right and justice. On the 10th of September, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company G, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, in which he served gallantly until the close of the great fratricidal conflict. He participated in many of the most important battles of the Rebellion; was in the action at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Bolivar, and was in all the battles leading up to the siege of Vicksburg and in the taking of that stronghold. He then accompanied his regiment and participated in the Atlanta campaign, was present at the fall of that city and accompanied Sherman's forces on the memorable and triumphant march to the sea. After this the victorious army made its way to the national capital, and there the young soldier had the honor of taking part in the Grand Review. Soon after this he was mustered out of the service and then returned to his home, having borne nobly his part in the greatest Civil war the world has ever known. At the battle of Raymond Judge Whiteman received a slight gun-shot wound in the left arm, but he was not incapacitated for service thereby for even an hour. On the 30th of August, 1862, he was on the skirmish line, and the Confederate cavalry swung around them before they were aware of it, placing the

whole line in the hands of the enemy. Our subject was held as a prisoner of war at Jackson, Mississippi, and was held in captivity at the Vicksburg jail for a period of six weeks, after which he was exchanged and returned to his command. At the close of the war he received promotion in a colored regiment, but as there was no need for his services at this time he did not accept the preferment.

Turning his attention once more to the occupations of peace and preparing to resume the labors so summarily interrupted, Mr. Whiteman spent another year in study at college and in the fall of 1866 removed to Carroll county, Missouri, where he was soon after made Deputy County Clerk, serving in that capacity four years, during which time he devoted himself assiduously to the study of law, having determined to adopt that profession as his vocation in life. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, in November of which year he removed to Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he entered vigorously and successfully upon the practice of his profession, soon gaining recognition of his ability and the retention of a representative clientage. In 1872 he was elected County Attorney of Cherokee county, thereupon transferring his headquarters to the county seat, Columbus, where he remained until 1878, when he received from President Hayes the appointment as Indian Agent for the Ponca Indians. The duties of this responsible office he discharged with particular efficiency and justice for two years—until 1880, which stands as the date of his advent in Albuquerque, New Mexico, which has ever since continued to be his home.

Judge Whiteman was one of the early settlers in the new town, and he has been conspicuously identified with its development and with its public affairs, as well as with those of the Territory at large. He devoted himself to the practice of his profession and soon became known as one of the most able members of the Territorial bar, which fact implies that he was accorded a due support by an appreciative public. In 1874 he was elected to the Legis-

lature of New Mexico, serving as Chairman of the Judiciary and other important committees, and wielding a marked influence in insuring just and effective legislation, gaining precedence as one of the leading members of the house, in which a number of most valuable enactments were made during his term and in a large measure through his efforts. He opposed and nearly succeeded in defeating the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000 for the purpose of building a capitol, deeming that so great an evidence of indebtedness would at that time prove seriously detrimental to the interests of the Territory.

In 1888 our honored subject was made President of the Republican Territorial Committee which elected delegates to the Chicago convention. In 1889 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory and was assigned to the First Judicial District, at Santa Fe. He resigned this office, for which he had proved himself eminently qualified, in August, 1890, and in February of the following year received another conspicuous and honorable preferment,—the appointment as District Attorney of the Second Judicial District,—an incumbency which he filled with his wonted fidelity and ability until March, 1895, since which time he has given his attention solely to his large and representative private practice. His office headquarters comprise a finely appointed suite in the Armijo Building, the finest business block in the city, and his practice extends throughout the Territory.

On the 16th of April, 1866, Judge Whiteman was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Shepard, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Alexander O. Shepard, a prominent citizen of that State. Their union has been blessed with five children: William, who died in his sixteenth year; Charlotte J., the wife of A. J. Mitchell, of Marble City, Colorado; Paulina S., wife of John C. Muir, of Albuquerque; and the two younger sons, Mildred and Frederick O., who still remain at the parental home.

In his political views Judge Whiteman has always rendered a staunch allegiance to the Re-

publican party and its principles, and has ever stood ready to defend his thoroughly reinforced opinions in this line, taking an active interest in party affairs and being considered a leader in local ranks. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic Order, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a prominent member of the Knights Templar. The Judge retains a lively interest in all matters relating to the welfare of those who were his comrades in the uniform of blue and has been very prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, as is manifest in the fact that he is Past Department Commander of the order in New Mexico.

In his intercourse with the world our subject is genial and courteous, having a marked capacity for winning and retaining friends. As a lawyer his actions have ever been such as betoken a character of utmost integrity and honor, and his career has been such as to gain him the respect and confidence of his professional confreres and the people in general. Albuquerque may well honor one who has so ably defended her interests and exploited her attractions and advantages.

JUDGE NEEDHAM C. COLLIER.— The salient points in the career of the honored subject of this review are of such character as to make their noting a record which will offer both lesson and incentive, while in a genealogical line much interest attaches to ancestral annals, since he is in lineal descent from distinguished families of the South, said annals running back to a very early period in the settlement of our national commonwealth. Our subject holds distinctive preferment as District Judge of the Second Judicial District of New Mexico, and is recognized as one of most able members of the Territorial bar. The province of a work of this nature is most clearly defined in perpetuating the record of the life and accomplishment of such a man, and it is with particular satisfaction that we now turn attention to him

whose name forms the caption of this review.

Needham C. Collier is a native of the State of Georgia, having been born at Indian Springs, Butts county, on the 30th of April, 1847. The paternal ancestry is of Welsh extraction, the original American representatives having come from their native country and taken up their abode in Virginia at a very early period. There they intermarried with the Goods, another distinguished family of the Old Dominion, and one widely known throughout the South.

Bryan W. Collier, the father of our subject, was born near Dublin, Georgia, on the 2d of December, 1810. Attaining to man's estate he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Bryan, a native of Twiggs county, same State, her ancestors also having been early settlers in South Carolina. Bryan W. Collier passed his entire life in the South, his death occurring October 13, 1894, at which time he had almost attained the venerable age of eighty-four years. The mother of our subject is still living, being now (1895) seventy-five years of age, and being a revered resident of Indian Springs, Georgia. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom survive.

The subject of this sketch was the fifth child in order of birth. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of his native State. He was but thirteen years of age at the time the late Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation, and at the age of seventeen, when the need for valiant defenders of the cause became all the more imperative, he went forth to do service in the Confederate army, enlisting in 1864. At this time the war had attained monstrous proportions, and thousands of brave men had sacrificed their lives in defense of the principles which they held to be right, both armies having suffered in about equal measure. Judge Collier served faithfully for eight months, when the war came to a close, and the valiant defenders of the "lost cause" were left to the sorry task of retrieving shattered fortunes and endeavoring to restore desolated homes. He was in several of the most hotly contested battles which were fought

in Virginia just prior to the close of the war, and at Bentonville,—the last battle of the war,—he was slightly wounded.

In 1866 Judge Collier entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia, where he graduated in 1868. Within the time of his attendance here the deep nature of the young man was shown in the fact that he embraced the Catholic religion,—to the tenets of which he has since most strongly adhered. In 1871, in the county of his birth, he was admitted to practice at the bar, and there continued in active professional work until 1875, when he removed to Savannah, where he remained for a full decade, gaining an enviable reputation and securing a large and representative clientage. In that city he was united in marriage, in 1882, to Miss Annie Collins, daughter of Charles Collins, a prominent lumber merchant of Savannah.

The year 1885 stands as the date of the advent of Judge Collier in Albuquerque. After locating here he at once gained recognition for his marked professional ability and honor, and was accorded a most excellent support in his line of general practice, soon securing a prominent position at the bar of the Territory. In 1887 he was elected City Attorney, being again elected to the office in 1889, and being his own successor the succeeding year. In this important capacity he served under the respective administrations of Mayors Childers, Mandell and Easterday. In 1891 he formed a law partnership with O. N. Marron and they constituted one of the strongest law associations in the Territory. The career of our subject as a lawyer had been of such signal distinction and honor that when he became a candidate for his present important office on the Territorial bench he was strongly endorsed by the Supreme Court of Georgia, as well as by Senators and other prominent men of his native State. In 1893 he received from President Cleveland this appointment as District Judge of the Second Judicial District of New Mexico, and he entered upon the active discharge of the duties of his position on the 11th

of November of that year, at which time he received very flattering congratulatory messages from his hosts of friends, both in New Mexico and elsewhere. It is almost needless to add that on the bench Judge Collier has given most eminent satisfaction, possessing as he does a mature judgment, a keen sense of legal ethics and thorough knowledge of precedents in the field of jurisprudence.

The Judge is plain and unassuming in manner, genial and courteous to all, charitable in his judgments of his fellow men and imbued with that kindly sympathy which, in all walks of life, tends to temper justice with mercy. He is held in the highest esteem in both professional and social circles, numbering his friends as his acquaintances.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children, namely: Julia M., George B., Mary C., Vivian, and Charles W. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and the Judge is identified with the Catholic Knights of America.

HON. TRINIDAD ROMERO.—The history of New Mexico would be incomplete without the life record of this gentleman, an honored son of the Territory and a representative of one of the most prominent families connected with New Mexican history. As a business man he takes leading rank in Wagon Mound, Mora county. As a man he is broad-minded and liberal in his opinions and generous in dealing with his fellowmen, thus readily making friends and easily retaining them. Withal he is exceedingly popular and no one denies to him the honor and respect so justly his due.

Mr. Romero was born in Santa Fe county, on the 14th of June, 1835. His great-grandfather, Senyor Cristoval Romero, was born in Spain, and the grandfather, Senyor Jose G. Romero, was born in the city of Mexico. He was an officer in the Spanish army and in that capacity went to Santa Fe county, New Mexico, where he was united in marriage with

Senyorita Baca, a member of the noted Baca family of New Mexico, also of Spanish lineage. Their son, Senyor Miguel Romero, the father of our subject, first opened his eyes to the light of day in Santa Fe county, in 1798, beginning his life almost with the commencement of the present century, and taking an active part in public affairs through much more than half of the hundred years that mark the close of the nineteenth century. He married Senyorita Delgado, who was also descended from an officer of the Spanish army the progenitor of the noted and influential Delgado family in New Mexico. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Romero was blessed by the presence of ten children and all are yet living. The father was a man of genuine worth who served as Captain of militia and was a leading and honorable citizen. His business was that of stock-raising, which he successfully prosecuted. In 1880 he passed away, at the ripe age of eighty-two, and his wife died in 1876, in her sixty-second year. Like their ancestors, they were devout members of the Catholic Church.

Hon. Trinidad Romero was the second child in his father's family and his education was obtained in the musical Spanish tongue, receiving instruction from private tutors at his home in Golden. He has inherited considerable of the picturesque character and imaginative spirit of his ancestors, which, however, is combined with superior business and executive ability and practical dealing. He is quick to grasp all points of a business transaction or offer, and as prompt to act, and combines with his great ability in this direction a good knowledge of finance. When a young man he was engaged in freighting with ox teams from Kansas City to Santa Fe and Las Vegas. It was a remunerative business, but was attended with much exposure and danger, and during the eighteen years that he almost constantly followed this pursuit he had many narrow escapes from being robbed and murdered by the Indians. He learned, however, how to avoid their treachery, and continued freighting until

the advent of railroads ended this hazardous business, in which so many of the sons of New Mexico were engaged.

When the safer and more expeditious methods of transporting articles of traffic were introduced, Mr. Romero invested his capital in a stock of merchandise. He also began stock-raising, and to this dual occupation has since given his undivided attention. His exceptionally successful life furnishes a fine illustration of what ability, energy and integrity can accomplish toward carving out a fortune. At one time Mr. Romero had 60,000 head of sheep and 8,000 head of cattle, and his wool clip in a season brought him as high as \$25,000. His mercantile operations were alike successful and very extensive, carrying a stock valued at \$100,000. He also established a branch store at Albuquerque, over which his son, Serapio, was placed in charge, and in 1888 he opened a large store in Wagon Mound, now under the management of his son. The store building is 25 x 125 feet, and is completely filled with a fine stock of general merchandise.

Mr. Romero now resides on his 3,000-acre ranch, pleasantly located three miles from Wagon Mound, in one of the best farming portions of New Mexico, and in addition he and his brother are heirs to a large interest in the great Las Vegas land grant. He is one of the most extensive land-owners in the Territory, as well as one of the most prosperous merchants. In politics he is a Republican, and in the affairs of the county has taken an active part. He was for four years Judge of the Probate Court of San Miguel county, was a member of the Territorial Legislature, was the Delegate from New Mexico to the Fifty-fifth United States Congress, also United States Marshal under President Harrison's administration, and had his son, Serapio, at the head of said office. In every department of life he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor, enjoying the high esteem of the citizens throughout his native Territory.

On the 15th of August, 1855, was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies

of Mr. Romero and Miss Valeria Lopes, a descendant of one of the first families of the Territory. Their family numbered five sons and three daughters, and three of the sons are now married. All are highly respected members of society and in social circles hold a most enviable position. Mr. Romero is a kind-hearted, genial gentleman whose record in business and social circles is alike above reproach. He is indeed a creditable son of the Territory and one well worthy of representation in this volume.

HON. OZRO A. HADLEY is unquestionably one of the strongest and most influential men whose lives have become an essential part of the history of the Southwest. He is distinctively American and has ever been devoted to the advancement and upbuilding of his country and untiringly interested in the promotion and advancement of his resident community. A prominent factor in the political and business history of this section of the country, he combines Northern enterprise and industry with Southern conservatism, and is widely recognized as one of the most valued citizens of the Territory of New Mexico. He is now residing near Watrous, but was born in far-off New York, his birth having occurred on the 30th of June, 1826, in Chautauqua county. He is a descendant of old English ancestry, who early settled in New England, locating first in Massachusetts, whence they removed to Western New York. They were numbered among the honored pioneers of that locality, and were active participants in those events which go to make up the history of the Colonies and the war of the Revolution.

Alva Hadley, father of ex-Governor Hadley, was born in Vermont, in 1796, and married Miss Eunice Bates, a native of central New York, by whom he had five children, only two now surviving, however. The father died at the age of sixty years, and the mother surviving him for some time, spent her last years in the home of her son, Governor Hadley, pass-

ing away just ten days previous to her ninetieth birthday. Her life was an exemplary one. In her home she was a faithful wife and mother, earnestly devoted to the care of her family, and for seventy years was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Her life's labors were ended in 1894, and she was laid to rest near the old home.

Governor Hadley was the eldest child of the family. His career illustrates what can be accomplished through indefatigable industry and perseverance in this land where one is unhampered by caste or class, and may rise by merit from an humble to an exalted position. In his early youth he attended the public schools of his native State and between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two years engaged in teaching. In this way he earned the means with which to continue his studies, which he completed at Fredonia Academy, graduating in 1844. For several years following he engaged in the insurance business, and then sought a broader field of labor in the West with its unlimited opportunities. It was in 1855 that he took up his residence in Minnesota, where for some years he was engaged in farming. That he was numbered among its prominent citizens is indicated by the fact that for six years he served as Auditor of Olmsted county.

Since 1865 Governor Hadley has been identified with the history and interests of the Southwest. In that year he removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was extensively engaged in the purchase of cotton and also in merchandising. His interests were conducted on sound business principles, and his systematic methods, careful management and honorable dealing won him prosperity. During his residence in Arkansas he was again honored by election to public office. In 1868 he was sent to the Arkansas State Senate, and in the legislative halls made such a creditable record that in 1871 he was nominated and elected as Governor. As the chief executive of the State his course was marked by a courtly, dignified demeanor, careful attention to the best inter-

ests of the public, and his faithfulness to duty won him the highest commendation. While residing in Little Rock he also served for six years as Postmaster. On his retirement to private life he made a trip to Europe, spending several months abroad.

In 1881 Governor Hadley allied himself with the interests of New Mexico, becoming a resident of Colfax county, where he engaged in the stock business, which he found very remunerative and prosecuted on an extensive scale, having at one time under his charge from thirty-five to forty thousand head of cattle. In 1888, in partnership with his son-in-law, William H. Hallett, he purchased the farm on which he now resides, comprising 4,000 acres of land, and at once began the improvement of the property, which he has made one of the most desirable in the Territory. About 1,000 acres of it is under water and thereon are raised large crops of alfalfa, together with some timothy and redtop. Some of the hay is used to fatten cattle, and for the surplus he finds a ready market in the cities. Upon the place is a splendid large adobe mansion, tastefully arranged and furnished and supplied with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. It stands in the midst of a wide lawn, the grassy carpet stretching away for some distance, and is shaded by beautiful and noble trees, the whole having much the appearance of an old English manor.

And now we come to the inmates of this home. On the 17th of February, 1849, Governor Hadley was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Kilbourn, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and a daughter of William Kilbourn, of that State. A lady of culture and refinement, she presides with grace over her beautiful home, and has won among those with whom she has come in contact many warm friends. To Governor and Mrs. Hadley have been born two daughters. The elder, Addie Amelia, became the wife of General Keyes Danforth, and after his death married Louis C. Tetard. The other daughter, Altia Estella, is the wife of William H. Hallett, and

they have a pleasant home in Los Angeles, California, but she spends a part of each year with her parents at their delightful home near Watrous.

Governor Hadley began his political career as a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks and has since been deeply interested in its growth and success. Since voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 he has never failed to cast his ballot for the candidates of the party, but has never been a bitter partisan; and in local elections, where no national issue is involved, he supports the man whom he thinks best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. By his intelligent efforts he is showing what are the possibilities of his portion of the Territory. Frankness and cordiality of manner, quick perception, great energy and continuity of purpose are probably his chief characteristics. The success which he has attained as the evolution of his own thought without large capital or other adventitious aids, which smooth the pathway of many young men, is conspicuous evidence of his ability and integrity. The life of such a man is an object lesson of real value to the observing and thoughtful. It brings out prominently the characteristics that win, offers encouragement to young men who are willing to work with their minds and their hands, and affords another proof, of the familiar adage that there is no royal road to wealth or distinction in this republic. The achievement depends upon the man.

JOSEPH B. WATROUS is a native son of New Mexico, and a worthy representative of one of the most honored pioneer families of the Territory. Today he enjoys the reward of an industrious and painstaking life, and the respect that is won through an honorable career.

He was born near Taos, New Mexico, on the 16th of April, 1837, and is a son of Samuel B. Watrous, one of New Mexico's most honored pioneers. A native of New England, he

was born in Connecticut, in 1808, and was reared in Montpelier, Vermont. The year 1835 witnessed his arrival in the Territory of New Mexico, and for many years thereafter he was prominently identified with its development, and was an important factor in the promotion of those interests which advance the general welfare. He came with the first caravan of Americans, and locating at Taos clerked in a store and also engaged in mining. He was one of the most expert hunters in the country, killing thousands of deer, antelope, buffalo and bear. Later he engaged in merchandising, and in 1848 came to the site of the present city of Watrous, of which he was the founder, the place being named in his honor. He obtained a seventh interest in the Scully government land grant, comprising 108,000 acres, and, opening a store, engaged in merchandising and stock raising. He still spent a part of his time in hunting, and tanned his buckskins, from which he made suits that often sold as high as \$40 apiece. His life was that of a frontiersman. Far away stretched broad prairies, the towns were widely scattered, and over the prairies roamed wild animals, and the treacherous red men frequently made attacks on the settlers. They, however, enjoyed the freedom of such a life, which had its pleasures as well as its drawbacks. Mr. Watrous married Miss Tomasa Crespín, a native of the Territory of New Mexico, and they had eight children, of whom four are yet living. In 1856 the mother departed this life, and for his second wife Mr. Watrous chose Miss Rosa Chappin, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he had one child, that died in infancy. Upon the mother's death Mr. Watrous married her sister, Miss Josephine S. Chappin, who now survives her husband and resides at her pleasant home near Watrous. The two children of the third marriage are both living. During his last years the mind of Mr. Watrous became impaired, and he died by his own hand, passing away March 16, 1886.

The gentleman whose name heads this record acquired a good education at Chapel Hill,

Missouri, and then entered upon his business career, being for ten years engaged in trading in the employ of his father and Mr. Tipton, who were in partnership. His life called him to the plains, and the freedom and experiences of this business developed a self-reliance and force of character which have proven of incalculable benefit to him in his later years. He has control of as many as twenty wagons, each drawn by six yoke of oxen. The life was a dangerous one, filled with many adventures, and he had many narrow escapes, for the treacherous Indians were frequently aggressive and troublesome, plundering and killing the white men whom they found upon the plains. If his record were given in detail it would be a story of more thrilling interest than often forms the plot of many a novel.

In 1862 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Watrous and Miss Louisa K. Berg, a native of Maryland. Eleven children came to bless their home, of whom six are now living, namely: Lizzie M.; Rose W., wife of David W. Condon; Ludolph O., Carrie M., Louisa K. and Abraham Lincoln.

In 1865 Mr. Watrous removed with his family to a farm of 260 acres near the city named in honor of his father, on which he erected a pleasant home, making it his place of abode for a year. He then joined his father, and they did a large business as merchants and farmers for twenty years, carrying on operations in that line until 1886. Although their operations were extensive, they met with only a moderate degree of success. In 1887 our subject retired from merchandising and erected a fine stone residence upon the farm which he now owns. His time and attention are given to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, his ranch comprising 2,300 acres of land, and he is rated as one of the successful land-owners and citizens of Watrous. He possesses superior business and executive ability, and has acquired his handsome competence through industry, capable management and unremitting perseverance. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, but has never been an

office-seeker. The cause of education finds in him an earnest friend, and he has long been an active and efficient member of the school board of Watrous, as well as one of its public-spirited citizens, withholding his support from no enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit.

HON. PAZ VALVERDE, County Clerk of Union county, New Mexico, is a gentleman whose prominent official position entitles him to specific recognition in a work which has for its object a portrayal of the lives of the representative people of the place in which he lives. Like many of leading men throughout the West, and, indeed, all over the United States, Mr. Valverde is self-educated and self-made.

He was born February 24, 1858, and is a native of the Territory of New Mexico, Vallecitos being his birthplace. Jose Valverde, his father, was born in Spain and when a young man came to this country and located in New Mexico. The mother of our subject was by maiden name Miss Polinta Gonzales. She was born in New Mexico and is descended from one of the noted families of the Territory. She was a widow at the time Mr. Valverde married her, and had children by her first husband. Mr. Valverde also had been married before and had lost his companion. Their son Paz, the subject of this article, was reared at his native place. He attended the schools of the Territory a few years, and made the best of his opportunities such as they were, but the greater part of his education has been received in the dear school of experience. At the early age of eleven years he began to earn his own living by clerking in a store, and was thus occupied for some time. He also learned the printer's trade, at which he worked in Las Vegas, and subsequently he was engaged in mercantile business on his own account at Otero, continuing there during the era of prosperity which that town enjoyed. Later he was in the employ of Browne & Manzanares. Next

he went to Springer and from there to Elmora, remaining seven years at the former place and three at the latter. At Elmora he had charge of a general merchandise store. We next find him at Tascosa, Texas, in the employ of Cone & Duran, and it was in their interest that he came to Clayton, New Mexico, his present location. He continued with this firm until 1892, at which time he was elected a member of the Territorial Council. While serving as a member of this honorable body he introduced the bill which created the county of Union. It was largely through his influence that this bill was passed, and as a fitting recognition of his services he was honored by election to the position of Clerk of Union county in 1894, which office he is now ably filling, his whole time and attention being given to the performance of its duties.

Mr. Valverde owns and occupies one of the most pleasant homes in the thriving town of Clayton, its surroundings and furnishings all indicating culture and refinement. February 24, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Menger, a native of New Mexico, and of German and French descent. She is a daughter of Dr. Oscar Menger, a pioneer of Colorado and New Mexico, and now a resident of Pueblo, Colorado. Both Mr. and Mrs. Valverde are highly esteemed for their many excellent qualities, and occupy a leading position in the social circles of Clayton.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he has passed all the chairs; and, politically, his views are in harmony with those advocated by the Democratic party. He was honored by Governor Prince, who appointed him delegate to the Tri-Mississippi Congress, and he has served as vice-president of the Territorial Fair Association. At one time he was largely interested in the stock business here, but has disposed of his interests in this line, and now gives his close and undivided attention to his official duties. Both as a citizen and as an official he stands high in the estimation of the people of his town and county.

THE SPRINGER CEMENT COMPANY.—An enterprise which represents not only one of the leading and most important industries of the progressive village of Springer, Colfax county, but of the entire Territory, is that conducted by the company whose corporate title initiates this paragraph, and in connection with a review of the lives of those who have made the little city what it is, there is no incongruity in directing attention to this conspicuous undertaking. The company mentioned own 180 acres of land lying contiguous to the village and in immediate juxtaposition with the tracks of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and here they have an extensive and finely equipped plant for the manufacture of Portland and hydraulic cement, the property and works being located but a short distance outside the corporate limits of the town. On this land there is a practically inexhaustible supply of the natural rock formation which forms the basis of manufacture,—the quarry, kilns and mills being in close proximity and thus affording exceptional facilities for the economical manufacturing of the cement, which is unexcelled by that produced in any other section of the Union.

The rock is first quarried and then, by proper machinery, is pulverized or reduced to a fine powder, after which it is made into bricks and fired in the great kilns, in much the same way that ordinary building brick is produced. The kilns of the company are four in number and have a daily capacity for the output of 200 barrels. The next step in the process of manufacture is in removing the bricks from the kilns and again putting the material through a crushing and pulverizing operation, after which the dust-like material is placed in paper sacks and is ready for shipment,—each sack containing 100 pounds. This is the only manufactory of the kind west of the State of Indiana which produces the Portland cement, which is now so important an article of commerce. The company also manufacture Diamond cement rock-plaster, which is used for inside finish of

buildings and which is a new and valuable discovery, being infinitely superior to the ordinary mortar of lime, in that it is harder, cheaper and more easily applied, being used on the lath without the employment of hair. The article is destined to supersede the lime mortar, in so far at least as the supply will meet the demands.

The present officers and stockholders of the company are as follows: Frank Springer, one of New Mexico's most prominent lawyers and capitalists; Harry Whigham, a leading member of the Maxwell Land Grant Company, at Raton, this Territory; N. H. Patridge, a New York capitalist, now residing at Colorado Springs, but being the owner of extensive terra cotta works in New Jersey, where the annual operations reach an average annual aggregate of \$3,000,000; he is also prominently interested in the Cripple Creek gold mines; and C. R. Gostling, who is the resident manager and operator of the works, and who is a man of large and intimate experience in the business, as will be incidentally shown in the following brief review of his life.

CHARLES R. GOSTLING is a native of England, where he was born in the year 1850, and where he received his educational discipline, after which he served a thorough apprenticeship in the manufacture of cement, being subsequently for eleven years the manager of the Gostling Cement Mills, which had a capacity for the production of 10,000 barrels per week.

In 1882 he came to the United States and was installed as manager of the United States Cement Company's works, in the Lehigh valley, Pennsylvania, retaining this incumbency for a number of years, after which he effected the purchase of a cement mill located at Bellaire, Ohio,—a property which he still owns,—and there remained for some time. Finally Mr. Gostling came to Colorado Springs, Colorado, for the benefit of the health of his family, and they subsequently came to Springer, at the time our subject assumed the management of the business here, and they now reside in

the substantial and attractive stone house erected by the company in the vicinity of the works.

Mr. Gostling has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of his adopted country, and is actively arrayed in the support of the Republican party and its principles. He is a man of marked business ability, of broad mental grasp and of most progressive spirit,—one who may be counted as a most valuable accession to the business circles not only of Springer but of the Territory at large.

Each of the gentlemen mentioned as members of the Springer Cement Company has a one-fourth interest in the business, and as they are all men of high standing in the commercial world, and in point of honor and integrity, there can be no doubt as to the magnificent success of the enterprise which they here control; and the citizens of Springer may well felicitate themselves upon having secured so important and ably controlled an industry in their midst.

JUDGE AUSTIN L. KENDALL belongs to that class of citizens to whom the Southwest owes its prosperity and progress, an enterprising, progressive citizen, thoroughly devoted to the best interests of his adopted home. He now resides in Cerrillos, New Mexico, and the history of Western development has been familiar to him for many years.

Judge Kendall traces his ancestry back to English emigrants who settled in New England prior to the war of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather participated in the struggle for independence, valiantly aiding the Colonies in their endeavor to free themselves from the yoke of British tyranny. His father, Alpheus Kendall, was born in Sullivan, New Hampshire, in 1802, and married Miss Meroa Dodge, a native of Stoddard, that State, by whom he had five children. He was a mason by trade, and engaged extensively in contracting and building in the Granite State and Ver-

mont, his death occurring in Walpole, Vermont, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife passed away in 1860, at the age of fifty-seven. Of their children four are still living.

Judge Kendall, the fourth of the family, was born in Danville, Vermont, October 2, 1837, and was educated in Charleston, New Hampshire, attending the high school of that place. At the early age of fifteen he started out to make his own way in the world. He had become familiar with the mason's trade through association with his father, but preferred the machinist's trade, which he followed for some time. In 1855 he went to Chicago, where he was employed as a clerk in the Tremont Hotel, subsequently held a similar position in the St. Charles Hotel, of New Orleans, and in the Battle House, of Mobile, Alabama. He then returned to the Crescent City, and entered upon a career in his life that made him familiar with the experiences which have formed the subject of Western history and romance. He joined General Walker in his Nicaragua expedition and was in the fight at Virgin bay, but succeeded in making his escape, and went to Panama, and on to Aspinwall, whence he returned to New York, arriving there in January, 1858. He was afterward clerk in a Boston hotel for a year, and when the war broke out was engaged in transferring passengers from the end of the horse railroad to the boats. As a teamster in the employ of the Government he went to Fortress Monroe, and while stationed there saw the world-renowned battle between the Merrimac and Monitor. At this place Mr. Kendall received an injury which necessitated his return to Boston, and after his recovery he worked in the navy yard there. In 1863 he went to California and was employed in the navy yard at Mare's island until the following year, when he went to Vancouver's island. After prospecting there for a time he returned to Fort Gamble, and secured a position as engineer in a sawmill for the winter. In the spring he made his way to San Francisco, and returned home, devoting his time and energies to various pursuits in New England, following

farming for a short time in New Hampshire, contracting and building in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and merchandising in New York. In 1873 he again sought a home in the West, removing to Kinsley, Kansas, where he served as County Treasurer of Edward county. During that time he first visited New Mexico, following a party of renegade Indians into the Territory in 1875. After some years spent in Kansas his health became impaired, and in 1880 he removed to Santa Fe, where he was engaged in the livery business. He also received the appointment and served as United States Gauger for the district of New Mexico.

In 1887 Judge Kendall opened a general merchandising store in Dolores, where he carried on business for three years, and served as Postmaster. On the 1st of September, 1889, he opened a stationery store at Cerrillos. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man, and his careful management in these various lines of industry has brought to him a comfortable competence. To various other official positions he has been called, for his worth and ability are recognized by his fellow citizens. He was elected Justice of the Peace, acceptably serving in that capacity for three years, and was then chosen County Commissioner, after which he was returned to the office of Justice. Since coming to Cerrillos, he has served as Notary Public, and has done a large business in conveyancing. For four years he served as United States Commissioner, and in these various positions has discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity that has won him the highest commendation. In August, 1894, he was given charge of the business of Water Company at Cerrillos, and has also been interested to a considerable extent in real-estate dealing.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Kendall was in her maidenhood Miss L. H. Gilson. She is a native of Brookline, New Hampshire, and has ever been to her husband a faithful helpmeet. Their home is noted for its hospitality, and they hold an enviable position in social circles. The Judge is a very

prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite, and is the present Master of the lodge at Cerrillos. In politics he has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party since its organization, and is a close student of the questions of the day; therefore is always ready to give a good reason for his political faith. An extensive traveler, he possesses that broad knowledge which comes from contact with the world, and wherever he has gone he has won many warm friends whose confidence and esteem he well merits.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, now residing in Pinos Altos, is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Silver City, Grant county, New Mexico. The varied and exciting scenes of frontier life in this locality are familiar to him, and he has been an important factor on the side of law and order, and in the work of development and upbuilding. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 28th of August, 1849, and is of Welsh ancestry. His parents, William and Rachel (Jones) Williams, were born, reared and married in Wales, and crossed the Atlantic to Pennsylvania in 1834, when the father was twenty-seven years of age. By occupation he was a miner, following that business throughout his entire life. He died in 1870, at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife reached the age of seventy-eight years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and their well spent lives devoted to the cause of right won them high regard.

Joseph Williams is the sixth in order of birth of their family of nine children. He was educated in the public schools of his native State and began life as a miner. In connection with his brother, David, he operated a mine for a year and then went to Kansas, where he was engaged in business as a dealer in coal until 1873. That year witnessed his arrival in New Mexico.

Mr. Williams made a location at Silver City, began prospecting and, in connection with William Braham, discovered the Seventy-six

mine, which proved to be a valuable property. After operating it for eight months they sold out and it has since continued a large producer. Our subject next turned his attention to the cattle business, which he followed for six years, meeting with satisfactory success. Later he again became largely interested in the mines, owning half the Sherman and having stock in the Pinos Altos, and the Golden Giant,—some of these being among the best in the camp. Mr. Williams also turned his attention to building, and erected a number of the best buildings in the town. He is an active and successful business man, and his energy and perseverance have brought him a merited success. In 1887 he bought a herd of cattle, which he brought to the county and later sold at a large profit. He is familiar with the entire history of this locality, including the business, social and material development.

He was in the community when an element of lawlessness prevailed, which often made it very unsafe. On one occasion he was witness of a shooting affray, and after several shots had been exchanged he walked away; a young man also walked off in the same direction; some one followed and accused the young man of doing the shooting; Mr. Williams replied that he saw it himself and that the young man was entirely innocent, having no connection with the matter at all; and through Mr. Williams' interference the young man was not then taken into custody, but later he was arrested and Mr. Williams was summoned as a witness. It was the first time our subject had ever been on the stand, and when questioned about the affair he replied, "No; he didn't do the shooting. I saw it myself, and this man said, 'Don't shoot.'" When the prosecuting attorney began to make light of his evidence, Mr. Williams took it as an insult and threatened to brain the attorney with a chair. Thereupon arose considerable trouble in the court-room. Much swearing was done, and the old justice swore as loud and long as any of them, then dismissed the case. A second attempt was made to try the young man, but with a similar result, and

the case was finally dropped. The attorney on the defense afterward tried to make friendship with Mr. Williams, explaining that it was customary for the attorney to make light of the evidence of a witness on the opposing side; but it was some time before our subject could be reconciled to such a condition of affairs, for it seemed to him that it called into question his honesty; and all who know Mr. Williams know him to be a man of the strictest integrity.

Our subject was married in Silver City, and by the first union had a daughter, Nora, who is now attending school. In 1882 he wedded Miss May A. Hooker, a native of Red Bluff, California, and a daughter of Seth W. Hooker, of that city. They had seven children, of whom three are living,—Harry E., Artie Lee and Cordie.

Mr. Williams is a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Silver City in 1880. His business career has been a prosperous one, and he is now the owner of considerable property in Silver City and Pinos Altos. Through the legitimate channels of business he has achieved his success, and has ever had the confidence and respect of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

PRISILIANO MORENO, County Assessor of Donna Ana county and a merchant of Las Cruces, has the honor of being one of the native sons of New Mexico. He was born in Mesilla, on the 4th of January, 1860, and like many prominent people of this community has descended from honored Spanish ancestry. His father, Eugenio Moreno, was born in Mexico and came to this Territory about the time it was added to the United States. He located in Donna Ana county and embarked in farming and stock-raising. He was a volunteer in the New Mexico militia, and as such fought for the Union during the Civil war until the Confederates were driven from the Territory, val-



Eugen A. Fiske

iantly defending the stars and stripes which now wave over the united nation, where peace reigns supreme. He was a man of influence and ability, and was twice elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, where he served with ability and distinction. He also filled the important office of County Commissioner of Donna Ana county.

Eugenio Moreno was united in marriage with Miss Teresa Escalante, a native of Mexico, and their union was blessed with a family of five children, of whom three are yet living. In 1878 the mother was called to the home beyond this life, and the father afterward again married, having seven children by the second union. He now resides in Donna Ana, where he is much respected.

Mr. Moreno, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest child of the first marriage. He was educated in the Christian Brothers' College at Santa Fe, and with the view of engaging in the drug business began the study of pharmacy in 1876 with Jacob Kummeck, with whom he remained for four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Las Cruces, and for three years served as clerk in the drug store of William Dessauer. In 1886 he bought out the drug store of Dr. Booth, and for two years was in partnership with Mr. Butschofsky. He then purchased his partner's interest and has since continued the business alone, being now the proprietor of the leading drug house in the town. He carries a large and well appointed stock, and has the good will of the citizens, receiving a liberal support from the people of Las Cruces and the surrounding country.

In 1894 Mr. Moreno was elected by his fellow townsmen to the important position of Assessor of the county, which contains assessable property to the value of \$2,500,000. His election to this important position indicates the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens, who recognize his sound judgment and business ability; and it is needless to add that he is discharging his duties in a most creditable and acceptable manner. He is a

young man of sterling worth and strict integrity, a popular citizen and genial, pleasant gentleman.

HON. EUGENE ALLEN FISKE is an able lawyer of the Territory of New Mexico, residing at Santa Fe. In this day of advanced education and thorough training, one must possess more than ordinary ability to win a name and a place of prominence in any undertaking; and, to be known as one of the eminent legal practitioners of New Mexico,—for so Mr. Fiske is called,—implies a superiority over many members of the bar. He has a large clientage, controlling important litigation, and people do not place their legal business in unskilled hands. In manner, however, he is unostentatious, and this trait of character has done not a little in winning the high respect in which he is held.

Mr. Fiske is a native of the State of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1848. He is of English and Scotch-Irish origin, tracing his English lineage back to the fourteenth century. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts and are numbered among the Puritan fathers, and they and their descendants since early Colonial times have occupied prominent places in the professional and business circles of the country. Among them were participants in the war for American independence.

John Fiske, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Massachusetts and in early manhood became one of the pioneer settlers of New Hampshire, where his death occurred, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-four, at Deerfield, of that State. His wife, who survived him, died at the same old homestead where she and her husband had spent more than half a century of their married life, in the one hundredth year of her age, leaving twelve children then living, two daughters and ten sons. One of these sons, Allen Fiske, was the father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He married Mercy

Rogers Parmenter, and they had seven sons and two daughters, all of whom but one are now living. The mother, a consistent Christian and an earnest and active member of the Episcopal Church, died in the forty-fifth year of her age, and the father closed an active business life in 1883, dying at the age of seventy-seven.

Eugene Allen Fiske was the oldest son and the second child of this family. He was educated in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and, when but a youth, entered the army during the war of the Rebellion, from which, after participating in several important battles, in one of which he was severely wounded, he was honorably mustered out of service as a Lieutenant in the Eighth United States Veteran Volunteers. After leaving the military service he graduated in the law department of Columbian University at Washington, District of Columbia, and was subsequently appointed, by President Grant, Chief of Private Lands, and later assistant secretary to the President to sign patents for lands. Resigning in 1876 he, in April of that year, arrived in Santa Fe, where he has since resided, practicing his chosen profession, the law.

Since his residence in New Mexico, he has identified himself with the business as well as the professional interests of the Territory, having been one of the organizers of the Santa Fe Board of Trade, vice-president, attorney and one of the directors of the Second National Bank of New Mexico, one of the organizers of the incorporated gas companies of the cities of Las Vegas and Santa Fe and of the University of New Mexico at Santa Fe, besides taking an interest in the promotion of various other enterprises, and he has been treasurer of the Bar Association of New Mexico since 1886, when he aided in its organization. He takes an interest in Masonic matters, being a thirty-second-degree Mason in the Scottish rite and a Knight Templar, and he is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison, United States Attorney for New Mexico, which

office he held until September, 1893, when he resigned.

Since his arrival in this Territory, Mr. Fiske has been inseparably associated with its history, and he has been an important factor in its progress and development. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and he has done much for its advancement. No enterprise or interest is projected that does not receive his support and co-operation if it is calculated to enhance the general welfare. His prominence as a lawyer has made him well known. He is a fluent and forcible speaker, quick to comprehend a situation and note the salient points of an argument, and his devotion to his client's interests is unquestioned. In his political affiliations he has always been a stalwart Republican, and has done valuable service for his party in its campaigns.

Mr. Fiske's immediate family consists of his wife, *nee* Miss Josie A. Franz, to whom he was married in St. Louis, Missouri, and three children: a daughter, Lulu M. E., and two sons,—Rogers Allen and William Eugene. An infant daughter, Gladys Adelaide, died in August, 1890.

WILLIAM KRONIG, of Watrous, is a highly respected pioneer of New Mexico, who since 1849 has been identified with the Territory and its development. His life has been one of varied experiences, such as come to those who live in frontier regions just opening up to civilization. Now in his declining years he makes his home in Watrous, where he is enjoying the fruits of his former toil and the esteem of all who know him. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, on the 3d of February, 1828, and in his native land was trained for merchandising. Subsequently he spent three years in Holland, then removed to Antwerp, Belgium, and afterward to Bremen, where he remained about six months. In 1847 he became possessed with the desire to visit America, and accordingly took passage on the

steamer Washington on its first voyage for New York, where he arrived with a cash capital of only \$200, and this was soon used up. He made his way to Wisconsin, where he embarked in farming; but, as he was unacquainted with that pursuit, it proved an unprofitable venture to him, and he left the Badger State for St. Louis, going thence to New Orleans, where, in order to provide for his necessities, he learned and followed the trade of cigar-making, and also filled the position of book-keeper.

When the yellow fever broke out in the Crescent City, Mr. Kronig went up the river to Williamsport, and then made a trip to Texas, being employed as a salesman in a dry-goods establishment in Bayou Sara. Afterward he went to Louisville, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio, Philadelphia, and back to New York, where, as he could get nothing else to do, he was obliged to accept a situation in an underground grocery at \$6 per month, and was there discharged because he refused to pass counterfeit money. Discouragement and failure seemed on every hand, but with resolute spirit he made his way back to Milwaukee, thence on foot to St. Paul, and returned to Milwaukee, when he heard of the discovery of gold in California. Becoming acquainted with a young physician and geologist who was about to go with General Fremont to the Golden State, he resolved to become one of the party, but the boat on which he took passage ran into a sandbar, and he was accordingly so delayed that the party took their departure ere his arrival. Mr. Kronig then remained at Independence, Missouri, until the 4th of July, when he started for the Pacific slope with a company of others. On reaching Fort Mann they were attacked by Indians, and he was robbed of his animals.

He then joined a train going to Santa Fe, where he arrived on the 20th of August, 1849, and engaged in the manufacture of cigars, doing a small business. As the Indians were aggressive and troublesome, a company of volunteers was formed to go in pursuit of the sav-

ages. Mr. Kronig joined this company and was made orderly sergeant. They pursued the Apaches and Utes who had killed Mr. White and companions, and had carried off his wife and child and a nurse. After a long and arduous march they at length arrived where the Indians had camped the day before. It was about two hours before sunset when they struck the Indian camp, and their captain, Jose Maria Valdez, sent Mr. Kronig to the major commanding the whole force, to ask him for two swift horses, in order to mount two of his men, who were well acquainted with that part of the country, to locate the Indian camp. The major refused to grant his request, but at the eleventh hour he reconsidered and finally granted it; however, as it was only fifteen minutes before sunset, the men lost the trail in the darkness, and returned to camp without accomplishing anything. At daylight next morning they left the camp on a gallop, regulars ahead and the volunteers following, as their horses were nearly tired out. The Indians had made the day before a march of twenty miles, and were charged by the regulars, and a stray bullet hit the major on his chest, but the force was broken by a pair of gauntlets which he had in his bosom, and he commanded his company to halt until the volunteers would come up. The volunteers were dismounted and got between the Indians and their horses, and kept up a skirmish in company with the regulars for a short time. The Indians made this stand in order to give their families time to escape. Then followed a long chase, regulars ahead and volunteers following. The troops had traveled rapidly and their horses were exhausted. Mr. Kronig saw the body of Mrs. White (whom they were trying to rescue) lying against a willow tree, pierced with arrows. The color, however, had not entirely left her face, showing that she had just been murdered. The Indians fled, but two or three Indian children were taken prisoners. Three days after the engagement, while returning to their homes, the provisions ran short, and the volunteer company was ordered out at eight

o'clock at night to march toward the settlement. The horses were tired, and the men had to dismount and lead their steeds. At one o'clock at night a violent storm came on, and they were compelled to camp on the prairie without wood or shelter. Wrapped in their blankets and robes, they were forced to await its abatement, the storm continuing for forty-eight hours. They had with them 300 head of horses and 40 pack-mules, part of whom they had captured from the Indians, but when they left camp they did not have a pack-mule left, and only horses enough to mount the company. The home guard killed a colt, as they found shelter and firewood in a canyon, and had a good time. As soon as possible they struggled on through the snow-drifts, keenly suffering from cold and hunger until they reached Taos, where they were discharged after two months and three days of most arduous service.

The soldiers then gave Mr. Kronig their extra rations, and with this supply of food he then went to a little Western town called Rio Colorado, where he engaged in hunting; but, having to bring his game thirty miles to market, he was able only to make about \$4 per week. On one of his trips he met Colonel Bell, the commanding officer of the United States forces, who asked Mr. Kronig what he was doing, and on being told, said, "Wouldn't you like to make \$5 per day? The Government wishes to learn the fate of Mrs. White's child, and we would like to have you go among the Utes and see if you can learn anything of it." Mr. Kronig consented to attempt the arduous task, and with a companion and two horses started on the perilous undertaking for the region beyond the Sierra Blanca, where he believed the Utes could be found. It was in the month of February and the snow was two feet deep. After the first day they found a little grass on the sunny side of a slope, which they fed to their horses, and supplied them with water by melting snow with stones which they had heated in the fire. On the seventh day they came in sight of a village of Utes, who

were yet at war, but had not committed any depredations lately, and were discovered by the Indians who made an effort to catch them; but they succeeded in making their escape into the village where they were safe. Mr. Kronig went to the best Indian lodge in order to find the chief, and after going through the whole village at length succeeded in the search, finding the chief, Chico Belasquez. The chief said, "I see you are spies and are lost." With this he sent out thirty young Indians to look for the trail and find whether there were any soldiers in the vicinity; but about 10 o'clock at night the warriors returned reporting that there were only the two. Then Mr. Kronig and his companion were given a good meal of buffalo meat, were kindly treated by their savage entertainers and were told that both the nurse and the child for whom they were looking were dead. After three days they started on their return with an escort of ten Indians to protect them from the Apaches, who were at war. On the third day the escort returned and Mr. Kronig and his companion traveled all night after the Indians left them, and finally reached Taos. He was there delayed for a month before he received his pay, when he was given \$5 per day for the entire time.

In 1850 Mr. Kronig established a little store at Rio Colorado, New Mexico, and in the winter went on a trading expedition into Colorado with the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Comanche and Sioux Indians. He continued in that business until 1855 and made money, but lost most of it again on account of several attacks by Indians. On Christmas day, 1854, occurred the massacre at Pueblo, where eighteen white people were killed and one woman and two children taken prisoners. Business was then entirely broken up and Mr. Kronig went to La Costilla, where he started a store and a distillery. In 1856 he purchased Barclay's Fort, in connection with which there were 700 acres of arable land. The times were prosperous and he engaged in mining in 1868, and was indirectly the discoverer of the Morena mines on the Maxwell grant. He, with others, dug a

ditch forty-four miles in length, at a cost of \$300,000; and through this undertaking lost all he had and was forced to begin anew. In 1872 he started a smelter in the Magdalena mountains and won success in the new venture. In 1864 he made in the vicinity of his present residence a good lake of forty acres, and erected the splendid adobe residence north of the lake which is now owned by Colonel Head. The home with its surroundings had cost him \$40,000, as material was very dear, and this he later sold, with land and other improvements, for \$18,000! In 1883 he moved to his present location, on which he has erected a good stone residence, planted trees and flowering shrubs and is now spending the evening of a most enterprising and useful life in the quiet pursuits of farming, cultivating about 550 acres of his land, on which is also a large and thrifty orchard. Several lakes stocked with valuable fish are situated about three miles from his residence.

Mr. Kronig has the honor of having built the first flouring mill in Colorado, and was one of the stockholders of the first woolen mill in New Mexico. He is deserving of the highest credit for the enterprise he has displayed in the development and growth of New Mexico. He is a man of superior ability, possessed of intellectual powers of a high order, and from books and experience has gathered valuable knowledge, to which he adds the kindness and sympathy of a benevolent nature that gives to his influence a power that is far-reaching and permanent. He has met with both adversity and prosperity in his business career, but through all has maintained a reputation for honorable dealing, and is popular with his business associates and highly esteemed in the social circle in which he moves.

Mr. Kronig's experience since coming to the Territory of New Mexico would make a most interesting book. He has seen and experienced all the successes and reverses of pioneer life,—one day possessed of a vast fortune, the next, as it were, bereft of it. He possesses honor, and is worthy of the high respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

In 1856 Mr. Kronig married Miss Raphaela Kincaid. One of their children has passed away, and the other is now Mrs. Frank M. Jones, a resident of Las Vegas. The mother died in 1858, soon after the birth of her second child. In 1861 Mr. Kronig was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Watrous, the daughter of the pioneer, Samuel B. Watrous, for whom the town of Watrous was named. The children of this marriage are Alexander, Louie, Alfred, Willie, Lotta and Carolina, all residing in the vicinity of their father's home. The last named is the wife of William Harrison.

HARVEY P. MICKEY, M. D., a successful practitioner of Las Cruces, is a native of the State of Indiana, born in Kosciusko county April 9, 1862. He is of Scotch descent, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Daniel Mickey, was born in the Keystone State in 1825, and was married to Miss Catherine Etzweiler, a native of the State of Ohio, of German ancestry. He was one of the pioneers of Fulton county, Indiana, and for many years was a successful farmer. He and his wife were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, five of whom are living. The mother died in 1880, in the forty-fourth year of her age.

Dr. Mickey is the fifth born of the family. He received his literary education in the Central Normal College in Indiana, and was graduated from a medical college of Indiana, March 5, 1888, and later took a course of lectures in Medical Department of Iowa University. He began the practice of his profession at New Castle, Indiana, and afterward practiced for some time in Richmond, same State. On account of failing health he was compelled to seek a milder climate, and with this object in view came to New Mexico. He looked over Arizona, and after traveling eight months in New Mexico, during which time he made close observations of the climate of the Territory, he

settled in Las Cruces, June 22, 1894. He has already been greatly benefited by the change of latitude and believes that he will eventually be restored to perfect health. In the practice of medicine he has met with most satisfactory results. He is fully abreast of the times upon all matters relating to the practice and science of medicine, and has taken a leading rank among the members of his profession.

The Doctor was married April 23, 1889, to Miss Anna Marts, a native of Wells county, Indiana. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children, June and Harvey P., Jr. In politics Dr. Mickey adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, but his active interest is given wholly to his profession.

HERMAN BONEM is numbered among the leading dry-goods merchants of San Marcial, New Mexico. His birth occurred in the Fatherland on the 24th of May, 1863, and he is of German parentage. In his native land he pursued his literary studies, and on attaining the age of seventeen years came to America that he might benefit his financial condition in this country where better opportunities are afforded young men. Obtaining a position as clerk in a general merchandise store in Winston, Missouri, at \$10 per month, he remained with that firm for six years, his wages being increased from time to time until he received \$50 per month.

In 1886 he first set foot on New Mexican soil, and obtained employment in the store of Loewenstein, Strouss & Company at Mora. From there he came to San Marcial, accepting a clerkship in the store of Joseph Freudenstein and continued with that gentleman for about four years, or until he sold out, in 1891, to Leo Loewenstein. Mr. Bonem remained with the new firm until the 22d of March, 1893, at which time he opened a store of his own, having as a silent partner Charley Lamphear, who sold his interest to V. C. Proctor, November 5, 1894.

He began with a small capital, but has now a well selected stock of dry goods, hats, caps, shoes and gents' furnishing goods. His long experience in the trade has made him thoroughly familiar with the wants of his customers. He has an entirely new stock, which he sells at reasonable prices and enjoys his full share of the patronage of the town.

Mr. Bonem was united in marriage on the 16th of November, 1890, to Miss May Sanders, of Santa Fe, and they have become the parents of two interesting little daughters,—Hannah and Rena, both born in San Marcial.

In his political views Mr. Bonem is a Republican, earnestly supporting the men and measures of that party; was made a Master Mason in San Marcial, and is Past Master of his lodge. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in both of which lodges he has served as Treasurer. He enjoys the good will of the whole community and is rated as a good business man, thoroughly reliable in all transactions, and as such is justly entitled to the good business which he is building up, and which is constantly increasing under his capable management.

JUDGE O. T. TOOMBS.—The attractive town of Clayton, and the new county of Union, New Mexico, are favored in having in their professional ranks many enterprising young men who have come here from the North, East and South and who are eminently fitted for the responsible duties which devolve upon them. In writing of the members of the bar of Clayton, we wish here to make personal mention of Judge O. T. Toombs, the gentleman with whose name we are pleased to introduce this article.

Judge Toombs was born in Yazoo county, in the State of Mississippi, January 7, 1862, and is a descendant of the same old Southern family from which Senator Toombs sprang. His father, A. T. Toombs, married Miss Mary

E. Perry, a relative of the noted Commodore Perry. Thus it is seen that the Judge comes from ancestry of which he should be justly proud. His father served in the Confederate army and died while in the service, in 1864. Oscar T., our subject, was then a small child, and a few years later, when he was only thirteen, his mother also died. His youthful days were spent at a time and in a part of the country where opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited, and, being thus early left an orphan, he had to make his own way in the world and found that the struggle was a constant and hard one. When a boy of thirteen he began to do farm work in southern Texas, at first receiving but little more than his board. Five years of his life were spent in that way, and when he was eighteen years of age he obtained a clerkship in a store. For several years he clerked in various places in Texas, and all the while he spent his leisure time in study, embracing every opportunity to gain information that he thought would be of value to him. Finally he borrowed a copy of Blackstone, perused its pages at every odd moment he had, and as soon as practicable devoted his whole time to the study of law. In 1889 he passed a creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar at Greenville, Texas, and immediately after his admission thereto became a law partner with T. D. Montrose of that place, with whom he continued until 1891, doing a successful business. In January of that year he removed to Dallam county, Texas, where he opened up a law office and at once met with prosperity. While there he was elected County Judge, a position which he filled in a most satisfactory manner. At this time hearing of the new county of Union, in New Mexico, its fine climate and bright future, he decided to move hither. He arrived at Clayton in 1894, established himself in law practice, and has here met with fair success. Judge Toombs is a well-read, painstaking lawyer, and, while he does a general practice, he prefers civil law.

In 1888 he was happily married to Miss

Julia Priest, a native of Alabama, but a resident of Greenville at the time of their marriage. Her father, the Rev. R. W. Priest, a Baptist minister, was for four years a missionary in Africa, and is now a resident of Texas. The Judge and his wife have two daughters, Clara and Cyrene. Mrs. Toombs is a member of the Baptist Church.

Judge Toombs is not only a lawyer of ability and worth, but also is a citizen who is deserving of the fullest confidence of the people among whom he has chosen to reside, and both he and his family are desirable accessions to the social circles of Clayton.

HON. HENRY S. WOOSTER.—In him whose name initiates this article is found a gentleman whose identity with East Las Vagas covers more than a dozen years, and who, as Justice of the Peace and Police Justice, occupies a position of distinction.

Judge Wooster is of Eastern birth. He was ushered into existence on the 20th of April, 1820, in the State of New York, and traces his origin back to the English and Scotch, some of his ancestors being among the early settlers of New England. His father, Bennett Wooster, was born in Middlebury, Connecticut, in the year 1800. He married Miss Hannah Atwood, two years younger than himself and a native of the same town, and after their marriage they settled down near their native place, and he was for some time engaged in buying and selling cattle there. In 1844 they removed to Wisconsin, where they passed the rest of their lives. He died in the eighty-second year of his age, and his wife was about that old when she died. They had three sons and three daughters, of whom five are living. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were honored and respected by all who knew them, and reared their family to occupy useful positions in life.

Judge Wooster is the eldest of his father's family. His education was received in the

Cazenovia Seminary in New York. In 1844 he removed with the rest of the family to Wisconsin, where they acquired new lands and gave their attention to improving and cultivating the same. He continued farming in Wisconsin until 1850, and in the meantime had married. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, making the long and tedious journey as one of a party of twenty-one men, all well-armed, and landing at his destination in safety. He was in Omaha, Nebraska, when there was no sign of a town there, or, rather, he was at the place where Omaha was afterward built; and he saw San Francisco when it gave little promise of becoming the magnificent city it is to-day. At Nevada City he was engaged in mining two years. In 1852 his wife joined him in the far West, making the journey via water and the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Wooster was at that time at Sandy bar on the Middle fork of the American river, and while he worked at some disadvantage there he and his two comrades each took out about \$1,000 during the summer. He continued his mining in California until 1860, and at the same time kept hotel, and was fairly prosperous. While there he had the honor of being a Republican nominee for the State Legislature, but as the Democrats were largely in the ascendancy he was defeated. In 1860 he and his wife returned to Wisconsin, via Panama. Near Beloit, that State, he secured 640 acres of land not far from the farm owned by his brother. He operated his own farm and also took charge of that of his brother while the latter was in the Civil war; raised large crops which he sold at high prices, and made money rapidly. In 1865 he was honored by election as a Representative to the Wisconsin State Legislature; he served with credit to himself and his constituents. Subsequently he was for eight years Postmaster of Clinton, Rock county.

Mr. Wooster continued his residence in Wisconsin until 1882, since which time he has made his home in East Las Vegas, New Mexico. For six years he kept the Wooster House here. During that time he entertained and be-

came acquainted with many of the prominent citizens of the Territory, and gained an enviable reputation as a genial and popular landlord. Here, as in other places where he resided, he was soon recognized as a public-spirited and leading citizen, and as one fitted for official preferment, and in 1887 he was elected Justice of the Peace, a position which which he has since held and in which he has rendered a high degree of satisfaction. When the city of East Las Vegas was incorporated he was also made Police Justice, and is now filling both offices. As showing his legal judgment and the able manner in which he presides, it may be stated that his decisions when taken to higher courts are seldom reversed.

Judge Wooster's marriage has already been referred to. That event occurred in 1846, the lady of his choice being Miss Nancy D. Pearce, a native of Jefferson county, New York. For a period of forty-two years she shared life's joys and sorrows with him, this happy relation terminating with her death in February, 1888. Of their family of three children, be it recorded that they are all married and settled in life, their names as follows: Clarence, Atlanta, Georgia; Bennett, Torran, Mexico; and Mary, wife of George E. Johnson, of Missouri Valley, Iowa.

The Judge is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

A DELAIDO GONZALES.—In the subject of this sketch we have a native son of New Mexico who has by his own efforts attained a position of marked honor and precedence, his incumbency at the present time being that of County School Superintendent of San Miguel county. Mr. Gonzales was born in the same city in which he now retains his residence,—Las Vegas,—and the date of his nativity was December 16, 1860. As the name indicates he is of pure Spanish lineage, four generations of the family having been born on New Mexican soil. The original ancestor, Batlazar Gon-



R. P. Talle

zales, was born in Spain and emigrated to New Mexico at an early period in its history, and from this source has sprung the entire family in the Territory. The respective heads of the two distinct branches of the family at the present time are Encarnacion and Jesus Gonzales. The latter of these was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch and was born in Santa Fe, where he resided for the greater portion of his life, becoming a man of much prominence and influence in the affairs of the Territory. He married Maria de Jesus Ulibarri, who was a native daughter of the county, her father, Santiago Ulibarri, having been a man of note in the Territory. Our subject's father Denicio Gonzales, was born in San Jose in 1845, and upon attaining man's estate he was united in marriage to Miss Manuela Romero, a lineal descendant from the celebrated Romero family so prominently identified with the early history of New Mexico. Denicio Gonzales and wife became the parents of two children: Adelaido, the immediate subject of this review, and Petra, who is now the wife of Martin Delgado.

Our subject received his educational discipline in the college of the Jesuit Fathers at Las Vegas, after which he became identified with mercantile pursuits, having been for ten years one of the leading merchants of Las Vegas. In 1893 he disposed of his interests in this line, and in 1894 he was elected to his present important office,—that of Superintendent of the county schools. He had previously served as Director of the Las Vegas schools and had shown marked executive ability and a keen appreciation of the most feasible methods to be pursued in forwarding educational interests and securing the best possible advantages in the line. There are now maintained in the county 130 schools, all of which are under his immediate supervision and direction. He makes periodical visitations to the different schools and gives such rulings and instructions as he deems best fitted to insure effective and satisfactory results in the discipline and work. His dispensation has been such as to gain to him the commendation of all who are interest-

ed in this important field of endeavor, and the county has good reason to feel a distinctive pride and satisfaction in its effective school system. He is the present Captain of Company E, First Regiment New Mexico Volunteers, and has been for the past two years. It is a well organized company with forty members.

In his political proclivities Mr. Gonzales is a staunch Republican, and he renders an active support to his party and the principles which it advances. He is one of the honored men of the county, and stands as a most creditable representative of the native sons of New Mexico.

P P. TALLE.—In the history of the commercial life of Springer, no one is more deserving of prominent mention than this gentleman, who is recognized as one of the most successful merchants of the city, and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the record of his life, knowing that it will prove of interest to many. His birthplace is far off, in the "land of the midnight sun," and his natal day was May 16, 1841. He was partly educated in Norway, where he remained until eighteen years of age, when, in 1859, he emigrated to America, locating in Doddsville, Wisconsin. At that time he could not speak a word of English, and had money enough only to carry him to his destination. At first he worked at farm labor, and received as compensation for his services \$5 per month, which at that time he considered fairly good wages, being accustomed to the low wages paid in foreign countries. He continued farm labor until 1861, and then responded to the country's call for troops.

On the 16th of August, 1861, Mr. Talle donned the blue as a member of Company C, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, and with his regiment went to the front, participating in the battle of Shiloh, and all of the engagements which led to the capture of Atlanta. He went with Sherman on the celebrated and triumphal march to the sea, and then through

the Carolina campaigns to Washington, where he participated in the grand review, the most brilliant military pageant ever seen in this country, where "wave after wave of bayonet-crested blue" passed by the stand from which the president watched the victorious army. He saw much hard service, and was twice slightly wounded, but always remained at his post, faithful to the old flag and the cause it represented. When his first term expired, with his company he re-enlisted, they receiving from their colonel a beautiful silk banner in recognition of the fact of their being the largest veteran company in the regiment, almost all of the members having continued in the service.

After his return from the war, Mr. Talle attended school for a time, and on graduating at a commercial college accepted a clerkship in a clothing and furnishing-goods establishment in Madison, Wisconsin. In 1868 he went to Eureka, Kansas, and for eight years clerked in the store of J. C. Nye, after which he opened a store on his own account in Bennington, Kansas, continuing business at that place for two years.

In 1882 Mr. Talle arrived in Springer, New Mexico, where he bought out a bankrupt firm, giving his note for \$5,000, with interest at twelve per cent. From the first he met with gratifying success, and within two years had paid off all indebtedness, and was in possession of a good stock and a paying business. He quickly acquired a mastery of the Spanish language, that he might better conduct his negotiations with the citizens who continued to speak that tongue, and at the same time he won the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. In 1889 he erected his present store building, 40 x 90 feet, one of the rooms being devoted to hardware and the remainder to dry goods and general merchandise. He has a well-arranged store and an extensive stock of goods, while his trade comes from a territory that extends for miles in every direction from Springer. He has a private telephone from his store to his residence, and electric bells between his two store rooms.

His honorable dealing, his fair and courteous treatment, his earnest desire to please his patrons, and his close applications are the essential factors in his prosperity.

Mr. Talle has always been devoted to the best interests of Springer, and has ever borne his share in promoting its public enterprises and advancing the general welfare. He was one of the organizers of the water-works company of Springer, is now serving as its president, and owns a third interest in its stock. On questions of national importance he supports the Republican party, but at local elections he votes independently. He is deeply interested in the cause of education, and is serving as director of the school board.

In 1878 Mr. Talle led to the marriage altar Miss Susan J. Nelson, a native of California, of Norwegian and English ancestry. Their union was blessed with four children, viz.: Carl P., now in college; Otis A. and Thomas P., who are at their parental home; and they had the misfortune to lose their daughter, Eleagar, a lovely little girl of seven years. Mr. Talle possesses the untiring industry of the Norwegian, was imbued with the enterprising, progressive spirit of the Northwest, and has the sound and careful judgment of the South.

HON. JOSEPH S. HOLLAND, Receiver of the United States Land Office for the Colfax District of New Mexico, and a resident of Clayton, has been identified with this Territory during the past two decades, the date of his arrival here being 1875. Without more than a passing mention of him, this work would be incomplete, and it is gratifying to us to be able to present the following sketch of his life to the readers of this work.

Missouri is Mr. Holland's native State and he was born February 22, 1844. Back to the early settlements of this country and across the ocean to England he traces his ancestry. The Hollands figured in the early history of Virginia and later in Tennessee. John Holland

and his twin brother,—the former the grandfather of Joseph S.,—were among the prominent pioneers of Tennessee, were participants in the Revolutionary war, and lived to ripe old ages and died in Tennessee. In that State Thomas Holland, the father of our subject, was born in October, 1808, and there he was reared, educated and married, the maiden name of his wife being Miss Jane Stokley, she too a native of Tennessee. Early in the '30s they removed to Missouri, where they were respected farmers and where they finished rearing their family of ten children, of whom only three now survive. In 1837 he crossed the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and engaged in freighting, a business which was fraught with much danger from the Indians and other causes, but which was very remunerative, and he continued it most of the time up to 1850. During that period he crossed and recrossed the plains a great many times. He freighted for the Government during the war with Mexico, forwarding supplies to the soldiers and making the long journeys in company with the special train which carried their pay. In 1872, after a useful and active life filled with many dangers and hardships but crowned with success, he died at his home in Missouri. His wife had passed away in the spring of 1861.

Joseph S. Holland was the seventh born in his father's family, and was reared at his native place. When the great Civil war broke out he was only sixteen, but, young as he was, he had the Southern cause at heart and he was ready to fight for it, and when the Confederate Government called for volunteers he went out as a member of the First Missouri Cavalry. He was with the forces that operated in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and he remained on duty until the conflict was ended, seeing a great deal of hard fighting and on several occasions being slightly wounded. His services throughout were characterized by true bravery, for which he was rewarded, notwithstanding his youth, by promotion to the rank of Orderly Sergeant.

At the close of his army life Mr. Holland settled down to the quiet occupation of farming in Missouri. Subsequently he became interested in merchandising at Edgerton and was thus occupied up to 1873. In 1875 he removed to New Mexico, the change of location being made on account of his wife's ill health. First he settled in the Moreno valley in Colfax county and engaged in the dairy business, and two years later removed to Cimarron, where he continued farming and dairying, and where he also filled the position of Deputy Sheriff. About this time he was one of the organizers of the Illinois Live Stock Company, which had cattle in the Mora valley in Union county, and he was also interested in importing stock from Illinois and Missouri, thus improving the quality of stock in this part of the Territory. For a time he was superintendent of the "T" division of the Prairie Cattle Company, and from this business he returned to his ranch at Tramperas, where he has 320 acres of improved land. In the meantime he had gained a wide acquaintance throughout the Territory and had become popular as well as prominent. In 1889 we find him occupying a seat in the Territorial Assembly of New Mexico. While a member of that honorable body he introduced the first bill which asked for the creation of the county of Union, and, although the bill was then defeated, his action showed that he was a leader in what afterward prevailed and proved to be a desirable movement. December 23, 1893, Mr. Holland received the appointment of Receiver of the United States Land Office for the district of Colfax, the office which he is now ably filling. Politically, he has ever been an ardent Democrat; fraternally, for over twenty years a Mason, and also a member of the K. of H. and, religiously, a Baptist.

Mr. Holland was married in 1867 to Miss Frances Black, a native of Missouri, and their union was blessed with a daughter, Anna D., who is now Mrs. T. E. Clapham. In 1880, after a happy married life of brief duration, the mother was called to her last home, leav-

ing her little daughter and husband to mourn their loss. Mr. Holland has never married again. He resides in his home at Clayton, where he is recognized as a man of the highest integrity of character, and where he has the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

MAJOR ARTHUR MORRISON.— This honored gentleman is pre-eminently a pioneer of New Mexico. He dates his identity with the Territory from 1849 and is to-day the oldest living pioneer of Las Vegas. During the nearly fifty years of his residence here he has witnessed every phase of Western life, he has aided in subduing the Indians on the plains, he has helped to pave the way for civilization and has watched with interest its advance hitherward; and as a historical personage he figures prominently.

While he has been a resident of the United States for many years,—in fact, more than half a century,—and has been thoroughly identified with American interests, Major Morrison is not a native of this country. He is of German birth and ancestry. He was born at Hanau, near the city of Frankfort, Germany, March 28, 1821, his parents being Solomon and Jeanette (Marko) Morrison, natives of Germany, of Jewish faith, and prosperous tradespeople. The Major was reared by an uncle, was given a liberal education, and speaks and writes fluently the German, English, French and Spanish languages.

It was in 1844 that the subject of our sketch landed in the United States. For ten months after his arrival here he was employed as clerk in New York. Then he went to Baltimore and was engaged in selling goods at wholesale for Mr. H. Price. Subsequently he sold goods in Lexington, Boonville and other places in Missouri; but he was not pleased with that State on account of chills and fever then so prevalent there, and of which he was a victim, and concluded to leave Missouri. Accordingly,

with a bull train and in company with Colonel St. Vrain, he came to Santa Fe, New Mexico. This train was escorted across the plains by a company of United States soldiers, with some of whom Mr. Morrison became well acquainted. These soldiers advised him to keep the sutler's store at Las Vegas, which he did, and he was thus engaged until the troops were taken to Fort Union. He continued in the mercantile business up to 1861, handling large quantities of general merchandise, and also at this time being in the stock business. When the war broke out in 1861 and the Territory became in danger of invasion by rebels from Texas, he raised a company which joined the regiment of which Kit Carson was Colonel and Mr. Morrison was Captain of his company. On September 20, 1861, President Lincoln commissioned him First Major of the regiment and at the same time Kit Carson was appointed its Colonel. Major Morrison and Colonel Carson were warm friends. They were ordered to Fort Gregg. At this time Major Morrison was in command of five companies, and he and his men were in battle February 22, 1862, after which he was sent with his command to Polvadera and from there to Fort Stanton; was in command of the latter place until the Confederate forces were repelled from the Territory. Most of the regiment was then sent to subdue the Navajo Indians. After several hard-fought battles the whole tribe surrendered, and has since been at peace with the United States.

After three years of active and honorable service in behalf of the country of his adoption, and the war in the West was over, Major Morrison resigned his commission and received an honorable discharge. His services were timely and valiant, and for his loyalty and bravery at that time he is richly deserving of the respect of every citizen of the United States, and also of the kind consideration of this Government. It is to be hoped that to such an aged veteran an ample pension will be granted.

Major Morrison was married in 1856 to Miss Andria Baca. She died, and in 1865 he married Miss Cecelia Ortega, his present compan-

ion. At this writing, 1895, they reside in a pleasant home in Las Vegas, surrounded with fruit trees and having a nice little garden. And notwithstanding that the Major is now seventy-five years of age, his intellect is bright and his body strong. He has a sharp, little black eye, and in size and shape very much resembles Gen. John C. Fremont.

The major is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is, of course, identified with the G. A. R. He has been a Democrat all his life, but is not in harmony with the Cleveland administration of public affairs. During his residence in Las Vegas, and since the war, he has served as Justice of the Peace, and in 1863-4-5-6 was member of the Territorial Legislature. In 1890 he took the census of the county. At present he is United States claim pension agent and also Indian Department claim agent. He is very much respected by the citizens of Las Vegas in general, and especially by the Spaniards of this place, who frequently seek his counsel and who always find in him a sympathizing friend.

HON. W. A. THOMPSON, the present member of the Territorial Legislature from Union county, and one of the distinguished and honored citizens of Folsom, claims Missouri as the State of his nativity. He was born in Fayette, Howard county, on the 4th of June, 1858, and is of Scotch lineage, his ancestors having been early settlers of Virginia and Kentucky. His great-grandfather was born in Scotland, crossed the ocean to the Old Dominion, and became the owner of a tract of land which included the Natural Bridge, one of nature's phenomena. Members of the family participated in the war of the Revolution, valiantly aiding the Colonists in their struggle for independence. The grandfather, Hugh Thompson, was born in Virginia, and removed to Kentucky, where his son, John W. Thompson, the father of our subject, was born in the year 1825. The last named was married in the State of his nativity

to Miss Mary E. Anderson, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Reuben Anderson of that State. They became the parents of eight children, five of whom are yet living. Later in life they removed to Missouri, locating on a farm in Howard county, where the father still resides. His wife died in 1894, at the age of fifty-nine years. During the greater part of his life he has followed stock-raising, and has met with a fair degree of success in his undertakings.

Willard A. Thompson, whose name heads this sketch, was their third child and was educated at Center College in Fayette, Missouri. At the age of twenty years he entered upon his business career as a stock-dealer, and bought and sold stock in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. The year 1886 witnessed his arrival in New Mexico, at which time he took up his residence in Folsom. He carried on a hotel and also engaged in other lines of business,—in fact has been identified with most of the interests which have promoted the material welfare of the city. He has also erected a store and residence, and Folsom numbers him among her most progressive and enterprising men.

In his political views, Mr. Thompson is a Democrat and has been honored with several offices, the duties of which he has promptly and faithfully performed. He has served as Deputy Sheriff of Union county, and in 1894 was the nominee of his party for the office of Representative in the Territorial Legislature. The returns at first showed a majority of one against him, but because of a fraud in one of the precincts the votes of that district were thrown out and he was given a certificate of election. He is now serving in the House, and is one of its able members, faithfully supporting all measures which are calculated to advance the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Thompson is the agent of the Folsom Town Company, which has a beautiful tract of land of about 1,300 acres and two hotels, one of them costing over \$30,000. They have some very valuable property to sell, at very

reasonable rates. The town is pleasantly located and is rapidly filling up with a good class of citizens. While in the Legislature Mr. Thompson secured the passage of the scab law, to prevent the spread of the scab among sheep. He was also active in aid of the passage of the brand law, which provides that each stockman's brand shall be registered with the county board and with the county clerk, so that disputes shall not arise concerning the ownership of brands. He is an obliging and capable business man, and no consideration of self-interest has ever swerved him from what he believed to be the path of duty. He has now acquired a comfortable competence, and the confidence and respect of all who know him.

CHARLES LYON, the efficient Mayor and Postmaster of Cerrillos, was born in Niles, Michigan, on the 13th of August, 1858, and is a representative of the noted Lyon family of America. In his constitution are the sturdy qualities of English and Scotch ancestors, and in his life are manifest some of the best characteristics of that people. His father, Charles Lyon, was born in the State of New York, and removed to Michigan very early in its history. He married Miss Martha Colridge, a native of Massachusetts who had emigrated to the Wolverine State in 1831. Mr. Lyon for many years was a mill-owner of Niles, and did a successful business. Both he and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church and were prominent people in that part of the State. His death occurred in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and Mrs. Lyon now resides in Jackson, Michigan, at the age of sixty-eight.

We now take up the personal history of Charles Lyon, knowing that it will prove of interest to many of our readers, for he has a wide acquaintance and many friends in New Mexico. He was fifth in the order of birth in a family of twelve children, of whom ten are now living, and in the public schools of his na-

tive city acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by a course in the Michigan State Normal School. In 1879 Mr. Lyon came to New Mexico, locating in the Cerrillos mining district, and has since been engaged in prospecting, locating and developing various mines. He has handled considerable property of this kind, and is still the owner of various valuable mining tracts. In his chosen field of labor he has met with good success and is everywhere spoken of as an honorable and reliable business man.

On the 22d of July, 1893, Mr. Lyon was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Raney, a native of Arkansas, and their union has been blessed with a lovely little son, Charles Maxwell. They have a pleasant home in Cerrillos, and have the warm regard of many friends.

Mr. Lyon is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and has ever done all in his power to advance the interests of his party. He was appointed Postmaster of Cerrillos in 1893, and on the 10th of July, that year, took possession of the office, since which time he has managed its affairs to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a capable and obliging official, and in March, 1895, he was nominated and elected by his party to the office of Mayor of Cerrillos. His administration is worthy of high commendation, and he is known as a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to advance the interests of his town. He has succeeded in freeing Cerrillos from debt, in securing a surplus in the treasury, keeps the streets in good condition, and an era of prosperity seems to have dawned upon the town since he became its chief executive. He has the good will of all who know him, and his circle of friends is limited only by the circle of his acquaintances.

JAMES H. WROTH, M. D.—The science and art of healing is, perhaps, the noblest of all professions outside the sacred office, and it will be the endeavor in the present sketch to state succinctly, but clearly, the chief points of interest in the life

of one of the best disciples of Æsculapius, if not the best, in the Territory of New Mexico.

Our subject was born in Camden, New Jersey, in September, 1854, of English ancestors, who were early settlers in the State of Maryland, where his father, James W. Wroth, was born in 1815, and was married to Miss Caroline Wright, of Philadelphia. He was a successful merchant in this city for many years, and to the estimable pair were born three children, two sons and one daughter. The father died in the sixty-seventh year of his age, his wife surviving him and now living, at the age of sixty-four years. Both were highly respected and consistent communicants of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Wroth was the eldest child and he received his collegiate education in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating in the classical course in 1874, and from the medical department in 1878. He taught chemistry three years in the university, meanwhile practicing his chosen profession, with success. He came to Albuquerque in the initial stages of that city's development, where he established himself in 1881, and has, so to speak, grown up with the place. Here he has met with the highest success, both as a physician and surgeon, and enjoys the fullest confidence of the fellow citizens, not only in the professional and business way, but socially as well. He does a large business as a general medical practitioner, and for some years has made a specialty of the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, in which latter line he has become most expert and successful.

Although deeply engrossed in his professional work, nevertheless Dr. Wroth has become fully identified with the general interests of the city which he has made his home. He has invested in property of various kinds, and has shown himself a public-spirited citizen by accepting various public offices, which he has filled to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. Dr. Wroth is an enthusiast in educational matters, and it is but natural that he should be chosen as President of the Board of

Education of the city, a position which he filled with credit. At present he is one of the Regents of the University of New Mexico. He is past President of the Medical Association of the Territory of New Mexico, and at present fills the office of Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the Territory.

In 1884 Dr. Wroth was united in marriage with Miss Ella Burke, a native of the State of Maine, and their union has been blessed with two sons, James and William. They have a delightful home in the city, and the family hold a high place in the regard of the citizens of Albuquerque.

HON. WILLIAM W. GRIFFIN, formerly one of Santa Fe's most enterprising citizens but now deceased, was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, in April, 1830. He came to New Mexico, in 1860, by way of Little Rock to Galveston, Texas, and thence to New Mexico, making the greater part of this long journey on foot. Mr. Griffin subsequently accepted the position of Clerk in the United States Quartermaster's office at Santa Fe, and was also Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He had previously learned civil engineering, and did a large amount of surveying in New Mexico for the Government. In company with Hon. Stephen B. Elkins and others, Mr. Griffin organized the First National Bank of Santa Fe, which was the first bank established in the Territory. Mr. Elkins was chosen its President and Mr. Griffin Cashier, which position he filled for ten years, at which time he was made President and filled that position up to the time of his death, in December, 1889.

He was a prominent worker in the Republican party, and was chairman of the Republican central committee for several years. He was an enthusiastic Mason, and one of the organizers of the first Masonic lodge in the Territory, Montezuma Lodge, No. 1, and was its Master for a number of years. He was also the first Grand Master of the Grand

Lodge of the Territory of New Mexico. Mr. Griffin was not a member of any church, although he contributed liberally to all religious organizations, and was a regular attendant of the Episcopal Church.

In 1866 Mr. Griffin was united in marriage with Miss Jennie M. Miller, a native of Missouri, and they had six children, all born in Santa Fe. All his family survive him, and he left them in comfortable circumstances at his death, having accumulated considerable property.

HON. MARCELINO GARCIA, Auditor of the Treasury of New Mexico, was born in Santa Fe, April 25, 1855, and descended from one of the earliest settlers in the Territory. His grandfather, Felix Garcia, was born in the Territory, was an officer in the Mexican army, and his death occurred in 1872, at the age of eighty years. His son, Vincenta Garcia, the father of our subject, was born in Santa Fe in 1827. He married Cleophas Lucero, a native of this Territory, and also descended from a prominent old family of New Mexico. Mr. Garcia was a merchant and stock-raiser by occupation, was a man of influence and ability, and served as a member of the Territorial Legislature a number of terms. He died in 1889. His wife still survives, and is now sixty years of age. They had four daughters and two sons.

Marcelino Garcia, their second child in order of birth, received his education in St. Michael's College. In 1872 he began to earn his own living, by clerking in the store of Hon. Felipe Delgado, where he remained two years. For the following year he was employed in the county clerk's office; from that time until 1880 he served as interpreter for the Pueblo Indian Agency with Dr. B. M. Thomas; then, in partnership with a Mr. Baca, opened a general mercantile store in Rio Pudico; in the following year returned to Dr. Thomas and was assistant clerk at the agency

for two years; in 1884 was employed as clerk by T. D. Barnes at Tierra Amarilla; then, in 1885, accepted the position as Deputy County Clerk of Santa Fe county, under John Gray; and in 1886 was elected Clerk of the county. Mr. Garcia served a term of two years so satisfactorily that he received a re-election. Since that date he has served as Deputy Sheriff a number of years, and during that time he has had the collection of taxes of the county, proving himself to be a painstaking and thoroughly reliable officer. In 1892, when the city of Santa Fe was incorporated, he was elected a member of the City Council from the Second ward for eight years; and at the last city election he was elected a member of the City Council for a two-year term. In 1895 Governor Thornton appointed him Auditor of the Treasury of the Territory, his appointment having been confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting voice, and Mr. Garcia now has the honor of filling that important position, for which he is required to furnish \$100,000 bonds.

He was married in 1888, to Miss Kitura Wormack, a native of Missouri. In political matters, Mr. Garcia has been a life-long Democrat. He owns a ranch at Santa Fe, where he keeps a dairy of Jersey cows, and eighteen miles from the city he has a large fruit ranch. He has a pleasant home in the city. The family are highly esteemed by all with whom they are acquainted.

DR. JOHN C. SLACK, Register of the Land Office for the Colfax District and a practicing physician of Clayton, New Mexico, was born in Waynesville, Illinois, on the 20th of August, 1856, and is of English and Welsh lineage. His people belonged to the religious body known as the Society of Friends, and were early settlers of the city of Philadelphia. There the Doctor's father, John D. Slack, was born. He became early identified with the history of the West, and was one of the founders of the stage



Yours for health
J H Sloan M, D,

line between Chicago and St. Louis. He was also a pioneer in the importation of Norman horses, and was the owner of some very fine stock. He married Miss Ellen Cushman, a native of Woodstock, Champaign county, Ohio, and they had a son and a daughter. Mrs. Slack died in 1866, at the age of thirty-one years, but Mr. Slack is still living and has now reached the ripe old age of seventy-three.

The Doctor was the eldest child of the family, and in his youth acquired liberal educational privileges, his primary studies being supplemented by a course in the Normal University at Bloomington. He was graduated in medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in the spring of 1880, and for six years practiced his profession at his old home. Failing health then caused him to seek a change of climate, and in 1886 he went to Colorado, locating in Vilas, where he remained until March, 1889. At that time he came to Folsom, New Mexico, opened an office and at once began practice. In 1890 he was appointed surgeon for the New Mexico Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and has since ably and acceptably filled that position. In 1893 he was appointed Register of the Land Office through the kindness of Vice-President Stevenson,—who was an old-time neighbor and friend of the Doctor's, their acquaintance having begun during the latter's early residence in Illinois,—and Antonio Joseph, who was Congressman from this Territory.

On receiving the appointment, Dr. Slack came to Clayton, and, in addition to the faithful discharge of his duties as Register, he is also engaged in the practice of his profession, and his skill and ability have won for him a liberal patronage, of which he is well deserving. In his political views the Doctor is a Democrat, and an efficient worker in the interests of his party. In several campaigns he was engaged in making speeches throughout this section of the Territory, and has twice been elected to the office of County Coroner, resigning during his second term to serve in his present official capacity.

On the 27th of December, 1876, Dr. Slack was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Dix, a native of Waynesville, Illinois. Three children have blessed their union,—Minnie, Neva and Leonard. The Doctor is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, has taken a very prominent part in building up the lodge at Clayton, and is serving as its first Master. He is also prominent among railroad surgeons and is a member of the National Association. He is a genial, pleasant gentleman, a thorough business man who keeps abreast with the times in everything connected with his profession, and by all who know him he is highly esteemed for his genuine worth.

DR. JOHN H. SLOAN, ex-Mayor of Santa Fe, also one of the city's prominent physicians, was born in Alexandria, Missouri, November 14, 1857. On the paternal side his ancestors came from Ireland and located in Virginia, and the family were early residents of both that State and Kentucky. The Doctor's father, John O. Sloan, was born in Philadelphia, and during many years of his life was a railroad contractor throughout the East and South. He married Miss Fannie Breeden, a native of Kentucky, whose grandfather was killed at the battle of New Orleans. On the maternal side she was a relative of Chief Justice Marshall. In 1857 John O. and Fannie Sloan removed to Missouri; but after the battle of Lexington, he being a Union man, they removed to Decatur, Illinois, and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, where they still reside. They have led an honorable life, and have attained a good old age. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, all of whom still survive.

John H. Sloan, their first born, completed his education in Cincinnati, and also graduated in the medical course there in March, 1881, where he was engaged in practice three years. Having acquired a good opinion of the future of New Mexico, he came hither in 1883, with

the intention of "growing up with the country." Finding a good opening in the city of Santa Fe, he immediately began the practice of his profession and, in addition to his general practice, he gives special attention to the diseases of the lungs. The Doctor has not only acquired the reputation of being a successful physician, but takes an active interest in everything that pertains to the development of the county. He is also something of a politician, affiliating with the Democratic party, and in 1890 was elected County Commissioner, which important position he has filled creditably. He also had the honor of being appointed Chairman of the Board. In 1894 the citizens of Santa Fe elected Dr. Sloan Mayor of the city, and he filled that position to the satisfaction of those who conferred the honor upon him. He was also chosen as a member of the World's Fair board for the Territory of New Mexico, of which he was made chairman, and did his full share in making the Territory's showing at the great exposition a grand success.

The Doctor is also fond of sport, taking his recreation in hunting and fishing, and has in his office many trophies of his powers in that direction. He keeps abreast of the times in his profession, has a library of the latest books and has all the most important instruments used in the profession.

December 31, 1885, Dr. Sloan was united in marriage with Rose, a daughter of W. H. Keller, of St. Louis, and of Virginian ancestry. The Doctor and Mrs. Sloan have spacious and elegantly furnished rooms adjoining his office.

WH. WILLCOX, the genial and popular host of the Wagon Mound Hotel and one of the leading stock-growers of Mora county, New Mexico, was born on the island of Guernsey, July 23, 1848, and is of English ancestry. He was there educated, and when eighteen years of age crossed the broad Atlantic to America for the purpose of making for himself a home in the land of the free. His father was a furni-

ture manufacturer, and in his shops our subject learned that trade. After arriving in New York he worked at the carpenter's trade for a period of three years, and in 1869 joined a French colony emigrating to Salina, Kansas. It was called the Franco-American Colony, and to its leaders he paid \$300, for which he was to receive a tract of land and the machinery with which to cultivate it, but the enterprise was abandoned and he lost all that he had paid. It was discouraging, but with a strong heart and resolute purpose he resolved to make the most of his opportunities and secured a Government ranch on the Arkansas river. This he began to improve, but the region was infected with malaria and he suffered greatly with chills and fever. This condition of things would lead one to suppose that the account which Dickens draws in the portrayal of the characters of Martin Chuzzlewit and Mark Tapley were not after all so exaggerated. Mr. Willcox was obliged to abandon his property on account of his health, and therefore lost all that he had invested there.

He now went to Denver, Colorado, and was for some time in the employ of the Rio Grande & Denver Railroad Company, and saw the first rail laid in the city of Denver. In 1871 he engaged to go to Cimarron to build twelve cottages for the Maxwell Land Grant Company, and remained in that place for twelve years, carrying on stock-raising, also furniture and hardware business. He experienced many of the hardships and dangers which attended stock-dealing in the early days. He also engaged in contracting and building, and took the contract for the erection of the court-house and jail at Springer. He also erected a dwelling upon and improved a tract of 160 acres of land. In 1889 he came to the new town of Wagon Mound, and the following year erected the hotel which he has since successfully conducted. The house has met favor with the public, and Mr. Willcox and his wife put forth every effort to please their guests and make them feel at home. The hotel stands on a very desirable location near the railroad sta-

tion, and just beside the little mountain whose top resembles the cover of an emigrant wagon, from which the town takes its name. It is in the midst of a beautiful and wide grazing country, a pleasant and healthful location. Mr. Willcox raises his own stock, and has a meat market, which he supplies with his own cattle. He was one of the organizers of the Wagon Mound Stock Growers' Association, which at one time owned 12,000 head of cattle,—a grade of short-horn. He served as its secretary and treasurer for nine years, or until the company was disbanded. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, taking a deep and commendable interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding and welfare of the community, and Wagon Mound owes much of its prosperity to him.

On the 27th of March, 1879, was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Willcox and Miss Ellen S. McDonald, a native of Missouri, of Irish lineage. She has indeed been to him a faithful companion and helpmeet, and he owes not a little of his success in life to her able assistance. Both enjoy the esteem of many friends in New Mexico. In politics, Mr. Willcox is a supporter of the Democracy, and in his social affiliations is a Mason. In his business career he has encountered many hardships and difficulties, and has pushed aside the barriers which obstruct the path to competence, and to-day is the possessor of a comfortable property which he well merits.

CHARLES H. SPORLEDER—Among the representative and progressive business men of the city of East Las Vegas there is none who stands higher in the esteem of the community and who has contributed in greater relative degree to the development of the place than has the subject of this review. Mr. Sporleder is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, where he was born on the 12th of February, 1846, being the son of August and Adolphina (Schaefer) Sporleder,

both of whom were born in Germany, where they lived to attain maturity. Their marriage was consummated in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1842 they emigrated to the United States, taking up their abode in St. Louis, where they remained until 1847, when they removed to Weston, Platte county, Missouri, where the father was engaged in the mercantile business up to 1855. He then removed with his family to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he continued in business until 1862, when he returned to St. Louis and there continued to reside for six years. The family then removed to Walsenburg, Colorado, and there the mother of our subject died, in 1876. The father lived to attain the age of seventy-one years, his death occurring, at the same place, in 1891. The remains of both repose in the Masonic cemetery at Walsenburg. They were people of intelligence, kindly nature and utmost rectitude of character, and they successfully accomplished their mission in life, rearing their children to habits of industry and instilling those high principles of honor which ever conserve true worth. Their children were seven in number, and of these four now survive.

Charles H. Sporleder, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the eldest of the children, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded by the excellent public schools of Leavenworth, Kansas. In the year 1860 he began work for himself as a clerk in a grocery at St. Louis, continuing in this association about a year. In 1871 he identified himself with that line of mercantile enterprise to which he has since continuously devoted his attention,—the boot and shoe trade. He was for more than six years in the employ of John D. Torlin, at St. Louis, Missouri, after which he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale boot and shoe house of A. Priesmeyer, of St. Louis, in the interests of which concern he traveled throughout Missouri and Illinois, retaining the incumbency for a period of five years and thoroughly familiarizing himself with all the details of the business, incidentally acquiring that discriminating knowl-

edge of the values of stock and the grades of goods which has been of such inestimable benefit to him in the conduct of his own individual business. It is conceded that a better judge of qualities and workmanship in the line of footwear is seldom to be found. This fact is recognized by his patrons, who have implicit confidence in his selections and representations. In 1874 Mr. Sporleder opened a retail shoe store in St. Louis, continuing the enterprise until 1883, when he came to Las Vegas and here commenced operations in the same line, opening an establishment which he has since conducted most successfully, having acquired a large and representative patronage and holding precedence as the leading boot and shoe merchant of the city. His commodious and finely equipped establishment is located at the Masonic Temple, in East Las Vegas, and here is ever to be found a stock comprising all standard grades of footwear, as well as the most seasonable novelties. In his methods our subject is scrupulously fair and honorable, and he is animated by an enterprising and progressive spirit which has been felt very forcibly when influence and tangible aid has been demanded in enterprises and undertakings looking to the advancement of the interests of the community and tending to insure the growth and development of the city.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Sporleder is most prominently identified with the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to distinguished honors in the Territory. He was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry on the 25th of October, 1881, at St. Louis, and in 1886 he received a demit from his lodge in that city and became a member of Chapman Lodge, No. 2, of Las Vegas. Within the same year he was elected Junior Warden of the lodge, the following year was chosen Senior Warden and the next year was elected Worshipful Master, in which office he served very acceptably for two years, being honored with a re-election at the expiration of his first term. In 1889 still further recognition was accorded our subject in this noble fraternal order, for at

that time he was appointed Junior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. The succeeding year he was elected Junior Warden, receiving the preferment as Senior Warden in 1891. At the next annual meeting he was advanced to the position of Deputy Grand Master, and in 1893 reached the climax in being chosen Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Territory. This record is one of exceptional order, and stands in evidence of the high respect and popularity in which he is held by his fellow craftsmen. He is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has passed all the chairs, serving faithfully in each of the several offices.

In 1868 Mr. Sporleder was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Dorman, who, like himself, was born in St. Louis, where the marriage was solemnized. They became the parents of seven children, of whom four are living, namely: Rose, who is now the wife of L. H. Hofmeister, an enterprising merchant of Las Vegas; Walter, who is employed at railroading; Edward, who is a clerk in the store of his brother-in-law; and Louisa Midget, who is still in school. In 1889 our subject was called upon to mourn the death of his devoted and cherished companion, whose life had been one of consecration to husband and children, and one in which the Christian graces shone gently forth in thought, word and deed. She was a woman of refinement in the highest sense of the term, and was a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church. Her loss was deeply deplored in the community, where she had been loved for her innate kindness and courtesy as shown to all.

In 1892 our subject consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Sophia Walsen, the sister of General Frederick Walsen, of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Sporleder is a member of the Presbyterian Church and his wife of the Lutheran, though both are regular attendants at the services of the former denomination.

In his political adherency our subject is staunchly in line with the Republican party,

and he has served for three terms as a member of the Common Council of Las Vegas. In this connection it is worthy of note that upon him fell the honor of making the motion for the erection of the fine public-school building which now adorns the city, and is a monument to the enterprise and liberality of the residents of the place. This was the first school building erected in the Territory by direct taxation. Mr. Sporleder has also been one of the prominent promoters and aiders in the erection of the fine brown-sandstone Masonic Temple, which is so creditable to the fraternity and so magnificent an improvement to the city of Las Vegas.

WAJOR ERNEST A. GRUNSFELD. --Holding a conspicuous Government preferment and standing distinctively forward as one of the best known and most thoroughly representative business men of the Territory of New Mexico, it is certainly incumbent that specific attention be accorded to a review of the life history of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph.

Our subject is a native of Cassel, Germany, where he was born on the 27th day of May, 1864. He received a thorough education in the Fatherland, and after completing his studies secured a most valuable business training, the Grunsfeld family having been long and intimately connected with mercantile pursuits and its representatives having invariably been men of keen business acumen and indefatigable industry. In 1879 Mr. Grunsfeld bade adieu to the land of his birth and set sail for America, where he arrived in due time. For a period of about a year he was variously employed, and finally turned his attention to the Southwest as offering superior business advantages. Accordingly, in 1881, he came to New Mexico, entering the employ of Spiegelberg Brothers, who were at that time the leading wholesale merchants of the Territory, maintaining their headquarters at Santa Fe. Our

subject made himself so invaluable to his employers and contributed in so large a measure to the success of the business that he was admitted to membership in the firm, aiding in the establishment of the branch business at Albuquerque, where for a number of years he conducted a large and profitable trade, the enterprise being at that time located in the old town. Finally the new Albuquerque house began to give promise of overshadowing its old Spanish namesake, and Mr. Grunsfeld was one of the first to realize the possibilities in the case and to assume an active interest in the building up and improvement of the new and modern city. From the days of her early history up to the present time he has stood as one of Albuquerque's most enthusiastic and progressive business men, maintaining an unflagging interest in her welfare, and lending every effort to insure her growth and advancement to the proud position now occupied as the metropolis of the Territory. He was one of the charter members of the Commercial Club, whose functions have exerted so marked an influence upon the prosperity of the city and have gained to it recognition throughout all sections of the Union. He is one of the prominent stockholders in the club building, one of the finest business structures in the city.

Through too close application to business Mr. Grunsfeld's health became somewhat impaired, and within later years he has made several trips to Europe for recreation and recuperation. In January, 1894, he retired from the business which had rendered to him a good competency, as conducted upon the highest principles of commercial integrity and honor.

In his political proclivities our subject has ever rendered an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party and has been an active and zealous worker in the cause. In recognition of his services and his pronounced and unmistakable eligibility for the office, he was put forward by his local constituents as a candidate for the important office of Postmaster of the city, and notwithstanding the fact that in the race he had several able and distinguished

competitors, he proved successful, and on the 30th of October, 1894, received from President Cleveland a commission as Postmaster of Albuquerque. He at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, and by his close attention to the affairs of the office and the discriminating judgment he is bringing to bear in improving the service and conserving the interests of the local public, he is showing conclusively that the confidence of his friends was well reposed. The postoffice at Albuquerque is the only one of the second class in the Territory, and is of course the most important within the confines of said Territory. There is no second-class office in Arizona, and this circumstance renders the Albuquerque office a terminal, much incidental business for Arizona being handled here. It is the only office in the Territory which has the facilities of the free-delivery system, and it is the disbursing office between La Junta, Colorado, and Los Angeles, California, being also the depository for New Mexico and eastern Arizona. The postmasters in the territory mentioned report to this office, and moneys are received at and disbursements made from it. These facts clearly show that the management of the manifold details of the office demands a marked business ability and an exceptional executive capacity. Mr. Grunsfeld has been most successful in bringing the work into perfect system and in insuring the best service which can possibly be attained. Through his efforts to a large extent have matters been so presented to the Postoffice Department that Albuquerque will soon have an office of a model sort, with all modern conveniences and accessories, a new building having been secured for its accommodation.

Our subject has been honored by Governor Thornton with a commission as Major and an appointment as a member of the Governor's staff. He has manifested a great interest in perfecting the organization of the National Guard of New Mexico, and in placing it on a permanent basis and insuring it the distinction which is due, and which will make the organization a credit to the Territory.

One of the most progressive of the younger business men of Albuquerque, a cultured gentleman and one imbued with the highest principles of honor, our subject merits and holds the confidence and esteem of the people of the community, enjoying a marked popularity in the city to whose development he has so greatly contributed.

CHARLES TAMME.—The progressive, and in a measure consecutive, stages of development in the history of this, the grandest republic the world has ever known, have been attended by labors, scenes and incidents peculiar to themselves and yet differing essentially by reason of topographical conditions, environments and varying obstacles to be overcome. This sectional dissimilitude necessarily implies that there must have been an equal variation in the methods brought to bear in initiating development and ushering in the era of greatest civilization and material advancement. Thus the pioneers of America have had tasks whose analogies have been slight,—mainly lying in the ceaseless toil and endeavor and the fortitude displayed in the endurance of manifold vicissitudes. Thus the life of the pioneers who first opened up the original colonies to civilization differed in many particulars from that of those who, in later years, took the initiative steps toward the development of the Middle States,—in the felling of the trees of the forest and evolving from the sylvan wilds the cultivated farms and the magnificent cities of this end-of-the-century period, or in traversing the trackless prairies and there continuing the work of development. Theirs again was different from the task of those other brave pioneers who continue to follow in the course of the "star of empire" and, amid mountain fastnesses and across the weary-stretching plains of the Far West, laid sure the foundations of that substantial prosperity and distinguished advancement which to-day prevails. To these last were perhaps given the greatest of hardships, and theirs it

certainly was to encounter the greatest dangers, since not only did they often find hunger and absolute destitution staring them in the face, but also had to be ever on the alert to forefend the murderous onslaughts of that stealthy, treacherous and crafty foe, whose first was the dominion in a section which had until then been comparatively a *terra incognita*. The tales of the "border" and the stirring narrations of the scenes and incidents of the frontier in the "Wild West" read like a romance; but there are few who can realize how great were the sufferings endured, the dangers encountered,—so that well may be treasured the words of those whose personal recollection touches these early days, and who bravely played their part in the great drama whose action gave most human portrayal of the elements of both tragedy and comedy.

The subject of this review, who is one of the prominent and representative men of the city of East Las Vegas, to whose development he has contributed in a conspicuous degree, is one of those who have passed through all the scenes that have marked the pioneer epoch in the great Southwest, must assuredly be granted consideration in this compilation; and there is particular interest attaching to his career, in which have occurred many thrilling adventures, some few of which will be briefly noted in this connection. Mr. Tamme is a native of the Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, born on the 27th of January, 1844, his ancestry having long been prominent in the history of the empire. His father was the administrator of landed processes, and was a man of marked intelligence and ability. Our subject was educated in his native land, and there acquired a thorough knowledge of merchandising, devoting himself to this line of occupation for a period of five years, prior to which he had taken a three years' course in commercial college. In the meanwhile he had read much of America and of the wild, free and adventurous life to be enjoyed in the far West. He soon manifested his longing to secure a taste of such untrammelled life, and to verify for himself the

romantic interest attaching thereto,—his ambition being to hunt, fish and to meet the untutored savage in his native haunts.

In the year 1865 his wishes assumed a tangible form, and he then determined to come to America. The idea which he had of the life he was to lead in the New World is shown in the circumstances which attended his departure: his parents fitted him out with several suits of clothes, hunting boots and all the accoutrements which they imagined would be needed in such a country. Mr. Tamme landed in New York soon after the death of President Lincoln, and in company with a chum he spent six months in the national metropolis, sight-seeing and spending money with considerable prodigality. Finally the funds of the two came to an alarmingly low ebb, and, realizing the necessity of recruiting his finances, they sought employment and were able to secure work in different lines than they had ever followed before,—being variously employed in brick yards, in a cooper shop, and finally in the harvest field, and finding little of the romantic glamour which they had so confidently anticipated. In the time of the harvest they went to New Jersey and hired out to work in the field for a "Mohawk Dutchman." They were shown how to bind wheat, and our subject was not long in becoming quite expert in the line, but his comrade was less able to accustom himself to the new duty. Their hands were tender, the grain harsh, the days hot, and to keep pace with the expert men proved too much for Mr. Tamme's friend, who finally gave up in despair, while our subject himself was nothing loath to cease operations. The young men returned to New York, whence our subject went to Wisconsin, where he was employed during the rest of the summer. He was not, however, as yet satisfied with his condition, since he had seen few traces of the romantic life to which he had looked forward. Having in his possession \$150 in gold, he purchased a ticket for Milwaukee, and he relates an amusing incident relating to his trip to that city. In the car which he entered he descried

a crowd assembled about the seat of one of the passengers. Something exciting was evidently going on, and our subject determined to investigate it. He drew near and discovered that the men were betting on the "three-card monte" game. The inevitable "capper" was in league with the operator, and ostensibly won \$20, and then withdrew. Our somewhat unsophisticated subject thought he "saw a sure thing," and promptly planked down three of his gold eagles on a card. The invariable result followed, and Mr. Tamme continued his journey a sadder but wiser man.

Arriving in Milwaukee our subject sought employment without success. His funds were soon exhausted and he became well-nigh desperate. The night after he had thus become penniless he had a peculiar dream to the effect that if he would go to No. 354 East Water street he would be able to secure employment. So strong an impression did this dream leave upon his mind that in the morning he sought the address mentioned and found at that location a men's furnishing goods store, owned by Mr. File. Mr. Tamme made his case known to the proprietor, was given employment, retaining his association with the business for one year and being accorded that kindness and solicitude which would be shown a son. He had not yet secured the object for which he had sought on leaving his native land: so he left his kind employer, proceeded to Saint Louis, then to St. Joseph, Missouri, and was there employed for three months by Hax & Krug, furniture makers and dealers. They also were kind to him and offered him a position in their up-town store at a better salary, but he wished to cross the plains to Denver, and with this end in view he finally arranged to pay a man \$40 to take him across. After they had reached a point one hundred miles beyond Saint Joseph he was given an ox team to drive and for the remainder of the distance practically made the journey on foot. The train had transported freight to Fort Beaufort, and after he arrived at that point he engaged in making hay for the Government. In the spring he returned to

Denver. About this time the Sioux Indians were on the warpath, and on the stage route they had committed many horrible murders and other fearful atrocities. Mr. Tamme escaped, but had a chance to see much of the dastardly work accomplished by the relentless savages. Few people cared to take the risk of their lives, and in the transportation of freight from Denver to the Bijou basin the exorbitant rate paid was eight cents per pound. Our subject was one of those intrepid enough to assume the risk, and with others engaged in this freighting industry, carrying a mule whip in one hand and a gun in the other.

This was a precarious life, but it afforded that excitement which he had so long sought. Through his connection with this line of enterprise he finally came to New Mexico, where he exchanged merchandise and supplies for cattle and sheep. He then returned to Denver and secured a Government contract to transport freight to Fort Lyon. In 1869 Mr. Tamme engaged in farming near Trinidad, Colorado, raising crops of wheat and corn and being successful in the venture. After this he made a trip to Texas and for 500 miles they traveled on a new route to Fort Sill. Subsequently he made a trip to the Cheyenne Agency, on the north fork of the Canadian river. The party was escorted by a company of United States soldiers, who offered a measure of protection from the Indians. After the train had proceeded 300 miles up the north fork, the scouts in advance came running back in hot haste, and the party was ordered to form a corral at once. Our subject was acting as cook, and the men were soon in line for the discussion of the supper which he had prepared. The soldiers were stationed under cover, in a slough behind the camp, and soon the party saw Indians skulking up on the opposite side of the camp. Mr. Tamme had a skillet of biscuits on the fire, and in his hand a large iron rod which he used as a poker. Three big Indians approached and demanded food. Our subject told them to wait until it was cooked and he would supply them; whereupon one of the Indians kicked the

skillet of biscuits over, and Mr. Tamme instantly felled him with the poker. The noise attracted the attention of the band of Indians and they immediately rushed forth and were confronted by the soldiers on the other side, after which ensued a practically hand-to-hand fight. Several of the white men were killed and others wounded, and it was believed that the loss to the Indians aggregated fully fifty individuals. The savages finally retreated, bearing off their dead and wounded.

On another occasion Mr. Tamme was a member of a company going from Fort Lyon to Fort Harker, and, being attacked by Indians, they formed a corral in the road. They had a fleet mare with them which they were particularly anxious to save, and a part of the company excavated a trench in which they fortified themselves and the mare, thus holding the redskins at bay. Finally one of the number mounted the mare and made a race for the fort, to secure aid from the soldiers. The Indians pursued him and he was wounded by several arrows, but his trusty steed soon bore him out of their reach and he finally gained the fort, secured a company of soldiers and repulsed the relentless savages.

That winter he remained at Camp Supply, where he was again engaged in supplying hay to the Government, and in the spring he decided to return to Missouri in company with a friend, Mr. John Hamilton, the latter of whom went ahead to make arrangements, our subject returning on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, where he waited. He finally received a letter from Hamilton urging on him the expediency of returning to the West. The two joined company and again crossed the plains, locating in Colfax county, New Mexico, where they purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Hamilton finally went to old Mexico, while our subject successfully continued the enterprise just noted for some time. They subsequently exchanged the place for 300 head of cattle.

In the spring of 1875 a company was formed to go to southern Texas to engage in cattle

raising, starting with about 3,500 head of horses and cattle, including the number owned by our subject. On the way the company sold much of the stock and finally decided to remain in Kansas. This caused Mr. Tamme to also dispose of his interest in the line, his pay being secured partly in horses and the balance being represented in notes, on which he never realized. He procured an emigrant wagon, loaded it with supplies and all alone made the journey to Texas—a distance of 700 miles. He was thoroughly armed and equipped, and was absolutely without fear in the midst of the many dangers which surrounded him. One day while driving along he heard a peculiar sound and looking back descried a stalwart Indian approaching on a pony. The Indian in a gruff way demanded tobacco, and upon being assured by our subject that he had none he accepted a loaf of bread in its place, and with disgruntled looks proceeded on his way. After driving for some time Mr. Tamme discerned a cabin in the distance, and upon reaching the same found a fire burning on the hearth, but no one present. He passed on and drove down a little hill into the bush, where he concealed his horses as well as he could and prepared to defend himself, being reinforced with two good rifles, several pistols and plenty of ammunition. Soon he heard firing about half a mile distant and looking out discovered that the man from the cabin had been attacked by Indians, while in the other direction he saw a party of about fifty Indians making for the house. Upon arriving they set fire to the building and while they were enjoying the results of their deviltry the proprietor of the place made his way to the spot where our subject was concealed. Mr. Tamme let the man have one of his guns, and they prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The man said that their only hope of rescue was in the possibility of a company of cowboys approaching in charge of their herds. Surely enough, when all hope had fled, and they expected the Indians to attack them at any moment, a herd of cattle and about twenty-five well-armed

cowboys were seen in the distance, and, taking alarm, the Indians dashed away as rapidly as they had come, thus permitting our subject and his companion to escape a cruel death.

In Texas Mr. Tamme secured a good start in the cattle business, but being troubled with malaria was led to dispose of his interest and to return to Trinidad, where for a few years he operated a flouring-mill. In 1879, in company with George Ward, he came to Las Vegas, which has ever since continued to be his home. The two gentlemen were engaged in business in the new town for a number of years, Mr. Ward disposing of his interest in that city in 1882. The first public hall in that city had been erected by J. M. Hamilton, and our subject and Mr. Ward rented this property for \$100 per month, fitted it with a small stage and operated it as a theater until 1884. Having determined that the city demanded superior accommodations in this line, our subject then erected his present fine sandstone opera-house, the structure being 75 x 130 feet in dimensions, two stories in height, with mansard roof, the architecture being of pleasing design, the building standing as one of the handsome modern business blocks in the city. The ground floor is utilized for mercantile concerns, while attractive suites of offices are fitted up on the front of the second story. The auditorium of the theater is seventy-five feet square and the stage 35 x 50 feet. Besides the main floor, there is a balcony of large seating capacity, and all the appliances and accessories are those of a first-class opera-house. Mr. Tamme is the popular manager of this theater, and supplies the city with most excellent dramatic and musical attractions, his efforts for the accommodation and entertainment of the local public being fully appreciated. He has invested quite extensively in real estate, improved and unimproved.

1882 Mr. Tamme was united in marriage to Miss Emelie Schaefer, a native of Las Vegas, New Mexico, and they are the parents of three children: Eunice P., Lawrence A., and Emma L. The family home is one of the most at-

tractive in East Las Vegas, and it is most thoroughly appreciated by our subject, who has lost his *penchant* for startling romance and Indian warfare, and who is honored as one of the city's representative and most substantial citizens. He has aided in promoting nearly every public enterprise of the city, has acquired a competence, and is known as one of the most enterprising and progressive residents of the place. He aided in the incorporation of the town and was a member of its first Common Council. He has also served two years on the Board of Education, and lent his influence toward the erection of the fine school building here, the same being the first to have been built in the Territory by direct taxation. He was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the fine brown-stone Masonic Temple.

In his fraternal relations he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having advanced to the Knights Templars degree, and having been Recorder of his Commandery for the past eleven years.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LAS VEGAS.—The unerring barometer which marks unmistakably the financial condition of any nation, and the factor which ever stands as the very bulwark of prosperity in the protection of the higher interests of the commonwealth, is the banking institution as conducted according to conservative principles and with due recognition of the conditions prevailing at any stated interval. In the development of any community there is no element of more value and imperative necessity than an ably managed and thoroughly reliable banking house, and in this regard the First National Bank of Las Vegas must be accorded specific attention and absolute precedence, being the direct successor of the first institution of the sort ever established here.

In 1876 the Raynolds brothers—Jefferson, Joshua and Frederick A.—opened a private banking house in Las Vegas, the same being

the first in San Miguel county. Careful and honorable business methods were followed, and the public appreciation of the functions and reliability of the institution was not denied. The bank gained a representative support, and its business increased so rapidly in extent that, three years after its inception, the projectors found it expedient to incorporate under charter as the First National Bank of Las Vegas. At the time of incorporation the capital stock was placed at \$50,000, and the enterprise continued to grow in popularity and in extent of operations until it was eventually found necessary to augment the capital, which was increased to \$100,000 in 1883. The solid financial status of the institution is shown in the fact that its surplus now (1895) reaches the notable aggregate of \$50,000.

During the entire history of the bank Mr. Jefferson Reynolds has directed its affairs from the chief executive position as president, the other members of the official corps at the present time being as follows: John W. Zollers, vice president; and A. B. Smith, cashier. The institution is recognized as one of the staunchest in the Territory, and its business is constantly increasing in extent and importance, the concern being an effective conservator of the interests of not only its stockholders and patrons, but also of those of the entire Territory.

ANTONIO CIPRINO GUTIERREZ.— Holding distinctive precedence as one of the native sons of New Mexico, as a descendant of one of the distinguished old Spanish families of the Territory, and as the incumbent in an important official position—that as Clerk of Colfax county and of the Probate Court of the same—there is a particular consistency in incorporating in this volume a review of the life history of this honored resident of the thriving village of Springer.

Our subject was born in Santa Fe county, New Mexico, near the course where the Rio Grande pursues its majestic way, the date of

his nativity having been September 7, 1847. His great-grandfather, Pedro Ascencio Gutierrez, was born in old Castile, Spain, being a representative of one of the old and aristocratic families of that fair land. He was married there and upon emigrating to the New World was accompanied by his devoted bride. They came to New Mexico, were among the early settlers of the Territory, and from these excellent people have descended all the members of the family of that name in the Territory. The father of our subject was Juan N. Gutierrez, who was born in Bernalillo, where he was reared to mature years. He married Filomena Santiestiven, and they became the parents of five sons and two daughters, only three of which number now survive. Juan N. Gutierrez was a man of prominence in the affairs of the Territory, was a Captain of volunteers at the time when that organization of brave men pursued and punished the Navajo Indians, whose depredations and atrocities had imperiled the lives and property of the settlers. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature and Council for seven terms, and was one of New Mexico's most influential and honored sons. His death occurred in Colorado, at the venerable age of seventy-two years, and his widow still survives, being now (1895) eighty-seven years old. She is a faithful and devoted adherent of the Roman Catholic Church, as was also her honored husband.

Antonio C. Gutierrez, the immediate subject of this review, was the third child in order of birth. He received his educational discipline in the Saint Benedict College, at Atchison, Kansas, and the University at St. Louis, Missouri. After he had completed his studies he returned to New Mexico, and here commenced active operations by engaging in the raising of cattle and sheep upon a somewhat extensive scale, in which important line of industry he has ever since continued, having been very successful in his efforts, which have been most intelligently and carefully directed. He is the proprietor of a fine ranch of 406 acres, and here has a most attractive home,

where he passes a portion of his time each year.

In his political proclivities our subject has ever been a Republican of the stalwart type, and has rendered an active support to his party, doing much to further its interests in the Territory. For a time Mr. Gutierrez maintained his residence in Colorado, and within that interval he held official preferment as Treasurer of Las Animas county, Colorado, and County Commissioner. In Colorado he has served as interpreter of both houses of the Legislative Assembly and also of the District Court, his intellectual attainments and perfect knowledge of both the Spanish and English languages giving him particular prestige in this line.

In 1894 Mr. Gutierrez was elected to his present office as County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court, to the responsible duties of which he brings a marked capacity for detail work and a perfect appreciation of the functions of the office. His service has gained him the hearty commendation and endorsement of all classes of people. He is known as one of the representative men of the county, and enjoys a marked popularity and the esteem of the people of the community.

The marriage of our subject to Miss Clara F. Salezar was solemnized in 1872, she being a native of New Mexico and a member of one of the prominent Spanish families of the Territory. To our subject and his estimable wife have been born eight sons, namely: Henry C., Benjamin F., E. Ulysses, Cipriano E., Juan Virgil, Jose Demothnes, Juan Cristomo and Fred Ortensio. The family are zealous adherents of the Catholic Church and they are held in high estimation in the social circles of the attractive village where they retain their residence.

J J. SHULER, M. D.—Back to that cradle of our national history, the Old Dominion State, must we go to learn of the initial stages in the life record of the subject of this review, a man who has signal

prestige as the pioneer physician of Raton, New Mexico, a man of high attainments and marked professional ability. The Doctor was born in Page county, Virginia, on the 23d of July, 1858, being of German and English lineage, his ancestors having been pioneer settlers in the county noted. There they were seized of extensive land grants, which they had secured from King George, of England, and upon which five generations of the family were born and reared. There John Shuler, the father of our subject, was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Kite, a native of Virginia, and also a descendant of one of the old and prominent families who had come hither from England.

John and Mary Shuler became the parents of eleven children, of whom are living at the present time four sons and four daughters. The venerable father and mother still reside on the old homestead in Virginia, he having attained the age of eighty years and she that of seventy-five. They are zealous members of the Lutheran Church, and are held in the highest estimation in the county where their long and useful lives have been passed.

Dr. Shuler, who was the youngest son of the family, received his preliminary education in the Polytechnic Institute, New Market, Virginia, and subsequently made ready to take up that course of preparation which would fit him for the profession which he determined to make his vocation in life. He accordingly matriculated in the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1879, after which he entered the medical department of the University of New York city, completed the course and graduated within the following year.

Thus thoroughly re-enforced for the active duties of his profession, he came direct to Raton, and here entered actively upon the practice of medicine. His efforts have been attended with eminent success, and he has gained a large and representative patronage. His ability has gained recognition in his having been chosen to the important preferment as one of the staff of physicians and surgeons of the Atchison,

Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He has also held a similar incumbency for the Raton Coal & Coking Company, where his general practice has extended far beyond the local confines of the flourishing little city of his residence. At the time of the Doctor's locating here, Raton was but a small hamlet, and from that early period he has been most intimately identified with the development and progress of the place which is now one of New Mexico's most attractive towns. He has invested to a considerable extent in real estate here, and has erected an excellent business block, as well as one of the most handsome residences in the place. He was one of the original stockholders in and assisted in the organization of the Raton Water Company; while to every enterprise tending to subserve the best interests of the town, he has lent his quota of influence and tangible assistance.

He holds high rank in the professional circles of the Territory, and is held in the highest esteem by his medical *confreres*, being a member of the Territorial Board of Health of New Mexico.

Turning to the more purely domestic pages in the life history of our honorable subject, we find that on the 31st of January, 1884, was consummated his marriage to Miss Mollie K. Davis, daughter of Rev. C. A. Davis, who was pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Memphis, Tennessee, where he lost his life in 1867, while ministering to the yellow fever sufferers of that year, thus offering himself a willing sacrifice in aiding his fellow men. Dr. and Mrs. Shuler are the parents of two daughters, Evlyn and Winnifred, both of whom were born in Raton. In his religious adherency our subject is a prominent supporter of the Presbyterian Church, with which Mrs. Shuler is also intimately identified.

Politically, Dr. Shuler is a staunch Democrat, and while in no sense an office-seeker he has rendered his party an active support and having served efficiently for two years as a member of the common council of Raton. His chief interest, however, lies in his professional

work, to which he is eminently devoted, giving almost his entire attention to the care of sick and suffering, and never refusing to minister to those who need his care, be their station in life what it may. Such a man is most clearly a public benefit, and is deserving of the confidence and affection of his fellow men, since to them are his life's efforts practically consecrated.

MARTIN A. McMARTIN, Raton's highly respected pioneer merchant, was born in St. Andrews, Canada, on the 8th of January, 1837, and is of Highland Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, John McMartin, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, and leaving his native land crossed the Atlantic to America, locating in Canada, where he spent his remaining days. He was an ardent member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived to be ninety years of age. His son, Duncan McMartin, the father of our subject, was born in New Brunswick and married Martha Liscom, a native of St. Andrews, Canada, and a descendant of an old Vermont family. Her grandfather and several of his brothers were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. McMartin continued to reside at St. Andrews, where he successfully followed farming, a prominent and highly respected citizen of the community. He held membership with the Baptist Church and also died when about ninety years of age, while his wife passed away in her seventy-eighth year. They reared a family of ten children, of whom five are still living, Martin A. being the sixth in order of birth.

Mr. McMartin of this record obtained his education in the public schools of his native town and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, when he started out in life for himself. He made his way to the State of Mississippi, where he took contracts for furnishing wood to steamboats, carrying on business in that line for two years. In 1859 he crossed the plains with ox-teams to

Pike's Peak, joining a company of twenty-seven men who took with them a year's provisions, consisting of flour, coffee, tea, sugar, bacon and soda. They were on the journey for over a month, but at length arrived in safety and engaged in mining in Russell's Gulch, being thus employed until cold weather compelled him to abandon that work. He was quite successful, making on an average of \$10 per day. On leaving Colorado he came to New Mexico, spending the winter in Taos, and in the spring went to Leadville, and while on their way over the Raton mountains, immediately over where the railroad tunnel now is, they were suddenly attacked by Indians and one of their party was killed. The party continued on to Leadville, by way of Canyon City. There, in connection with his brothers, Samuel and F. H., he worked a claim in California Gulch, on the shares, taking out \$32,000 in three months. They then spent the winter in Taos, and in the spring began the search for gold in San Juan county, Colorado, but their efforts met with failure. They saw plenty of quartz, but did not understand the working of it.

Mr. McMartin and his brothers went through many of the experiences that fall to the lot of the frontiersman. The following fall they started for Arizona, but were stopped at Fort Union by the United States soldiers, who thought that they might be going to join the Confederate army; so they remained at that place for two years trading with the Indians, when they obtained permission to proceed on their journey, and went to Prescott, Arizona. That city had just been platted. From there Mr. McMartin went on horseback to the city of Mexico, but subsequently returned and remained in the vicinity of Prescott for four years, acting as guide, scout and interpreter for the soldiers. He participated in as many as fifty engagements with the hostile Indians, was seven times wounded and on one occasion an arrow cut the skin on the back of his hand so badly that his comrades sewed it together with buckskin strings. One that has not engaged in such a life cannot realize

the peril and hardships which attend it. The soldiers of the North and South met each other in open battle, but these men had to deal with the treachery of the wily savage, who without honor or principle in methods of warfare would as readily attack an unarmed man as one who was prepared for the encounter. Mr. McMartin was noted for his bravery and courage and his fidelity to duty.

Mr. McMartin, on leaving Arizona, came to New Mexico and opened a store in Loma Parda, in Mora county, had charge of the post-office of that place and traded for cattle and all kinds of produce. He was also engaged in the stock business, in partnership with his brother Samuel, and when the railroad was built to Otero they removed to that place and purchased a frame building, which is now the post-office of Raton. It was built within eighteen miles of Kansas City and was in sections which were put together by hooks. It was then moved from one station along the road to another as the road was being built until it reached Otero, when it became the property of Mr. McMartin. In 1880 he removed it to Raton, and for four years carried on business therein, it being the first store building in the place.

When Mr. McMartin arrived in Raton it contained about 200 inhabitants, living in tents, in box cars and in dug-outs. The first permanent settlers were Reuben Letton, George J. Pace and L. Shields. The cowboys made this town their headquarters and sometimes held high carnival here. On one occasion in a drunken riot six men were killed and one man was hung. It was a time of intense excitement; but, through the coolness and good management of Mr. Letton, Mr. Pace, Mr. McMartin and others, further bloodshed was prevented and peace was restored. In 1884 Mr. McMartin sold out his mercantile interests and engaged in buying property and building up the town, since which time he has successfully carried on the real-estate business.

In 1888 Mr. McMartin was united in mar-

riage with Mrs. H. H. Able, widow of Captain Able, of the United States Cavalry. He has erected a fine residence on an eminence overlooking the city, and the home stands in the midst of beautiful grounds covering six acres, which are ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and it is a delightful abode in which to spend the evening of a useful and honorable life.

Mr. McMartin has been a prominent factor in the upbuilding and advancement of Raton, and his able service during the Indian outrages won him the gratitude and regard of the early settlers. He is not only master of the English tongue, but can also speak Spanish and several Indian languages. He has the good will of all with whom he has come in contact, and Raton numbers him among its most valued citizens.

HON. LARKIN GREGORY READ, one of New Mexico's most valued citizens, is a native son of the Territory, born in Santa Fe May 26, 1856. His father was Benjamin Franklin Read, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. Their ancestry is traceable to Hon. George Read, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Our subject's father came to the Territory with General Kearny in 1846, with the rank of Captain in the United States army, and served in the war with Mexico. After coming to Santa Fe he had charge of the Commissary Department at Fort Marcy. Mr. Read was married in 1848 to Miss Ygnacia Cano. Her father, Ygnacio Cano, was the owner of the original Ortiz grant, on which the famous Ortiz mine was located, a property that for many years produced vast treasures of gold, and the title to which was in litigation for about twenty years. The owners were finally defrauded of the entire property. There were born to Captain and Mrs. Read three sons—Alexander, Benjamin M. and Larkin.

The latter was only two years old when his father died, leaving the widow with her three

little sons and no means; but the loving mother was worthy of the great responsibility, and, although often in want, impressed the young minds with such honesty and self-reliance that each one of the boys grew to be men of ability, influence and integrity. To her untiring efforts in their behalf they give the highest praise. When only seven years of age Larkin began to aid in earning his own support, working in the summer to pay his tuition in the winter, and while thus struggling for life and an education the privations which they endured can not be portrayed in words. Suffice it to say that they often lived on one meal a day. By the light of their pitch fire in the little hovel Mr. Read studied his lessons, which he nearly always mastered and recited creditably at St. Michael's College, and many times he was able to help his schoolmates solve the problems, for which they paid him in marbles and sometimes in nickels. As he advanced in his studies he taught in the college, and finally, when eighteen years of age, became a member of the faculty. He completed his course in the college in 1871, but remained there as a teacher for the following five years, and in the meantime was private secretary and interpreter for Governor Giddings. While in his employ a little incident occurred in the life of the boy which in after life has afforded him much pleasure. The Governor sent him to the bank to cash a \$150 draft. By mistake the cashier gave him \$1,500. The boy saw the mistake, but carried the money to the Governor, who sent him back to the cashier with the \$1,350, and the latter gave him a note to carry to the Governor. It contained thanks for the correction of the error, with an order that young Read should get as good a suit of clothes as he could find. He returned home to his mother much elated, but the latter, wishing to verify everything, went with him to the Governor. Becoming convinced that the beautiful suit of clothes was a reward for his honesty, she clasped him to her heart and wept with joy.

At the request of Archbishop Lamy in 1877

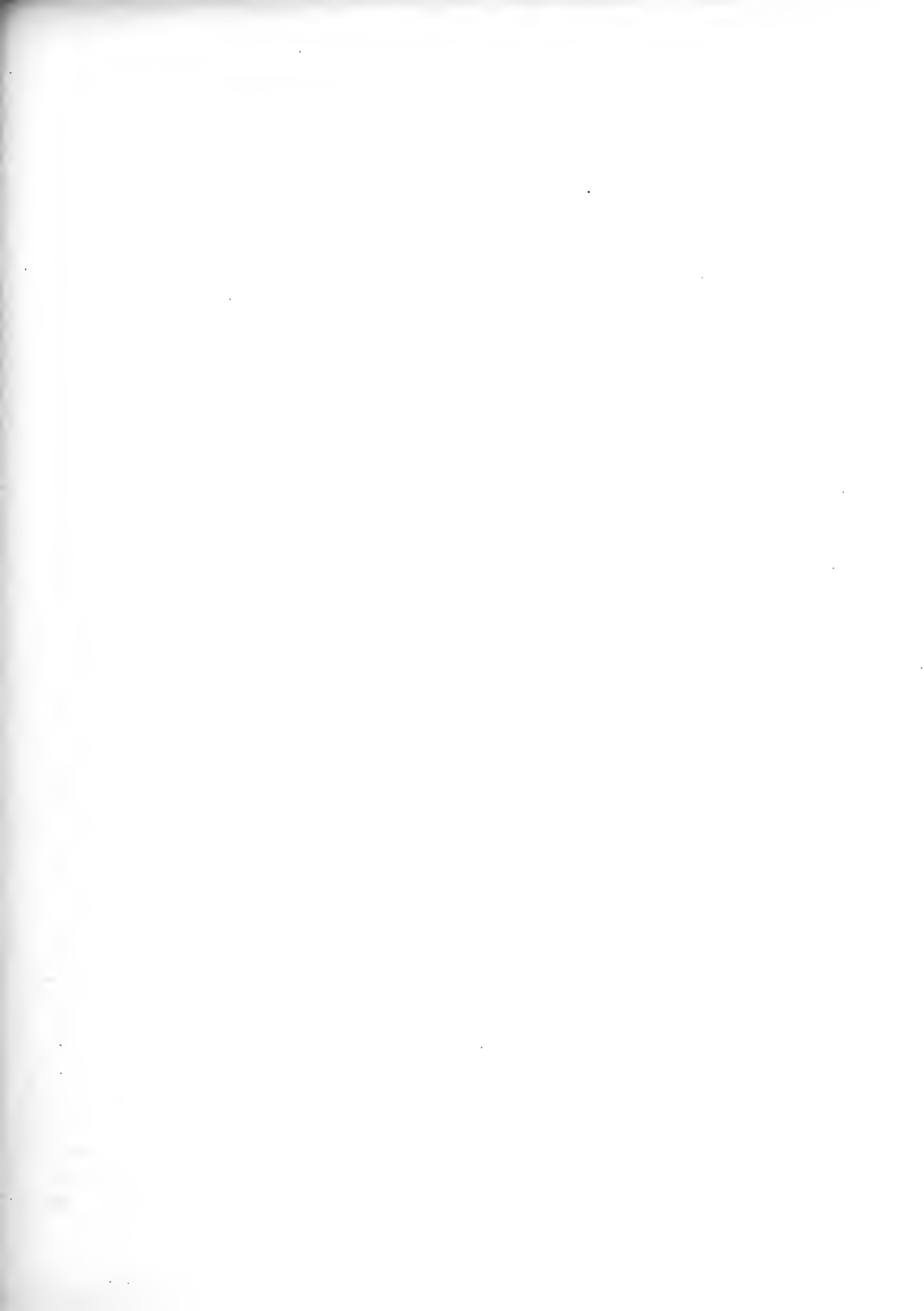
Mr. Read went to Taos to take charge of a private school. He had a wonderful success. In 1878 he taught a public school in Colorado, was afterward examined and received a first-class certificate, and again engaged in teaching in Taos until 1883, and in the meantime had read law. He was also for a time interpreter at the Pueblo Indian agency at Santa Fe; for the following year he was engaged by the commissioners, along with his brother Benjamin M., as translators for the revision of the laws of New Mexico, a work which required nearly a year, and for which they received many compliments. He was translator for the Territory several years. In 1886 Mr. Read passed an excellent examination before Judge Axtell, Colonel Pritchard and Major Breeden, and was admitted to the bar, immediately entering upon the practice of his profession. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor Prince a member of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, of which he was subsequently elected Secretary, and at the same time was made a member of the School Board of Santa Fe. Under the incorporate law of 1891 he was elected President of the Board, and thus has the honor of being the President of the first Board of Education of this city.

Mr. Read is a Catholic of broad ideas, and on several occasions he gave utterance to very patriotic sentiments, which commended him to every patriotic citizen. Among other things he said: "We Catholics are glad to obey the laws under which we live,—the most generous, the most liberal laws ever drafted by man,—laws which made it possible for this great nation to lead all others in education, in progress and in happiness. Education has done this. I think a man can be a good Catholic and a good citizen at the same time. In fact, a man cannot be a good Catholic without being a good citizen. I think the common schools of the United States the glorious inheritance of the rising generation. Our perfected school system tends to secure the permanence of our American institutions. It makes it possible for

the children of all denominations to breathe the free air of liberty. Any system of schools must be good that has produced such men as Grant, Garfield, Lincoln and a myriad of others who have helped to make this country what it is. Were it not for the generosity of our American institutions no denomination could live in this country. The air we breathe in the United States is too *free* for any mental slave to live in. Religion is the concern of the individual. Education is a public concern to which the general Government is committed. Religion should be in the bosom of every man, in his home and in the recesses of the inner temple, but education belongs to all people by right, be their religion what it may."

It is exceedingly gratifying to the people of New Mexico that they had a native of the soil of this rich and beautiful land who proved himself to be almost inspired for the position he took on the great question which lies so near the heart of every lover of his country and civil liberty.

Under Mr. Read's administration of schools capable and efficient teachers were procured, bells were put upon the school buildings, and the free-school system became one of the highly prized institutions of New Mexico. April 28, 1893, the United States flag, that emblem of liberty, for the first time in the educational history of the city, was raised over the high school and other school buildings. Arbor Day was celebrated, at which the school children delivered very creditable and interesting exercises. Among other things trees were planted, one to the memory of George Washington, the father of the country; one to Abraham Lincoln, the beloved patriot and statesman; and one to Hon. Larkin G. Read, President of the Board of Education of the city. On that occasion Master Claire Webber, one of the pupils of the school, delivered the following remarks: "To L. G. Read, President of the Board of Education of Santa Fe, we dedicate this tree. May it thrive from year to year. May its trunk grow strong and sturdy, so that it may withstand the storms of many





A. B. Cartwright

winters. May its branches shelter the little children who assemble here from year to year as carefully and as zealously as L. G. Read has guarded the public-school question in Santa Fe." Miss Stella Sloan made the following remarks: "And I will be the guardian of this tree. I will see that no harm comes to it, that no careless hand be laid upon it. In my care for this tree I will be aided by all the public-school children of this city; for to him to whom we dedicate this tree we owe a debt of gratitude. By his untiring efforts we are enabled to acquire an education, which will enable us to take our places on the great battle-field of life."

Not only at Santa Fe were his efforts appreciated, but the people of the entire country applauded his indefatigable activity in behalf of that bulwark of American freedom,—the public schools. The School Journal of Michigan published a good picture of him, sending him 100 of them to give to his friends.

Mr. Read has made a special study of the Spanish language for over twenty-years, and is considered not only a good speaker and writer of the immortal language of Cervantes, but he is also generally regarded as an authority. As a criminal lawyer he is the equal of any young man, forcible in his arguments, carrying the jury with him with unabated attention. As an old criminal attorney remarked at one time, when Mr. Read was arguing to the jury in a murder case: "That young man has such a knowledge of nature, such magnetism, and speaks with such unction that I doubt whether any jury could resist him even if they tried." (Mr. Read has not lost a single murder case yet.) At another time the old judge was listening so intently to Mr. Read's argument in a murder case and was so moved by his argument that he forgot to write his instructions to the jury, as was the custom, while the attorneys addressed the jury; but, leaving the bench, he went to where Mr. Read was and congratulated him, bathed in tears, saying: "I would not have made that defense for less than \$5,000." Mr. Read did not get a cent in this

case! He was appointed by the court to defend, and cleared his man.

February 25, 1877, Mr. Read was united in marriage with Miss Teodora Martinez, the granddaughter of A. Jose Martinez, who has the credit of bringing the first printing-press to New Mexico. In 1842 he published a little book, entitled *Instituciones de Derecho Real de Castilla y de Indias*." Mr. Read still has a volume in his possession, which he values very highly as the first book printed in the Territory. Two children survive to the union,—James Bossuet and Dornitila, the former attending the city high school and the latter the public school. After Mrs. Read's death, our subject was married, in November, 1889, to Miss Felicitas Trujillo, who is now the beloved partner of his life and the sharer of his sorrows and joys. They have a pleasant home in Santa Fe. Mr. Read is a lover of New Mexico, losing no opportunity to further her interests, and, as he may be said to be a self-made man, he is a credit to the land of his birth.

HIRAM B. CARTWRIGHT is the senior member of the firm of H. B. Cartwright & Brother, and a leading representative of the business interests of Santa Fe. A native of Des Moines county, Iowa, he was born on the 29th of November, 1852, and is of English descent. His father, W. H. Cartwright, was born in New York, and in 1835 both the paternal and maternal grandfathers removed with their respective families to Iowa, and became pioneer settlers. The former, Rev. Daniel G. Cartwright, was a Methodist minister. He and his brother were the first itinerant preachers in the State, and had much to do with the establishment and upbuilding of Methodism in Iowa. His death occurred in the seventy-seventh year of his age. The maternal grandfather, Dr. Samuel Fullenweider, was one of the earliest practicing physicians of that part of the Hawkeye State, a prominent character in the history of the community. His life has been a long and useful one, and he

now resides in Creston, Iowa, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

W. H. Cartwright, the father of Santa Fe's successful merchant, was married in Iowa to Miss Miriam Fullenweider, and they reared a family of eight children. The mother died in 1870, but the father is still living, having reached the age of seventy-two years. Throughout his life he has followed merchandising and is justly regarded as one of the worthy and reliable business men of his adopted State.

H. B. Cartwright, the eldest son of the family, acquired his education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen began his connection with the mercantile business as a clerk in his father's store. There he became familiar with business plans and methods, and the experience which he there acquired has proved of much value to him in later years. In 1878 he left his old home and went to Kansas, where he was employed in the same capacity until the spring of 1879,—the date of his arrival in Santa Fe. With the desire to conduct a business of his own, he opened a small book-store, which he carried on for two years, with a fair degree of success. He then sold out and in 1881 established a grocery store, which he has since conducted. His trade has constantly increased, and from a small beginning has grown to extensive proportions. It is now the largest business of the kind in the city, and covers nearly an entire block at the corner of San Francisco and Gasper streets. After a time Mr. Cartwright was joined by his brother under the present firm style. They now carry a full and complete stock of groceries, provisions and fruits, and large quantities of hay and grain, and do an annual business that would be a credit to a city five times the size of Santa Fe. Mr. Cartwright is a wide-awake, enterprising business man, who has won success through well-directed effort, through perseverance, and through untiring energy. He is systematic and methodical, and exercises a careful management, which has proven an important factor in his prosperity.

Since coming to New Mexico, Mr. Cart-

wright has been convinced of the prosperous future of the Territory, and has constantly done all in his power to adorn and improve the city of Santa Fe and enhance its best interests. He has made considerable investments in real estate, and now owns several buildings and is half owner in the Exchange Hotel. He is also engaged to some extent in mining; was one of the organizers of the Santa Fe Telephone Company, of which he is now president, and is the president of the New Mexico Telephone Company, which has built a line from Santa Fe to several other cities of the Territory. He is now serving his second term as County Treasurer of Santa Fe county. He is also a director in the Electric Light Company. Through the legitimate channels of business he has achieved a success, and belongs to that type of American citizens,—progressive and enterprising,—who promote the public welfare while advancing individual prosperity. Socially he is a Scottish-rite Mason and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity of Santa Fe.

His brother, Samuel G. Cartwright, who became a member of the firm in 1892, is a graduate of the academic department of the State University of Iowa. He married Miss Bertha Straub, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and they are pleasantly located in their happy home in Santa Fe. The firm of H. B. Cartwright & Brother stands very high in the confidence of its patrons, and its members have the esteem of all their fellow citizens.

HON. BENJAMIN M. READ, a distinguished member of the bar of New Mexico, is a native son, born at Las Cruces in 1853. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Honorable George Read, of Delaware, a participant in the Revolutionary war and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Later the family were prominent citizens of Baltimore, Maryland, where our subject's father, Benjamin Franklin Read, was born. He was educated in the South, and came to New Mexico

in 1846. He was a man of intelligence and ability, having served as agent for the Government, and was also appointed superintendent of the erection of the Federal building at Santa Fe. Soon after coming to this Territory, Mr. Read was married to Miss Ignacia Cano, a native of New Mexico and a daughter of Ignacio Cano, who was born in old Mexico and afterward came to this Territory, and was the discoverer of the famous Ortiz mine,—the first gold and silver mine worked in the Territory, and it produced great treasures. Like most such miners, his claim was contested after his death, and was in court many years. He was a man of prominence and wealth.

Mr. Read departed this life in 1857, at about the age of fifty years, but his widow survived until 1878. They had three sons,—Alexander, Benjamin M. and Larkin G.,—all of whom are lawyers and men of prominence in the land of their birth. Their father's property had been spent in litigation over the title to the mine, and the widow was left with her three small sons to support, a work which she attended to with great faithfulness, but the children were often thinly clad and had little to eat.

Benjamin M. Read, the second child in order of birth, was only three years of age when his father died. He was educated at St. Michael's College, and gives the following little incident of his boyhood while at school. On one of their examination days, attired in scant and ragged clothes, he was asked to demonstrate a problem in mathematics. While at the board Bishop Lamy asked the teacher why the boy was not in the first class. He replied that he was the son of a widow who had three sons and unable to furnish them the books they required. The good bishop then instructed her to buy them all the books they needed and charge it to him. Mr. Read now says that he can never be too grateful for that act of kindness, and shall ever do all in his power to perpetuate his memory. Governor Connely was also present at the examination, two of his own sons having attended the col-

lege, and he told them to bring that little boy home with them. They did so, and the Governor and his wife gave him a good suit of clothes and a large basket of provisions to take home to his mother. The latter, thinking that he had asked for help, punished him, and returned with him to see that it was as he had stated. Now that Mr. Read has become a successful lawyer and a citizen of prominence, this little incident should be a source of encouragement to every poor boy struggling for an education. Mr. Read completed his course in the college some years before it was incorporated, and there was then no authority to grant diplomas; but there is no question that our subject was one of its brightest pupils, and has since reflected credit upon his preceptors and the college.

In 1869, after leaving school, Mr. Read went to Kit Carson, and engaged in railroad-ing, and advanced step by step from a section hand until he was promoted to the position of conductor. In 1871 he returned to New Mexico and received the appointment of private secretary to Governor Marsh Giddings; in 1875 he was employed as a teacher in St. Michael's College, also having charge of the city schools until 1880; in the following year was appointed private secretary to Governor Sheldon, translator for the Legislature and Deputy United States Marshal, and in 1884 he became the Chief Clerk of the Legislative Council.

While in the office of Governor Sheldon, Mr. Read began the study of law, which he continued about three years, was admitted to the bar in 1885, and immediately entered upon a lucrative and successful practice. His first three cases were of such importance that he acquired a good legal standing, the first being a murder case, the second a perjury and the third an election law case. He won all three cases, since which time his practice has steadily increased, and he now has numerous land and pension cases with the Government.

Mr. Read was one of the organizers of the New Mexico Bar Association, and in 1889 de-

livered before them an address on the defects of the laws of the Territory, in which he made recommendations that were adopted and became law. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1891, but, although legally elected, was ousted by the Democratic Legislature, having not even been allowed a hearing. In the next campaign he was again a candidate for the same office,—member of the Thirtieth Legislative Assembly,—receiving a majority of nearly 500 votes over the man who had deprived him, through the Legislature of 1891, of his seat. Mr. Read was one of the organizers of the Republican League of New Mexico, and in 1889 was their delegate to the national convention held in Baltimore. He also had the honor of being elected Vice-President of the League for New Mexico. At the expiration of his term he received a re-election, and represented the league at the convention held at Denver in June, 1894, and was also one of the delegates to the Cleveland convention of the league in June, 1895. Mr. Read has been a faithful worker for the interests of the Republicans, and since 1876 has attended every Territorial convention. When Archbishop Chappelle came to Santa Fe to enter upon the duties of his office he was accompanied by several archbishops from other portions of the country. The event being a great one in the history of the Territory and the Catholic Church, the citizens gave a grand reception, at which Governor Prince was appointed to deliver the English address of welcome, and Mr. Read had the honor of being chosen to deliver a similar one in Spanish, which he did with great credit to himself and the highest satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

Mr. Read was married in 1876 to Miss Ascension Silva, who died two years later. In 1880 he was united in marriage with her sister, Miss Magdalena Silva, and they had seven children, three now living,—Josephine, Emilia and Candida. The wife and mother departed this life in May, 1892. In the following April our subject married Miss Onofre Ortiz, a daughter of Captain Rafael Ortiz y Chavez, a Captain

in the Federal army. She is a lady of refinement and an accomplished artist and musician. They have a beautiful residence, and on their large grounds Mr. Reed is raising a variety of fruits, showing the wonderful productive power of the country in that direction. They are acceptable members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Read is an enthusiast on education, is well informed on the general topics of the day, and is doing all in his power to promote the best interests of New Mexico, the land of his birth.

THE WATER AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The beginning of the present water-works of Santa Fe was made by a company of residents in 1880. In 1892 the plant was purchased by The Municipal Investment Company of Chicago, and by them, under the direction of their chief engineer, J. M. Howells, has been constructed during the past two years the present magnificent water system, comprising a dam 1,200 feet long, 320 feet wide at the bottom and 85 feet high, enclosing a reservoir of 150,000,000 gallons' capacity, in the canyon of the Santa Fe river, three miles above the city, and covers the city suburbs. The city system proper is now complete, but additional reservoirs in connection, for irrigation of the valuable lands in the Santa Fe valley below the city, are in course of construction. The whole scheme involves an investment of more than a half million dollars. A novel feature of the water scheme is the manner in which the surplus pressure in the pipes is utilized for power for an electric-light plant, located half way between the city and the reservoir. The water taken from the pipes passes through two Pelton water wheels, and returns to the pipe again to be used in the city for domestic and irrigating purposes, without waste of water in the operation.

The president of the Water & Improvement Company, and general manager of the enterprise, is Captain S. H. Day, a native of Ohio, and a veteran of the late war, being one

of three brothers who served throughout the struggle as officers in different Ohio regiments. He resides with his wife and two children in an elegant home in Santa Fe, and brings from California, where he formerly resided, a ripe experience in matters pertaining to water-works and irrigation.

HON. ANTONIO ORTIZ Y SALAZAR, one of New Mexico's most widely and favorably known citizens, was born in Espanola, Santa Fe county, December 19, 1831, and descended from Nicolas Ortiz, who came from old Mexico at the time of the conquest of the country and became a resident of Santa Fe, where several generations of the family have been born and lived. The sons of the Nicolas Ortiz just mentioned, in line, have been: Nicolas, Juan Antonio, Ignacio, Juan Antonio, and the subject of this sketch. Our subject's father married Miss Maria M. Salazar, a daughter of Hon. Jose Manuel Salazar, a distinguished citizen, and a descendant of one of the earliest families in the Territory. To this union were born seven children, only two of whom still survive.

When the subject of this sketch was only six years of age, the family met with a sad accident. While crossing a river his father, uncle and two of the children were drowned, the mother, grandmother, Antonio and others having escaped. The latter was brought by his mother to Santa Fe, and was educated in the best schools the city afforded, also by his uncle, Father Salazar, a priest of the Catholic Church. After completing his education, he clerked for General Armijo. In 1859 his long public life began, by being appointed Treasurer of the county. In 1861 Mr. Ortiz was elected Sheriff of the county, in 1864 became Chief Clerk of the Council, in the following year was made Probate Judge, in 1867-9 was elected to the same office, July 13, 1867, received the appointment of Quartermaster of the Militia of the Territory, in 1872 was appointed by Governor Giddings as Treasurer of the Territory,

and was reappointed to that office in 1874, 1876, 1878, 1882 and in 1884, serving in that important position until 1891; so that from 1872 until 1891, with exception of two years, he was custodian of all the money of the Territory, and filled the position in the most trustworthy and reliable manner. In 1876 Mr. Ortiz was appointed by Governor Axtell, one of the County Commissioners, and was re-elected to the office. In 1889 he was a member of a committee of twenty-five to draft a State constitution and urge the admission of New Mexico as a State. March 15, 1893, he was appointed a member of the Capital Custodian Committee.

Mr. Ortiz was married May 27, 1854, to Miss Refugio Duran, a daughter of Hon. Augustin Duran, a native of the Territory, and descended from a family of noblemen. He served as Collector of Customs from 1825 to 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Ortiz have had ten children, of whom five are now living. Rosario, the eldest daughter, is now Mrs. Alfredo Hinojas; Francisca is the wife of Fernando Delgado; Emilia is a Sister of Charity, known as Sister Angelica, and has charge of the orphan girls; and Luz is at home with her parents. The son, Celestino Ortiz, is married and has a family, and is Clerk of the Treasury of the Territory. He is a very correct accountant and bookkeeper, and is a trustworthy son of a worthy family.

In political matters, Mr. Ortiz has been a life-long Republican, has served the Territory for a long series of years in a public capacity, and has filled every obligation with the utmost honor and integrity; is deservedly highly esteemed by all who know him. The family are faithful adherents of the Catholic faith.

ALLEXANDER M. WHITCOMB, one of Albuquerque's early settlers and representative citizens, was born in Canada, January 19, 1833, and is of Scotch-English ancestry. His father, Robert McKay Whitcomb, was born in Vermont

in 1810, his people having been early pioneers in that State, and one of the Colonial Whitcombs participated in the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject, *nee* Dorcas Ann McDole, was also a native of Vermont, of Scotch ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb were born five sons and four daughters, and all are still living. The father departed this life in 1894, at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife, who was two years younger than he, died in 1893. They were members of the Episcopal Church, and were worthy people.

Alexander McKay Whitcomb, their second child, received his education in Oswego, New York, and in Burlington, Vermont. He learned the carpenter and joiner trade, which he followed several years, and was Superintendent of the building of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, now a college. In June, 1861, Mr. Whitcomb tendered his services to his country by enlisting in the regimental band of the Third Vermont Volunteers, and served in the Sixth Corps with the Army of the Potomac. After an act of Congress, in 1862, authorizing the discharge of all regimental bands, he returned to his home, but afterward followed his trade in Fairfax county, Virginia, two years. For the following eight years he was engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1879 Mr. Whitcomb located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he began work at his trade. He built the first house in the new town of Albuquerque, which was located near where the gas-works now stand, and for a number of years followed contracting and building in this city, having erected, among others, the Cromwell block, the National Bank building, the Grant opera house and many residences. Under President Harrison's administration Mr. Whitcomb received the appointment of Postmaster of this city, entering upon the duties of that office October 22, 1890, and filled the position satisfactorily for four years. During his term the carrier system was inaugurated. Since retiring from his office he has been engaged in the nursery business. He resides with his

family in a pleasant home on the corner of Eighth and Tijeras streets, which he erected in 1881.

Our subject was married January 19, 1855, to Miss Frances Crawford, a native of Ireland, who came to America when young. To this union have been born two daughters, namely: Frances Caroline, who died at the age of twenty-one years, and was the wife of Charles Belford, and had one daughter; and Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. F. S. Putman, and resides in Los Angeles, California. In political matters, Mr. Whitcomb has been a life-long Republican. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. Post, of which he served as Commander of the Department of New Mexico, and represented the department in the National Encampment at Boston. He is also a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is Past Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

A G. WELLS.—The great railway systems of the country are recognized as having ever been the most important factors in bearing triumphantly forward the standard of development and progress in all the arts and industries of advanced civilization, and in their projection, construction and operation have been enlisted men of intellect and notable capacity: in fact only such men are available in insuring the success of this great public service of the nation.

The subject of this review holds the responsible preferment as General Superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, his official headquarters being maintained in Albuquerque, the eastern terminus of the road, which has been of inestimable benefit in furthering the progress and development of the important section of the Southwest which it traverses. Detailed reference to the system will be found under individual heading in this volume. Mr. Wells has been long and conspicuously identified with railroading enterprises, and standing at the head of one of the important arteries of

commerce touching the city of his residence it is scarcely necessary to say that he is regarded as one of her representative men, thus making it clearly incumbent that his life history should find place in this compilation.

Arthur G. Wells is a native of the Province of Ontario, Canada, having been born at Guelph, on the 18th of November, 1861, the son of Arthur and Georgina Wells, prominent residents of the Dominion. His educational discipline was secured in the public schools of his native town, where he completed a course of study in the high school. In the year 1876 he began his railroad career as a machinist's apprentice in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained until he became an expert in this line of work. Later on he was made clerk to the master mechanic of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at Aurora, Illinois. We next find him holding the position as clerk to the purchasing agent for the Mexico Central Railroad, with headquarters in the city of Chicago. Later he became a clerk to the superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, being located at San Marcial, Socorro county, New Mexico.

He first became connected with the Atlantic & Pacific system in 1882, when he was given the position as chief clerk of the general superintendent, subsequently becoming train-master of the road. In 1886 he became the assistant of the general manager of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, four years later was given the preferment as general superintendent of the Ohio, Indiana & Washington system, being the incumbent until that road was bought in by the C. C. & St. L. Ry., when he became superintendent of the Peoria division and later of the Indianapolis & St. Louis divisions of the same system, and in January, 1895, he resumed his connection with the Atlantic & Pacific, accepting the office which he now fills—that of general superintendent, to the discharge of the duties of which he brings a thorough experience and an intimate knowledge of all the essential details of operation.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wells is still a young man, he has had a very extended and conspicuous identification with practical railroading, and that his executive ability is of distinguished order is shown in his having held offices of so great importance and responsibility.

In 1884 Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Barnard, a native of Greenville, Ontario, and the daughter of Mr. J. F. Barnard, a prominent railroad man of this country. They are the parents of two children: Helen Audley and Louis Ingalls Barnard.

HILARIO ROMERO, Sheriff of the county of San Miguel, and a prominent native son of the Territory of New Mexico, was born in Santa Fe county, near the historic old town of that name, the date of his birth being January 13, 1844. He is a descendant of the distinguished old family of Romeros who have long resided in New Mexico. His grandfather, Jose G. Romero, was a captain in the Mexican army, and after his services as a soldier remained here and became a prominent ranchero. His son, Miguel Romero, was born in New Mexico and was our subject's father. He married Josefa Delgado, a native of New Mexico and a descendant of the old and distinguished family of Delgados, her father being Manuel Delgado. Mr. Romero's parents had five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living. The father was the owner of a large amount of property, held the office of Probate Judge of the county, and took considerable interest in public affairs all his life. He died at the age of eighty-one. To him belongs the distinction of having been one of the very earliest settlers of West Las Vegas, the date of his first arrival here being 1844. He moved his family to this place in 1851 and was for years engaged in merchandising and freighting here. Few of the early settlers were better known or more highly respected than

was Miguel Romero. His wife died at the age of sixty-one years.

Hilario Romero, the immediate subject of this article, was the third born in his father's family. He was educated in West Las Vegas and in 1866 began to do business on his own account, first engaging in freighting and later in the grocery business. After running a grocery for two years he became associated with Benigno Romero as partner, and for fourteen years they dealt in general merchandise, conducting a large and prosperous business. During this time Mr. Romero was also engaged in stock-raising. He has long made a capable Sheriff of the county of San Miguel, having been elected to this important office three times, first in 1881, then in 1885, and lastly in 1894. Mr. Romero is a man of nerve and courage, and is especially fitted for the duties of this important office. During his service he has arrested and brought to trial many desperate characters and has won for himself the reputation of being the best sheriff the county has ever had.

In 1866 occurred his marriage to Miss Guadalupe Delgado, who, like himself, is a native of the Territory. They have three children, the first born in Santa Fe and the others in Las Vegas, their names being Manuelita, Lucia and Jose J. The eldest is now the wife of Agustian Delgado. The other two children still reside with their parents in their pleasant home in Las Vegas. Mr. Romero is considered one of New Mexico's best citizens, and both he and his family are popular among their large circle of friends.

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD.—It would only seem like "treating Nature with contempt" to here refrain from giving specific mention to this excellent artery of trade and commerce whose line traverses a region notable for its picturesque charms and prehistorical attractions. This land of the sky has been the subject and theme of artists, poets and novelists,

but even yet has its fame not reached an approximate of its merit. The "A. & P.," is not alone remarkable for its infinite scenic variety, for it is needless to say that its projection and completion had a utilitarian basis. It traverses a section whose natural resources are yet but dimly comprehended, and it is an artery along which shall yet throb the pulsations of magnificent industry and commercial traffic, as the treasures stored by nature in the plains and high-heaved mountains of New Mexico and Arizona shall still further be revealed. Of so great importance to the Territory with which this compilation has to do, it would be flagrant neglect were we to fail to give mention to this railway system, whose projectors feared not to give it title from the mighty waters that sweep the coasts on either side of our great continent.

The work of construction on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in New Mexico was inaugurated in 1880, and the line was completed over the famous Canyon Diablo in 1882, the magnificent piece of engineering work at this point causing a delay of six months in the extending of the road toward the West. The Southern Pacific completed the line from the Needles to Mojave, and the A. & P. has effected the lease of that line, provision being made for its purchase at such time as the former corporation shall be ready to sell. The Atlantic & Pacific has thus direct connections to San Francisco, and also to Los Angeles and the other Pacific coast cities and towns in California. The road has also direct connections to the East, via the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to Chicago. The line of the A. & P. runs east and west through New Mexico and Arizona, tapping the great coal-mining district and making easy of access the places of greatest interest in the two Territories mentioned. It is recognized as the great scenic and midwinter route to the Pacific coast.

Chalcedony Park, with its millions of geological attractions, is reached from the town of Holbrook, Arizona. San Francisco mountain is reached from Flagstaff, that Territory, the distance being only about ten miles. From

Humphrey's Peak of this mountain may be obtained the most noble and sublime of mountain views. The pueblo villages of Zunyi and Acoma are also accessible, and those of Laguna and Isleta are so closely adjacent to the railroad that they may be viewed from the trains. The wonderful cliff dwellings are only a few miles from Flagstaff and comprise the most important ruins left to tell of the accomplishment and the skill of that prehistoric race whose dominion was formerly in this section. To the traveler and the tourist this road offers the greatest of attractions,—scenes which the limitations of this article could not afford latitude for even mention and much less for description, which is itself impossible of accomplishment. The mind appreciates what words cannot express.

The equipment, accommodations and service of the Atlantic & Pacific are now of that high order which places it upon a par with the great transcontinental systems whose magnificent privileges cannot fall short of appreciation.

HON. JOHN P. VICTORY, Solicitor-General of the Territory of New Mexico, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 10, 1837. His father, James Victory, emigrated from county Longford, Ireland, in 1826, then a young man, and located in Brooklyn, where he was married to Miss Catharine Brennan, also a native of that country. He was engaged in contracting and building in that city until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife had departed this life in 1837, soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch.

The latter, the only survivor of the family, attended the pay schools in his neighborhood and one year in St. James Academy, after which he entered the law office of Greenwood & Tucker. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, New York, and was immediately appointed City Attorney of his native city, in which capacity he served two years. Mr. Victory continued the practice of law in that

city until 1866; from that time until 1883 he followed his profession in New York city, residing a portion of the time in Richmond county; and then, on account of failing health, he came to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He opened an office in this city, and soon became one of the leading members of the bar of the Territory. During his residence here he has been fully identified with the affairs of the city. For five years he served as director of the city schools, and in 1889 was elected County School Superintendent, was one of the promoters of the incorporation of Santa Fe, and was the first City Attorney, having held the position under both Democratic and Republican rule. In 1893 Mr. Victory received the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Territory, in which he served until January, 1895. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the Legislative Council of New Mexico, and during the session of the legislature of 1895 proved an active and influential member of that body. He served in the Council as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Public Institutions, the Committee on Education, and other important bodies auxiliary to legislation. On January 7, 1895, Governor Thornton appointed Mr. Victory Solicitor-General of the Territory, upon the duties of which office he entered March 4, 1895.

General Victory was married in January, 1864, to Miss Kate C. Marshall, of New York city, and they had four children, three of whom are now alive: Vincent, a lawyer in New York city; Marie Loretta and Alna D. The wife and mother died in 1876. In August, 1890, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Mary Maltby, daughter of Norman Maltby, one time Mayor of the city of Sedalia, Missouri. She is a lineal descendant of William Cox, one of the participants in and the last survivor of the celebrated Boston Tea Party, and she is a sister of Mrs. Governor Thornton. Mr. and Mrs. Victory have a little son, Thornton Maltby, born in Santa Fe. Mrs. Victory is a member of the Episcopal Church. General Victory was reared a Catholic and has al-

ways been a faithful adherent to the church. He owns a two-acre block, on which he has built a beautiful residence, and has planted the grounds with trees and vines. Their home commands a beautiful view of the city and mountains, and they live surrounded by all the things which taste and culture can dictate, fortunate in the enjoyment of many blessings and firmly established in the high esteem of hosts of friends.

EUTIMIO MONTOYA.—The annals of history in New Mexico are prolific in interest and in somewhat romantic incident through the earlier years when first the Territory was opened up to civilization by the representatives of the proud old Spanish families who here disputed dominion with the savages, and laid deep the foundations upon which has been reared the magnificent superstructure of a rich and progressive section of our great Western republic. The stages of development each have their elements of interest, and yet to those who have descended from the original Spanish settlers there is perhaps a greater quota of honor and credit attaching than to those who have drifted to the section in later years or have been attracted here as the resources of the Territory have been revealed. But the pioneers of New Mexican history are for the most part of Spanish extraction, and of the old and prominent families there remain to-day many distinguished sons who have kept in touch with the electrical advances of this end-of-the-century period. Such an one is the subject of this sketch, and there is demanded for him specific recognition in this volume.

Eutimio Montoya is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of San Antonio, Socorro county, and it is a significant fact that this town figures as the place of his nativity, his birth having here occurred on the 24th of December, 1854. The original ancestor of the Montoya family in New Mexico was Antonio Montoya (great-grandfather of our subject),

who came from Mexico with a colony and settled first at Santa Fe, and later locating at Belen, became prominently engaged in farming and stock-raising. In this Territory he married Guadalupe Baca, a representative of the noted family of that name, and both lived to acquire venerable age. Their son, Jose H. Montoya was born in Belen, and in his early manhood he was united in marriage to Juana Maria Baca, and they were among the first settlers in the town of Socorro. The Socorro land grant was given to seventy families, and they were the founders of that town. Jose Montoya was also engaged in stock-growing until his death. His son, Estanislao Montoya, father of our subject, was born at Socorra, on the 9th of December, 1819, and he and his father were the founders of the village of San Antonio. Here they established themselves at a time when the county was practically a wilderness, and they had many desperate conflicts with the Indians, who made frequent raids in attempting to destroy them and rob them of their herds and flocks. They had many narrow escapes, and suffered much from the depredations of the wily redskins who infested the Territory at that time, and who hesitated to commit no atrocity. Our subject's father commanded many an expedition against the savages for the purpose of recovering stock which they had captured, and in order to protect the settlers from their bloodthirsty onslaughts. Estanislao Montoya took unto himself a wife in the person of Francisca Garcia, who was born in Belen, the daughter of Juan Andres Garcia, of the celebrated New Mexican family of that name. In addition to his extensive operations in stock-raising, Mr. Montoya also became concerned in mercantile pursuits, and was a man of much influence in the Territory. His military career is one of which his descendants may well be proud, for it was one of distinguished service to the cause of the Union during the late war of the Rebellion. In 1861 he received from the Governor of the Territory the appointment as Adjutant General of the New Mexico Militia, and in that capacity took

an active part in the Civil war, participating in the battles which were waged in the Territory, and which resulted in the upholding of the Union arms and in the expulsion of the enemy from the Territorial borders. At the close of the war he was prominently identified in the capturing of the Navajo Indians, and at one time he held 150 of the savages in captivity at San Antonio. He also had much to do in subduing the Apache Indians, who were the most savage and warlike of all the tribes that infested the Territory. He later held distinctive official preferment as Probate Judge of the county, and discharged the important duties of that position with signal ability and honor, holding the office for a number of years. His character was beyond reproach, and such was his life record that the people placed implicit confidence in him and regarded his counsel as practically ultimate. To him belongs the honor of having discovered, in 1862, the valuable coal deposits near San Antonio, and he here developed the mining industry to a certain extent, the property being sold, in 1881, to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company for a consideration of \$54,000. The demise of this honored pioneer was deeply lamented by all who knew him. He passed into eternal rest on the 8th of August, 1884, aged sixty-four years. His widow still survives, and has attained the venerable age of seventy. They became the parents of nine children, three of whom died in infancy and five of whom still abide, namely: Juliana is the wife of Jose A. Montoya, a distant relative of the family; Nemecia is the wife of Ricardo Pino; Isabel is the wife of Lucas E. Pino; Placida is now deceased; Deciderio S. died in 1887, aged forty-two years; and Eutimio is the immediate subject of this sketch. All of the family retain their residence in San Antonio.

Eutimio Montoya was the youngest of the children, and his education was secured in the excellent college of the Christian Brothers, at Santa Fe. His business career began at an early age, when he went to Fort Craig and

took charge of the store conducted by his father, who was sutler at the post at that time. He remained at Fort Craig for a period of five years and then returned to his home and became the partner of his father and brother in their extensive stock-raising and mercantile enterprises. They also operated a large freight train which was utilized in transporting goods overland from Kansas City and other points as the railroad line made its way westward. They were very successful in all their endeavors, and on their stock ranch they had at one time as many as 65,000 sheep, 2,000 head of cattle and 300 head of horses. They imported Cotswold and Merino (bucks) sheep and brought the quality of wool up to a high standard. They were also owners of large tracts of valuable land. Soon after the death of the honored father the brothers dissolved their partnership in so far as it pertained to the mercantile business, but continued to be associated in the stock enterprise for about two years afterward, and our subject is still very prominently identified with this industry. His sheep are seven-eighths Merino, his cattle have a marked strain of Hereford blood, and his horses are a judicious crossing of the Hambletonian and Morgan strains. His experience has proved to him that the stock thus secured is most peculiarly adapted to the climate of New Mexico and best insured to render good returns. Mr. Montoya has a spacious and attractive home in San Antonio, his native place, and he is recognized as one of the public-spirited and influential citizens.

Our subject has been twice married. In 1875 was consummated his union to Miss Guadalupe Luna, daughter of Hon. Ramon Luna, of Las Lunas. To them were born three children: Margarita, wife of Solomon Baca, of Socorro; Anna Felicia and Elvira, deceased. On the 15th of January, 1885, Mr. Montoya was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Perez, daughter of Hon. Demetrio Perez, ex-Auditor of the Territory, to whom individual reference is made elsewhere in this volume. Of the three children of this union two died in

infancy, the one surviving being Acisclo D. A. Estanislao P. and Ignacio L. are the names of the deceased.

Mr. Montoya is a worthy representative of an illustrious ancestry and is known as a man of marked business ability, intellectual force and high honor, being one of the representative and worthy citizens of the Territory.

JASPER N. BROYLES, who occupies a position of unmistakable prominence and influence as one of the representative business men and most substantial capitalists of the thriving city of San Marcial, Socorro county, where he is engaged in banking and in merchant milling, traces his ancestral line back to English origin, the family having become established in the Old Dominion State more than one hundred years ago, and having been conspicuously identified with the affairs of that cradle of our national history.

Our subject is a native of West Virginia, having been born on the paternal homestead, located in the vicinity of Red Sulphur Springs, and the date of his nativity having been July 24, 1859. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Broyles, settled near Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe county, where he owned extensive tracts of valuable land, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, becoming one of the influential men of that section and holding a position of prominence. He married Miss Mitchel, and they became the parents of eight children. The mother died in the seventy-fifth year of her age, but the father is still living, having now (1895) reached the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. He is a member of the Christian Church, as was also his devoted wife. Their son, John Broyles, father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in the year 1830, and was there reared to maturity, eventually leading to the marriage altar Miss Sarah Smith, a native of the same place. They became the parents of two children,— Lee C. and Jasper N., both of whom are now representative business men of San Marcial,

New Mexico. The father died at the untimely age of thirty years, but the cherished mother still survives, being now fifty-six years of age.

Jasper N. Broyles, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational discipline at Marysville, Missouri, and at Hunter's Springs, West Virginia, and in his youth devoted himself to learning the art of telegraphy, securing his preliminary experience in the office of the Wabash railroad at Conception, Missouri, and after becoming an expert operator he was for seven years employed at his profession, being in the employ of the Wabash Company for some time, and later in that of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. In the year 1881 he came to San Marcial to take charge of the local ticket office of the company last mentioned, and he continued in this connection until 1887, at which time he became identified with the business interests of the town by engaging in the grocery trade here, his place of business at the start being the same which he has since retained. His cash capital, as representing the basis of operations on the inception of his mercantile career, amounted to only \$250, and the original establishment was one of modest order. His sagacity and intuitive perception of correct business methods led him to avoid an expansion of his credit and to begin upon a moderate scale and to widen the scope of operations consecutively in proportion to the normal demands placed upon the business. The wisdom of his policy has been conclusively proved in the years which have brought to him so marked a degree of success. Alert and enterprising, and ever according a close attention to the details of his business, the same showed a consecutive growth and his establishment now represents one of the most important mercantile enterprises in the thriving little city.

In 1893 the entire block in which his store was located was destroyed by fire, but with characteristic enterprise Mr. Broyles associated himself with others in the work of erecting on the site a substantial block of modern design and one which is an ornament to the town.

Though the fire necessarily entailed a considerable loss, he did not regard it as an absolute misfortune, since it gave to the business portion superior facilities in the erection of the new building.

Not content to merely follow along in beaten paths, Mr. Broyles has ever aimed to maintain a progressive attitude and to anticipate the demands of business. Thus, in 1894, he became convinced that there was an imperative demand for first-class flouring-mill facilities in San Marcial, and he forthwith took the initiative and erected a finely-equipped mill, which is fitted with full roller-process system, and operated by steam power. The mill is thoroughly modern in standard and in its productive facilities, having a large capacity for turning out flour of the highest grade, and for successfully handling other food cereals. The mill is now operated night and day, and yet so great is the demand for its exceptionally excellent products that its capacity is tested to the utmost, and the proprietor has in contemplation the enlargement of the mill and the augmenting of its facilities.

In addition to the conspicuous enterprises already noted, Mr. Broyles also provides accommodations to the local public in the conducting of a private banking business in the city, this monetary institution dating its inception back to 1892. A general banking business is conducted, deposits are received, exchange bought and sold, financial loans extended, and the whole is managed upon such careful and conservative methods that a representative business is controlled, the proprietor enjoying the confidence and esteem of the community by reason of his ability and indubitable integrity. The bank is equipped with a fire-proof vault and additional protection is insured by a time lock, while all other facilities are up to the modern standard. In his mercantile line Mr. Broyles conducts both a wholesale and retail business, handling a full assortment of general merchandise and deriving a trade from a wide territory contiguous to San Marcial. His success has been the result of his own efforts,

and has been of pronounced character. Honor and capability do not lack for public appreciation, and our subject's career has been one in which he has ever retained the respect and confidence of those with whom he has had dealings. His position as one of the leading citizens of San Marcial is conceded, and no one man has done more to further the development and insure the substantial prosperity of the town than has he. He is public-spirited to a degree and is ever ready to lend influence and tangible assistance to any enterprise which has for its object the conserving of the welfare of the community.

In 1884 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Broyles to Miss Zina Hafley, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Jacob Hafley, now a prominent resident of La Cygne, Kansas. They are the parents of three children: Lawrence, Rosie and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Broyles are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In his fraternal relations our subject is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed the chairs in both bodies of that noble organization. In politics he supports the Democratic party, but he has never been an aspirant for official preferment, finding that his business interests have ever demanded his undivided attention, and in this line he has been eminently and deservedly successful, being a distinctive type of the self-made man.

R P. HALL.—This gentleman, who is the proprietor of the Albuquerque Foundry, was born in New York on the 29th day of August, 1849. He is of English and Irish extraction, his ancestors being early settlers of New England. His father, George Hall, was born in Oswego county, New York, and married Mary Padden, who was a native of the same State. To them were born two daughters and one son, the latter being the subject of this sketch. The father is still living, and his wife died in 1892,

at the age of sixty-eight years. They were an eminently esteemed and industrious family, and acceptable members of the Methodist Church.

The son, R. P., received his education in the public schools and at Oberlin College, Ohio. In 1871 he entered the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and was with them when in 1880 he came to Albuquerque in charge of their construction outfit. He continued with the railroad company during the whole of the construction of their line, and then returned to Albuquerque, where he became connected with the Albuquerque Foundry and Machine Company. In 1881 the New Mexican Iron and Machine Company was formed, and out of it grew the Albuquerque Foundry and Machine Company, which was in 1884 incorporated as such. In 1888 Mr. Hall became the sole owner of the plant, which was destroyed by fire in May of 1891. In June of the same year he rebuilt the institution in an enlarged form, erecting a large and commodious brick edifice which was appropriately fitted out with everything needful in the way of improved machinery for turning out everything in their line. General mechanical work of every description is done here and it is considered the finest plant of its kind anywhere in the Territory. It stands by the side of the tracks of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, the plant covering two and three-fifths acres of land. Thirty-five men are constantly employed and the business done extends throughout New Mexico and Arizona. The mill and machine work of the whole country is done here, and all of the cast-iron work of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. That Mr. Hall is a man of extraordinary business ability is plainly evinced by the continuous and healthy growth of the business since he obtained sole control.

Since coming to Albuquerque he has become fully identified with the general interests of the city, has invested in real estate and has done much toward the building up of the place. He was one of the organizers and charter

members of the Co-operative Building and Loan Association, and is now serving his seventh year as its president. This institution has been a wonderful factor in the building up of the city, nearly one hundred houses having been erected through its aid and \$230,000 of home capital loaned by it. The gentleman is also President of the Broadway Land and Investment Company. They own two hundred and eighty lots of land in the city, which they have on the market. Mr. Hall has also been interested in the lighting of the city, being a stockholder in both the gas and electric companies. The enterprises named above are important ones and through them the city has made material advancement. Mr. Hall's keen business sagacity has aided greatly in their formation and successful career, and his connection therewith speaks volumes as to his public enterprise.

Mr. Hall was married, in 1885, to Miss Rosa M. Dake, a native of Minnesota, and of English descent. They have one daughter, Mary Vincentia. Mr. Hall is a popular member of the Republican party and has been twice elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo county. At the second election, such was the satisfaction he gave during his first incumbency of the office that he had no opposition. While in office he did all in his power for his own county, and will always be remembered as a faithful and painstaking official. Mr. Hall is a man of fine personal appearance and genial manners, and is considered one of Albuquerque's most progressive and reliable business men.

LOUIS HUNING, a prominent pioneer resident of Los Lunas, and a self-made man, came to the Territory of New Mexico in July, 1861.

He is a native of Germany, born in Hanover, April 6, 1834, a son of German parents. In the old country he was reared and educated, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits there until 1861, when he emigrated to America and

came to Los Lunas. On his arrival at this place his cash capital consisted of forty-five dollars. Here he accepted a clerkship in the store owned by his brothers, Franz and Charles Huning. These brothers had been in America for some time and had mercantile establishments in both Albuquerque and Los Lunas. Our subject clerked for them until 1865, when he became a member of the firm. Later he and Mr. E. D. Franz became owners of the Los Lunas store and conducted the same for eight months, at the end of which time Mr. Huning purchased the interest of his partner and became sole owner. Soon after this he bought of Mr. Jules Freudenthal a similar establishment at Belen, and for a time ran both establishments under his own name. In 1866 he became a member of the firm of L. & H. Huning, which continued up to 1871. Their business operations were attended with large success. They had six branch houses, and they handled many hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods. For a number of years they had contracts from the Government to the amount of \$150,000 annually. In addition to their immense mercantile business, Mr. Huning and his brother were largely interested in stock-growing. At one time they had 60,000 head of sheep and 8,000 head of cattle, and their wool clip amounted to 200,000 pounds. In 1888, when they dissolved partnership, their estate was valued at \$750,000. In 1870 they built at Las Chavez one of the best full roller-process flouring mills in the Territory. Thus it is seen that in various ways Mr. Huning has been foremost in developing the resources of New Mexico. During his business career he from time to time acquired large tracts of valuable lands, and he is now the owner of no less than 125,000 acres, much of this land being very valuable for coal-mining purposes.

Mr. Huning was married in 1873 to Miss Emma Gehrling, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Dr. Gehrling of that State. She died at the birth of her first child, and it lived only seven months. October 28, 1876, he

married Miss Henny Bush, his present companion, a native of Bremen, Germany. The children of this union are four in number and as follows: Emma, Frederick, Lewie and Lolita, all born in Los Lunas.

On becoming a resident of America Mr. Huning identified himself with the Republican party, with which he has maintained his allegiance ever since. He has served five terms in the important office of County Commissioner, was one of the first Commissioners elected in the county, and was the incumbent of this office at the time the court-house was built, in the pushing forward of which enterprise he rendered valued service. Both in his official career and as a business man he has made a wide acquaintance throughout Valencia county and is highly respected by all who know him.

ERNEST L. BROWNE.—There is an element of singular congruity in directing specific attention to the honorable career of the subject of this review, since he not only holds high rank among the business men of the Territory and as an official of Socorro county, but is the son of one who was most conspicuously identified with the establishment and development of the higher business interests of New Mexico, and whose life was one characterized by the highest integrity, a progressive spirit and a transcendent ability for the management and direction of affairs of great breadth and importance.

Ernest L. Browne now holds the distinctive preferment as Treasurer of Socorro county, and in his business relations is conspicuous as being a member of the wholesale mercantile firm of the Browne & Manzanares Company, whose business is one of the most extensive commercial enterprises in the Territory, having numerous branches and being conducted with that signal regard for absolute probity and honor which has insured its successful operation from the time of its inception. Mr. Browne was born in Kansas City, Missouri,

on the 19th of December, 1861, coming of an ancestral line which represents a blending of English, German and Scotch-Irish strains. His father, Lawrence P. Browne, was a native of Pennsylvania, and in his early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Artless J. Ladd, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, their union being consummated in Kansas City, where he was engaged in the mercantile business at the time. He had commenced his career as a clerk in a store in St. Louis, Missouri, entering the employ of W. H. Chick, with whom he eventually became associated as a partner, in which connection they conducted a successful mercantile business in Kansas City from 1864 to 1869. Mr. Browne then went to Junction City, Kansas, and from that point as headquarters was engaged in selling merchandise along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad during the period of its construction. He was thus concerned in business at various points along that important route, and thereafter he continued operation in a similar way along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, trading at La Junta, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, El Mora, Trinidad, Otero, and finally at Las Vegas, where the headquarters of the house have since been maintained.

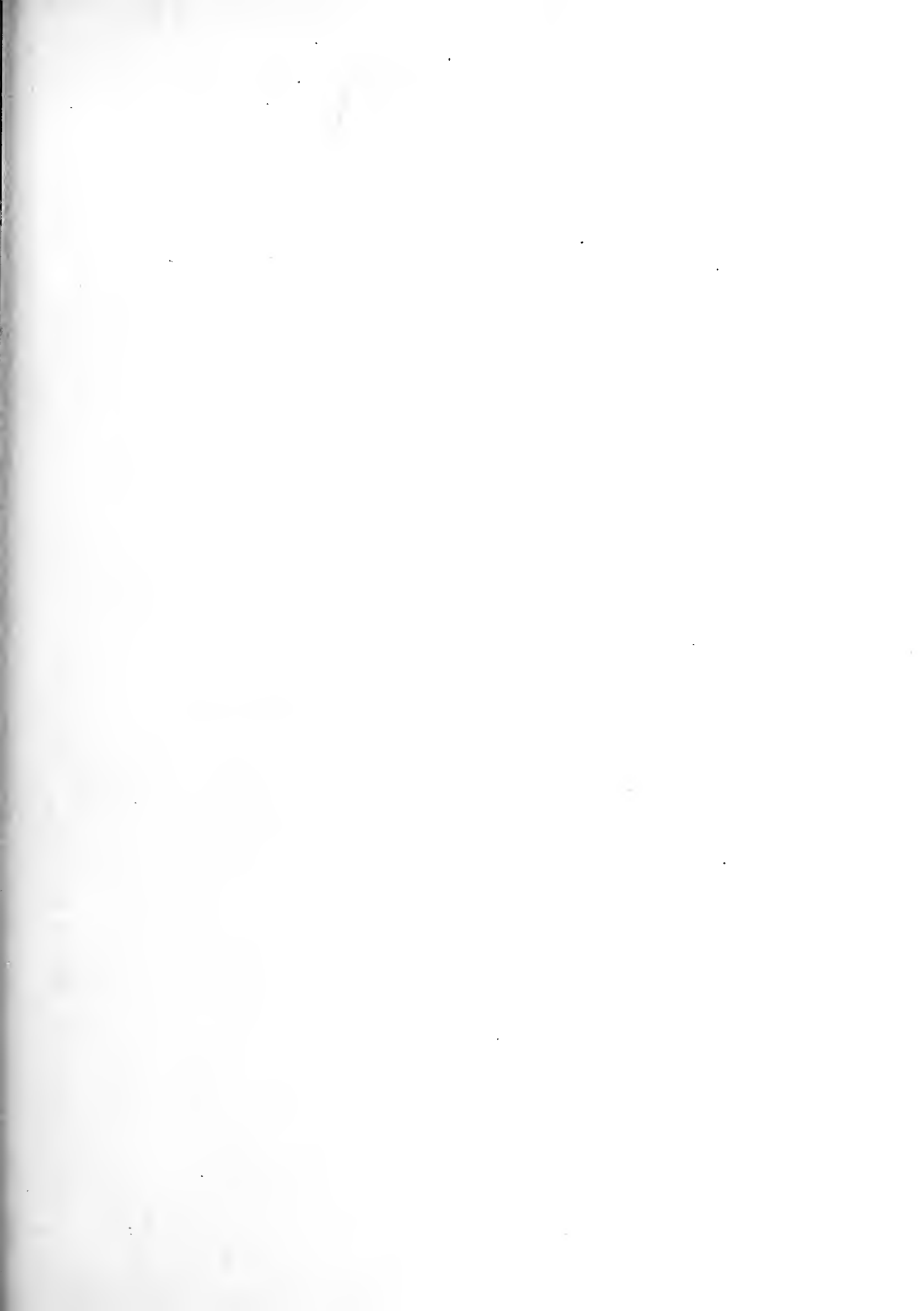
In the year 1880 the Socorro house was established, Mr. Browne having prior to this associated himself with F. A. Manzanares, one of the most able and prominent of the native sons of New Mexico. The firm eventually filed articles of incorporation as the Browne & Manzanares Company, and this title has ever since been retained. Mr. Browne was possessed of remarkable business acumen and capacity for the management of details. He was an active and indefatigable worker and applied himself unreservedly to his business affairs. To his able efforts is largely due the high measure of success and prosperity which has attended the prosecution of the magnificent mercantile enterprise which he founded.

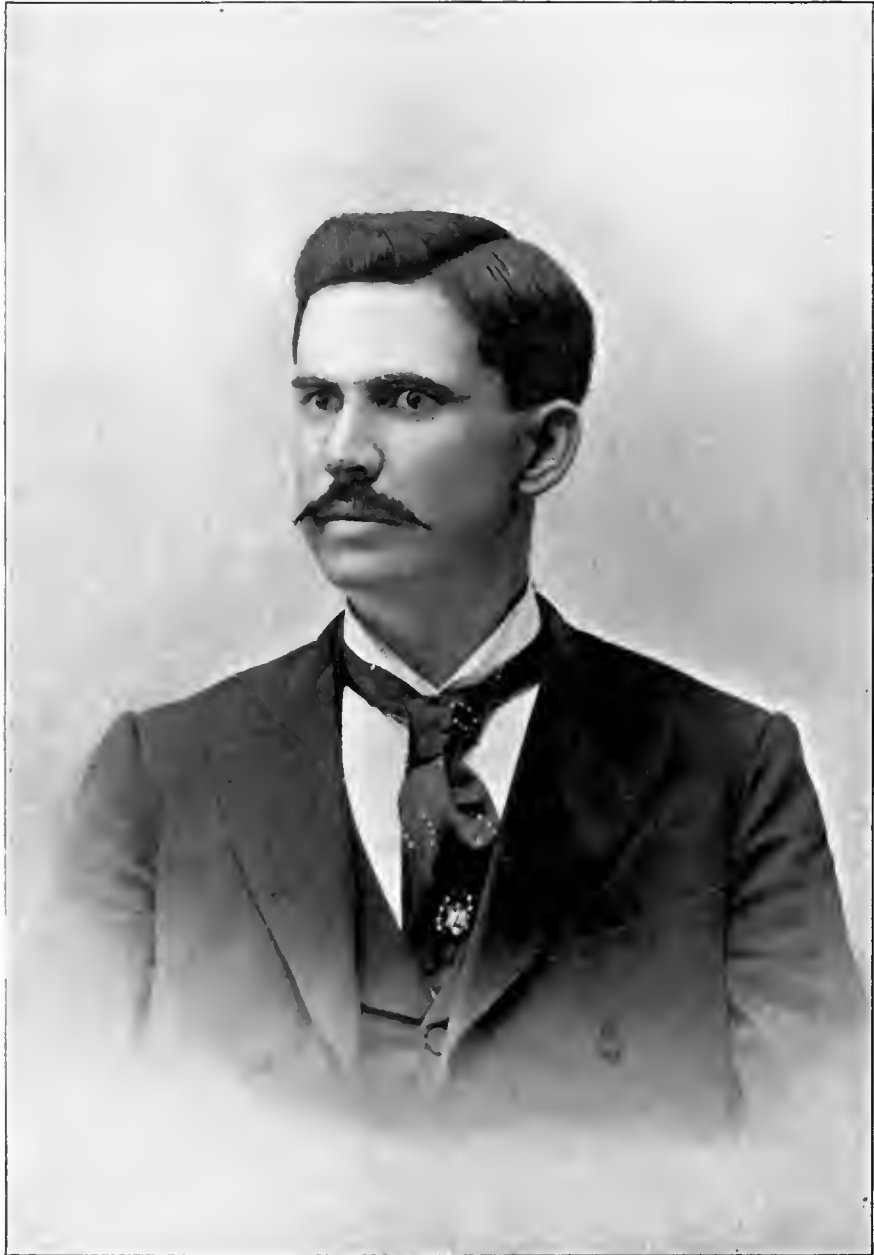
Lawrence P. Browne departed this life on the 5th of December, 1893, and in his death New Mexico lost one of her most honored

business men and valuable citizens. He had established thirty-five business houses and had gained a distinguished position in commercial circles; but from first to last he was the same unassuming, courteous man of business, honest and upright in thought, word and deed, and ever standing four-square to every wind that blew. His was that high sense of honor which felt the slightest discredit as poignantly as a wound, and after his long and useful life was ended there were none to cast a reflection upon any action which had characterized his career. Such a name handed to posterity is more priceless than great riches. His sons are now associated with Mr. Manzanares in conducting the extensive business, the officers of the company being as follows: F. A. Manzanares, president; M. W. Browne, vice-president; C. W. Browne, secretary; and E. L. Browne, cashier and manager of the Socorro branch of the business.

The last mentioned, Ernest L. Browne, figures as the immediate subject of this review. Reverting to the more salient points in his early history, we learn that his more preliminary educational training was secured in the public schools of Kansas City, after which he completed a thorough course of study in the mineralogical department of the State University of Kansas. He also took a special course of study in the Colorado School of Mines, and thereafter passed some time in the offices of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in order to thoroughly inform himself in regard to the details of railroading.

In 1884 he became a member of the company of which his father was the head, and he has since been consecutively connected with the business, having been for six years connected with the operation of the main establishment at Las Vegas. In 1890 he came to Socorro, and he here had charge of the cash department of the business until 1894, when he assumed the management of the branch and has since directed its affairs with consummate ability and judgment. It is unnecessary to state in this connection that Mr. Browne and





Ollie E. Smith

his brothers inherit in a marked degree the sterling mental and business qualities of their honored father, whose example they feel they cannot do better than to emulate, thus adding to the splendid reputation gained by him.

In his political adherency our subject is a stalwart Republican, and since coming to Socorro he has taken a deep interest in public affairs of a local nature. He has been particularly solicitous in advancing the educational facilities and interests of the town, was elected a member of the first School Board, and has been prominent and active in securing the erection of the fine brick school building, which is a valuable and permanent improvement to the town and an evidence of the public spirit and liberality of its populace. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Browne was elected Treasurer of Socorro county, and was chosen as his own successor in 1894—a fact that most distinctively betokens the esteem in which he is held and the satisfactory dispensation which he has given in the important office.

An important event in the history of our subject was that which occurred in the year 1886, when was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mae Bassett, the daughter of Judge Owen A. Bassett, a prominent resident of Lawrence, Kansas, and an ex-member of the Legislature of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Browne have one son, Owen Bassett Browne, who was born in Las Vegas.

In his fraternal relation Mr. Browne is prominently identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, being Senior Warden of his lodge in the former body, and Past Chancellor of the latter. He is a man of genial and social nature, and enjoys a most distinctive popularity in the little city with whose interests he is so thoroughly identified.

OLLIN E. SMITH.—New Mexico has many able and eminent members of the legal fraternity, and prominent among these is Mr. Smith, the pioneer lawyer of Union county, now residing in

Clayton. A native of Alabama, he was born in Waverly on the 22d of December, 1869, and possesses many of the strongest and best characteristics of his Scotch and English ancestors. His great-grandfather, Richard Smith, was the progenitor of the family in America, and on crossing the Atlantic took up his residence in South Carolina, settling near Columbia, where he became a prominent planter. His son William, the grandfather of our subject, was born on that plantation and inherited a large property in lands and slaves. He became the father of Giles T. Smith, who also was born on the old estate, and there spent his boyhood and youth. In Pea Ridge, Alabama, he married Miss Martha Martin, a native of Savannah, Georgia, whose people were of English lineage, and belonged to one of the early Georgia families. They removed to Pea Ridge, Alabama, where was celebrated the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. They had two children,—Ollin E., and Mrs. J. A. Rowe, whose husband is serving as Mayor of Dadeville, Alabama. The mother of this family died at the age of forty-five years, but the father is still living and has now reached the age of sixty-five.

Mr. Smith is a college graduate, and in his earlier manhood successfully followed the profession of teaching for several years. He is to-day a man of broad general information, who keeps well versed on all subjects of general interest as well as in the line of his profession. He creditably served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and being captured by the Union forces he for two years was held a prisoner at Fort Delaware. He was several times wounded and saw much hard service, but he valiantly defended the cause which he believed to be right. He and his faithful wife were members of the Methodist Church, and were people of the highest respectability. In his old age, he now enjoys the esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Ollin E. Smith was educated in the Dadeville College, near the place of his birth, after

which he began preparation for the legal profession by reading law under the instruction of ex-Senator T. L. Bulger. He also served as Assistant Register in Chancery, under Mr. Bulger, for some time, and in 1890, after passing the required examination, was admitted to the bar, at Rockford, Alabama.

For two years, Mr. Smith practiced at Pratt City, Alabama, but his health failed him and he was advised to repair to New Mexico; accordingly, in 1893, he became a resident of Clayton. The act had been passed creating the county of Union, but he arrived before it went into effect. He has since been active in the upbuilding of the county, in its development and advancement, and his identification with its interests has been a profit to the county as well as to himself. Opening a law office here he at once began practice and has secured a liberal clientage, which comes to him as the result of his skill and ability. In argument he is convincing and his thorough preparation of cases is shown in his success. In politics, Mr. Smith is connected with the Democracy, and was nominated by his party for the Territorial Legislature in 1894, but he declined the nomination, believing it better to devote his entire time and energies to his law practice. He is a well read and talented lawyer, a fluent speaker, and, although he engages in general practice, he makes a specialty of criminal law. Socially he is valued and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being numbered among the charter members of the lodge in Clayton.

ALVIN WHITING.—This gentleman, who is the builder of the fine block in the city of Albuquerque which bears his name, is a native of the State of New York, whence came so many of the solid citizens of the West.

He was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, on the 26th day of July, 1855. His ancestors were of English Puritan stock, who were early settlers of Massachusetts, and Mr. Whiting's grandfather, Reuben Whiting, fought in the

Revolutionary war and afterward lived to be ninety years of age. His son, Jonathan Whiting, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Saratoga county, New York, where he became one of the most widely and favorably known citizens of the Empire State. He was an extensive lumber manufacturer, and for many years did an immense business in this line in New York State and Canada. He married Miss Hester M. Gilbert, a native of his own county, and to them were born seven children, only three of whom are now living. The father died at the age of fifty-seven years, and his beloved wife passed away when in her fifty-third year.

Calvin, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth child. He graduated at Princeton College in 1879, and then pursued a course of study at the Columbia College School of Law, at which he graduated in 1882. He practiced his profession in his native town for three years, and then, because of failing health, came to Albuquerque, in 1887. While resting and recuperating here he became impressed with the idea that Albuquerque had a bright future and was destined to become a place of importance. He therefore invested in property and embarked in the real-estate business. His intelligent foresight proved profitable, and soon he was engaged in enterprises which aided in the betterment of the appearance and condition of the city, as well as proving remunerative to himself. Mr. Whiting built a number of residences, all substantial brick structures, and in 1891 had completed the Whiting Block, a handsome building which seems a fitting monument to the gentleman's enterprise. The structure is built on the southwest corner of Gold avenue and Second street, one of the best locations in the city. It is 50 x 142 feet in length, of a substantial but pleasing style of architecture, and contains five fine stores on the first floor and twenty-five office rooms in the second story. Since the organization of the Co-operative Building and Loan Association of this city, Mr. Whiting has had its general management, and the association has grown and prospered until

now it has a quarter of a million of capital. By means of its aid nearly one hundred houses have been built, and it has thus proven a valuable factor in the growth and prosperity of the city.

Mr. Whiting was married on the 24th of October, 1888, to Miss Grace Western Hogan, of his own native place, and they have one daughter, Eleanor.

In politics he is a Republican, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and besides being a man of extensive business ability, is by nature and education a gentleman of refinement and culture. As a citizen of Albuquerque he has been a leading spirit in the building up of the city, and his unbounded faith in the eventual growth and prosperity of the place has been correctly verified.

WL. JENNINGS, one of the early settlers of Raton, and a veteran of the late war, was born in the far-off State of New York, his birth occurring in Jamestown, on the 4th of August, 1833. The family is of English origin and was probably founded in America in early Colonial days. His father, Edmund Jennings, was a native of the Green Mountain State, and married Miss Nancy King, who was also born in Vermont. They removed to Jamestown, New York, and Mr. Jennings was afterward for some years a pilot on the Ohio river. Subsequently he engaged in land speculation. In the family were four children, but only two are now living. The father died in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the mother reached the ripe old age of eighty-four years. They were both members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Jennings long served as Deacon, and both were highly esteemed and worthy people, who had the warm regard of many friends.

W. L. Jennings was the second child of the family, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He afterward entered an academy in Warren, Pennsylvania,

but not liking the school he ran away to Pittsburg, where he spent a year working for an uncle. In the meantime his father had taken sick so that Mr. Jennings returned to his home, where he remained until his father's death. Attracted by the West he then removed to Olin, Iowa, and was there united in marriage in 1855 with Miss Catherine Walker, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and a daughter of William Walker of that place. Two children have been born to them: Frank, who is now a resident of Dayton, Wyoming; and Mary, wife of D. B. Fotheringham, Mayor of the city of Spokane, Washington.

For some time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jennings resided at Olin, Iowa, and he held the office of Deputy Sheriff. He also engaged in hotel-keeping, following that pursuit until after the breaking out of the Civil war, when he resolved to give his service to his country and aid in the preservation of the Union. Accordingly, on the 4th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and with his regiment went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, spending the winter at Pacific City, Missouri. In the spring he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, which he fought in the open field. It was a hotly contested engagement, charge after charge being made all day long. The Confederate forces had 30,000 men and the Union forces only 10,000. The former felt that they had won the fight, but in the morning the Union forces made a magnificent charge and drove the enemy from Pea Ridge. The battle was not as great as to numbers as other engagements of that struggle, but it was one of the most hotly contested, and the Union forces suffered much loss, yet covered themselves with glory, defeating a brave enemy three times their number. The company to which Mr. Jennings belonged lost twenty of its men, or one-fourth of the entire number! The next battle in which Mr. Jennings took part was at Vicksburg, and he then participated in all the engagements of that great campaign that led up to the capture of Atlanta. He served for three years and two

months and rose from the rank of Corporal to that of Lieutenant. He was a valiant soldier, always faithful to his duty, whether acting as picket or serving in the thickest of the fight. He had many narrow escapes, and on one occasion a ball cut his vest and passed between his arm and his body. He was fortunate, however, being never wounded, taken prisoner or sick a day, and with an honorable discharge he returned to his home.

Mr. Jennings afterward removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and for a time dealt in land and engaged in other speculations. Subsequently he removed to Lyons, Kansas, where he carried on business as a painter and later engaged in the hotel business. In 1880 he came to Raton, and for a time served as foreman with the railroad company, then engaged in painting, paper hanging and decorating. In 1886 he purchased a good residence, and he also owns his shop, and a large house which he rents out to roomers, and which is now full of guests. His life has been a busy and useful one, and he has won success by close application, energy, perseverance and capable management.

Mr. Jennings is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs in the branches of the latter order. He also holds membership with the Order of Rebekah, and the Order of the Eastern Star, while in political faith he is a Republican. In all the walks of life he has been found true and upright, manifesting the same loyalty to principle that he displayed when on Southern battle-fields he followed the old flag which to-day proudly floats over the united nation.

J PROSPER-STUYVESANT, living in Folsom, New Mexico, is a prominent stock man of Union county. His career has been characterized by a spirit of fairness and honorable dealing, and his devotion to the noble purpose of making the most and best of himself has always been marked.

He was born in New York city, on the 3d of October, 1862, and is therefore yet a young man. He descends from prominent and honored ancestry that sailed from Holland to the New World, becoming early settlers of New Amsterdam, which is now the metropolis of the United States—New York. He traces his ancestry back to Peter Stuyvesant, who was the last Governor of New Amsterdam. Nine generations of the family were born in New York, and they were leading and influential citizens and large land-owners of the Empire State.

The father of our subject, Prosper Stuyvesant, Sr., was born in New York city, in 1833, and inherited large property interests which had been handed down from father to son for generations. He married Miss Ellen Farrell, a native of his own city, and they had three children, of whom two are living, namely: Ellen Maud and J. Prosper. The father died in 1872, at the early age of thirty-nine years, and the mother, who now survives, is living in Denver, Colorado.

In taking up the personal history of J. Prosper Stuyvesant, we present to our readers the life record of one who is both widely and favorably known in the Territory of New Mexico. He had good school privileges, having obtained his education in Poughkeepsie, New York, in Burlington, Vermont, and in the Hopkins Institute. At the age of sixteen, desirous of seeing something of Western life, he came to New Mexico and engaged in the cattle business with his cousin, John R. Stuyvesant. Their partnership continued for three years, when the business relations were dissolved and our subject continued alone in the enterprise. With a herd of cattle he arrived on the site of the present city of Folsom, July 8, 1879, and has since carried on stock-dealing in this vicinity, finding it to be one of the best locations in New Mexico for extensive ranges and rich pasturage. He has had as high as 1,400 head of cattle at a time. He keeps on hand high grades of cattle, crossing his stock with pure-blooded Durhams. He is a thoroughgoing, progressive, intelligent and prosperous stock-

man, and has a valuable ranch of 480 acres, on which he has built and made many excellent improvements. He cuts as high as 100 tons of hay annually and has ten miles of fence on his property. His affairs are conducted on strict business principles, and honorable dealing and unflinching energy have won for him prosperity.

In politics, Mr. Stuyvesant is a Republican, but takes no active part in political affairs, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success. In manner he is pleasant and genial, and has won a host of friends.

WA. WHITE.—As representing an art which has attained its maximum of perfection within the past decade and as holding a position among the leading business men of the thriving village of Raton, the gentleman whose name initiates this review must assuredly be accorded consideration in this connection.

A native of the old Buckeye State, Mr. White was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1847. He was fully orphaned when but a mere child, and from his early boyhood has depended upon his own efforts and bravely fought the battle of life. His educational privileges were necessarily somewhat meager in extent, but being possessed of a quick mentality and marked receptivity, he has gained by absorption as it were, a thorough knowledge of business and a broad intellectual grasp. When only a lad of nine years he was employed in the harvest field where he labored "from early morn till dewy eve" for the princely stipend of twenty-five cents a day, and deemed that a large compensation. He earned the money at farm work which enabled him to prosecute his studies for some time in the public schools, but soon sterner duties devolved upon him, and his was not a nature to flinch therefrom.

He was but eighteen years of age when the thundering of Rebel guns from Fort Sum-

ter swelled to a flood-tide the patriotism of an intrinsically loyal nature, and on the 14th of October he enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company I, Eighty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Soon after his enlistment he was transferred to Company A, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, in order to fill up its ranks, and with this regiment he served faithfully and well until the close of the war. He participated in the battles at Blakely and Selma, Georgia, and was in other engagements of minor note, being honorably discharged at Houston, Texas, on the 19th of October, 1865, his term of service having expired.

His military career terminated, he remained at Galveston, Texas, for a time and was engaged in railroad contracting, after which he turned his attention to the photographing business, and in 1881 came to Raton, and here opened a studio. His first location was on Front street, where he remained two years, after which he took possession of his present eligible quarters on Second street. He is a thorough master of the business, which is both a science and an art, and he has been accorded a very satisfactory patronage, his methods being fair and honorable, and his work standing as its own strongest commendation. His attractive studio is equipped with the latest modern appliances and accessories, and has exceptional facilities for turning out work of the highest grade. He owns a 20 x 24 inch lens, the same being the largest photographic lens used in the Territory, while other accessories include a flash-light apparatus and an electric retouching machine.

In politics our subject is a staunch Republican and fraternally he is very prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, retaining a membership in Sedgwick Post, No. 2, of Raton, in which he has filled nearly all the official positions. He is known and honored as one of the reliable and progressive business men of the village.

On the 17th of June, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. White and Miss Mattie

McCalister, a native of Texas, the wedding ceremony being performed in Raton. They are the parents of five children: William, Edith May, Virginia, Mable and Margeritte.

HON. ATANASIO ROMERO, one of the representative business men of Santa Fe, was born in this city May 2, 1851, and is a descendant of one of the oldest Mexican families in the Territory. His grandfather, Felipe Romero, was born in New Mexico, was a prominent rancher, and died at the age of seventy years, leaving a family of six children. His son, Jose Maria Romero, the father of our subject, was born in 1801. He married Miss Guadalupe Gallegas, daughter of Juan Gallegas, also descended from an old and prominent Mexican family. Five daughters and two sons were added to this union, all born at Santa Fe. The father died in 1876, at the age of seventy-five years.

Atanasio Romero, his youngest child, received his education at St. Michael's College, completing the course in 1868, after which he clerked in his father-in-law's store in Santa Fe until 1883. During that time he was elected, on the Republican ticket, a member of the Territorial Legislature, in the session of 1880. Two years afterward he became County Clerk, and at that time the office was *ex officio*, consisting of Probate Clerk, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and Clerk of the School Board and County Assessor, so that his position was one of importance, and gave him a thorough acquaintance with all the business interests of the county. In 1884 Mr. Romero was the Republican nominee for County Assessor, but was defeated, along with the whole ticket. Two years afterwards, in 1886, he was nominated for Sheriff, and was again defeated. In 1888 he was again nominated for Assessor, and was still again defeated, as the county was largely Democratic and no Republican could be elected to office. In 1890 he served as Deputy Assessor and Probate Clerk;

in 1892 was elected Probate Clerk; in the same year was elected Alderman of the city, and in 1894 was nominated for Assessor, but was beaten by only seven votes. Mr. Romero was engaged in the mercantile business in Santa Fe from 1885 to 1891.

January 1, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss L. Lopez, and they had one daughter, Maclovia, who only lived to the age of seven years. Mrs. Romero departed this life July 16, 1876. May 6, 1878, our subject married Miss Rita Lopez, a sister of his former wife, and they have had eight children, only three of whom survive—Agneda, Ignacio and Lorencita. The family are adherents to the Catholic faith, and have done their full share in aiding the church in the building of the many fine edifices that are an ornament to the city. Notwithstanding his father was a Democrat, Mr. Romero cast his first vote with the Republican party, and has since given it his faithful support. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance and much influence in the county.

THEODORE RONAULT, one of the successful business men of Las Cruces, is a native of France, born on the 29th of May, 1851. His ancestors had lived for some generations in that country, and were prominent in professional and business circles there.

For seven years he was a trusted and capable salesman in the store of William Dessanat, and in 1886 he bought out his employer, carrying on business on his own account for the past nine years. He has a large and complete stock of general merchandise and by fair and honest dealing, courteous treatment and earnest endeavor to please his patrons he has secured a large and constantly increasing patronage. One of the greatest marvels of this age is the amount of work for good or ill that may be accomplished by one man. That one intellect can be the motive power of many enterprises, which may work incalculable weal or

woe to his fellow beings and bring each and every one to a successful termination, awakens our wonder and respect. Such an intellect is possessed by Mr. Ronault, who has been an important factor in the development of the county. He furnished the supplies to the Pinos Altos mines while they were being opened, and in 1892 he established a fruit-canning factory, which has also proved a profitable investment. He is now canning the different varieties of fruits raised in the Mesilla valley, and extensively engaged in raising vegetables on his ninety-acre ranch. He has sixty acres planted to tomatoes, and also has a grape vineyard, and a winery and distillery, in which he manufactures choice wines and grape brandy. He has a good demand for these products and ships his goods to different towns in this section of the country and even as far as New Orleans. Mr. Ronault has cleared in his business in three years \$15,000. He is a typical representative of that class of American citizens who enhance the general welfare while promoting individual prosperity. He has built several residences in the town and is the owner of a large double brick dwelling. He is a man of the utmost reliability in business affairs, deserving the confidence and esteem in which he is held, and in the history of the Territory is well deserving of mention.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ronault and Miss Margaret Garcia, a native of New Mexico, and a descendant of one of the most prominent families of the Territory. They now have five children, all born in Las Cruces, namely: Theodore J., Ernst, Mary, Theresa and Margaret.

JOH. W. EVANS, the popular Postmaster and a grocer of Clayton, New Mexico, has been a leading factor in the town ever since it was established. Indeed, his identity with the place dates before there was any sign of a town here and before even a tent had been pitched on the site. It was December 16, 1887, that he

first landed here. Soon afterward he located a farm of 320 acres five miles south of this place, which he has built upon and improved and to which he has added until it now comprises 480 acres. In 1890 he opened his grocery business in Clayton. Here he soon built up an excellent trade, which he has since maintained and which has increased with the growth of the town, his success in the grocery business being due to his close and careful attention and good management, and to the honorable and liberal methods employed by him. In 1893 he was appointed Postmaster, the position which he is now ably filling, discharging his duties in a manner most satisfactory both to the Government and to the patrons of the office. As soon as he received the appointment he purchased a new outfit for the office, including a good set of boxes fully up with the times and the growth of Clayton, and fitted up the office in a manner creditable alike to himself and the town. The building in which he now does business was erected by him in 1891, and the following year he built his present residence. Thus has he contributed his full share toward the upbuilding of the town. Mr. Evans is a native of the State of Indiana, born August 17, 1844, and is of Scotch and Welsh descent. His forefathers were early settlers of New York, and later removed from there to North Carolina, of which latter State his father, John W. Evans, was a native. The senior John W. Evans removed to Cincinnati when that now prominent city was a small village, subsequently took up his abode in Madison, Indiana, and was therefore a pioneer of both Ohio and Indiana. He married Emaline Alfred, a native of North Carolina and a descendant of early settlers of this country.

When Mr. Evans, the subject of this sketch was only three years of age his father died, and six years later he lost his mother by death. The little orphan then found a home with a Quaker family, friends of his parents, whose kindness to the boy will never be forgotten by him. In the public schools of Madison he received his education. August 16, 1862, at the

age of eighteen years, Mr. Evans enlisted in the Union army and went out as a member of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served with the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, under Generals Rosecrans and Sherman, and his corps—the Fourteenth Army Corps—was known as “Pap Thomas’ Pets.” His first battle was fought at Perryville. Other engagements in which he participated were the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and all the hard fighting in the campaign which led up to the capture of Atlanta. At one time he was offered an important commission, which, however, he declined on account of his youth. While he passed through the war without receiving a wound, the exposure and hard army life greatly impaired his health. He continued on duty until the conflict ended, participated in the grand review of the victorious army in Washington, and in June, 1865, received an honorable discharge.

The war over, Mr. Evans returned to his home in Indiana, and for two years thereafter was unfitted, on account of his ill health, for business of any kind. On his recovery he gave his attention to the business of photography, which he followed for eighteen years in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Texas.

Mr. Evans was married in 1882 to Mrs. Sarah E. Horne, widow of Thomas Horne. By her first marriage she had three children, viz.: William H., who died in Clayton, New Mexico, in his twenty-fourth year; Cordie, now Mrs. J. W. Wiggins, of Oklahoma; and Samuel T., who resides with his parents in Clayton. Mrs. Evans is a daughter of Mr. Samuel T. Sloan, one of the earliest settlers of Dallas, Texas.

In politics Mr. Evans has been a life-long Democrat. He keeps himself well posted and takes an active interest in the affairs of the country. Over twenty years ago he was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry and has maintained a membership in good standing in the order ever since. His high moral standing and his integrity as an official and

business man place him among the leading citizens of Clayton and entitle him to the high respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

LEO LOEWENSTEIN, one of San Marcial's leading merchants and most enterprising citizens, doing the leading dry-goods and gents' furnishing-goods business in the town, is a native of Germany, born on the 30th of May, 1858, where his education was obtained, and when fifteen years of age started for the United States to make his own way in this free land, making the voyage alone. Locating at Kingston, New York, he worked at farming for \$14 per month, and later obtained a clerkship in a store, where he continued for some time. He became the owner of a small farm in the mountains, which he still owns.

In 1887 Mr. Loewenstein came to New Mexico, locating at Magdalena, where he opened a store and began in a small way the business he has since conducted so successfully. The town was a mining camp, and though he started with only a capital of \$1,000, for three years he did a prosperous business. In 1891 he arrived in San Marcial, where he bought out the firm of Joseph Freudenstein, and to that stock he added a quantity of goods he had brought with him from Magdalena. His store, 25 x 90 feet, is filled with a well-selected and well-kept stock of dry goods, hats, caps, shoes and all kinds of gents' furnishing goods, and is favorably located in the center of the business portion on Railroad street. He has the goodwill and trade of the railroad employes, as well as the other citizens of the place. Mr. Loewenstein has acquired his success through close application to his business interests, faithfulness to every detail of the work and by the most upright and honorable methods. He gives the fullest satisfaction to his customers, desiring to retain them as friends, and always supplies them with the best goods that the market affords.

Socially, Mr. Loewenstein is a pleasant, genial gentleman. He is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite, and also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, but takes no very active part in political affairs, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his mercantile interests, but on public affairs is well informed.

LOUIS H. HOFMEISTER, who was recently honored by election to the Board of Aldermen for the city of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, has been connected with the business interests of this place for more than a decade and is ranked with her leading citizens. Since 1890 he has been engaged in the grocery business, his store fronting on the beautiful plaza.

Mr. Hofmeister, as the name suggests, is a German, and in his make-up are found the sterling characteristics of his countrymen. He was born in Cassel, one of the large cities of Germany, July 9, 1864, and comes from a family most of whose members have been for years engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was educated in part in his native country, came to America in 1882 and finished his education at Quincy, Illinois, in the Gem City Business College. He had expected to return to Germany, but after completing his course in the business college was so well pleased with the United States that he decided to remain here and become a citizen of this country. Accordingly he accepted a position as bookkeeper, a vocation which he followed for several years. In 1884 he came to East Las Vegas and from that time until 1890 was bookkeeper in the Golden Rule clothing store. In 1890, as before stated, he engaged in the grocery and provision business, his location being in a brick block at the northwest corner of the plaza. Here he keeps a fresh and well-selected stock of groceries and provisions, and has by his promptness and courtesy and his liberal and

honorable business methods built up a large trade.

Politically, Mr. Hofmeister has given his support to the Democratic party ever since he became a citizen of the United States. He was selected by his fellow townsmen as one of the Aldermen of the city in 1895, a position which he is now creditably filling. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order, having received the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, in all of which branches he has held official position. He has been the efficient Secretary of the chapter for five years, was Prelate of the commandery two years and is now its Recorder. He has been active in promoting and aiding in the building of the splendid Masonic Temple at East Las Vegas and was on the committee of arrangements for its dedication. He is at present one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and this is his second term.

Mr. Hofmeister was married June 15, 1891, to Miss Rose Sporleder, daughter of Charles H. Sporleder, one of the prominent merchants of East Las Vegas. To their union have been added a daughter and son, Irene and Louis Carl. They occupy one of the pleasant homes of the city, are active and popular in social and musical circles here, and by all who know them they are held in high esteem.

ORLANDO SMITH.—The history of this gentleman is that of a Union soldier who fought bravely in the late war, a Western pioneer who has spent nearly thirty years in New Mexico, a contractor and builder of Las Vegas, and a man whose whole life has been such that he has ever had the good will and respect of his fellows.

Mr. Smith was born in Clinton county, Ohio, April 14, 1843, and is now the only survivor of the family of two sons and a daughter of Erie and Martha (Denny) Smith. His mother dying when he was only three years old, he went to live with his grandfather Denny, with whom he remained until 1858, at which time the

grandfather died. After that he made his home with an uncle, one of his mother's brothers, until the war-clouds gathered and burst upon the country. At President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to put down the rebellion young Smith enlisted his services and went to the front, and after his term expired he re-enlisted, this time in Company B, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was a participant in the second Bull Run fight, the battle of South mountain, and the three days' fight after the battle of Antietam. His command was then ordered to Western Virginia, where they had to contend with the bushwhackers and had several sharp fights with them. Later in his service Mr. Smith was Color Bearer and a Corporal, and his last battle was at Lynchburg. At the end of his second term of enlistment he was honorably discharged from the service and returned to his home in Ohio, where for a time he was profitably engaged in farming.

In 1866, in company with two others, Mr. Smith made the trip across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. From here he proceeded to Colorado, and at Pueblo was engaged in work at the carpenter trade four months for Peter Dodson. Next we find him at Fort Union, similarly employed for some time, and in 1868 went from there to the mines of Elizabethtown. At the latter place he turned his attention to mining and in the mines sank the money he had already earned. In 1871 he went to Cimarron, and worked at the old Maxwell place, constructing dwellings and stores, and in the spring of the following year he came to Las Vegas. From that date to the present time he has been identified with this town, has been engaged in contracting and building here, and has done a large amount of work, many of the good buildings of the place being monuments to his skill and enterprise. He built his own home and shop. He has an engine and other machinery and does all his own planing and moulding work, and has had no trouble in maintaining the high reputation he established years ago as a workman of the first order.

Mr. Smith was married in 1874 to Miss Sesaria Baca, a native of the Territory of New Mexico and daughter of Victorianno Baca, a descendant of the noted Baca family. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have no children of their own, but have reared an adopted daughter, Emma.

He is something of a politician, affiliating with the Republican party. He is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has held nearly all the offices in the order, and is Past Commander and Past Assistant Quartermaster General.

Such, in brief, is a review of the life of one of the leading and most respected citizens of Las Vegas.

JOHNSON S. CLARK, one of the enterprising and successful business men of East Las Vegas, was born in Haywood county, in the State of Tennessee, on the 29th of October, 1858, and traces his ancestry back to "Merry England," whence came his ancestors to America in early Colonial days, braving the dangers of an ocean voyage at the time of primitive navigation to secure homes in North Carolina. Later they removed to the State of Tennessee, where Jacob Clark, the father our subject, was born in the year 1826. Having attained to man's estate he married Miss Mary F. Wells, a native of his own State, her ancestors also having come from North Carolina. They had a family of nine children, eight sons and a daughter, of whom seven are now living. The father died at the age of forty-two years, but the mother still survives, and has reached the age of sixty-four. They were members of the Methodist Church, were charitable and benevolent people and were very popular with a wide circle of friends. The father made farming his life occupation.

John S. Clark was the eldest of the family and the days of his boyhood and youth were passed under the parental roof in the usual manner of farmer lads of that place and period. The educational privileges that he received were those afforded by the public

schools. The great Civil war had brought to the family severe financial loss, and from an early age Mr. Clark has made his own way in the world. The knowledge acquired in the school-room he has largely supplemented by experience and observation, and possessing an observing eye and retentive memory he has made himself a well-informed man. His financial success is the crown of his own efforts, and demonstrates the power, in this free land of ours, to rise from an humble position to one of affluence through merit and business ability, independent of influential friends or financial aid.

In his youth Mr. Clark worked as a farm hand and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until the twenty-second year of his age, when he determined to try his fortune upon the broad plains of the Southwest, hoping thereby to benefit his financial condition. Accordingly, on the 3d of April, 1884, he arrived in Las Vegas, New Mexico, where for a time he held the position of night clerk in the Plaza Hotel. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Mr. Forsythe and opened in East Las Vegas the business which they have since so successfully conducted. They have a large restaurant and also retail liquors. Their establishment is advantageously located, having a suite of rooms which extend back from Railroad avenue, where they furnish first-class meals at all hours of the day and night and are doing by far the largest business in their line in the city. As his financial resources have increased Mr. Clark has also made some investments in real estate in Las Vegas, and now owns some valuable city property.

Our subject is recognized as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, ever ready to help his fellow-townsmen in any enterprise having for its object the upbuilding and prosperity of the community in which he lives, and as such he is one of the most highly-esteemed men of East Las Vegas. Fraternally he is an active Mason and is the present High Priest of Las Vegas Royal Arch Chapter No. 3. He is also a member of Las Vegas Commandery. His

political support has been unswervingly given to the Republican party, and he is now chairman of the county central committee, and has been an important factor in the successes of his party in this county.

On the 2d day of January, 1880, Mr. Clark was happily united in marriage with Miss Nannie C. Watson, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Dr. A. J. Watson, of that State. They have two children,—Herbert W. and Lawrence D. Their circle of acquaintances in the community is extensive and their friends are many.

ADOLPH P. HILL.—It is a noticeable fact that to the young men the West and South are largely indebted for their advancement and prosperity. Enterprising and progressive, they have carried forward the work of progress to the benefit of the various business, political, educational and social circles with which they have been connected. A worthy representative of this class is seen in Mr. Hill, the present efficient County Clerk of Santa Fe county. He is numbered among the native sons of the city of Santa Fe, where his birth occurred on the 7th of September, 1871. He acquired his elementary education in St. Michael's College and completed his course in the University of New Mexico, at which institution he was graduated with honor in the class 1892.

Mr. Hill then entered upon his business career, forming a connection with the firm of Norfleet & Company, of Wallace, serving as bookkeeper for a period of two years. He then accepted a similar position in the service of Benjamin McClean & Company, a leading mercantile firm of Kansas, and for some time had charge of a branch of their extensive general mercantile business in Las Vegas, New Mexico. His next position made him bookkeeper for the Daily Optic, a paper published in Las Vegas, and on severing that connection he removed to Mora, this Territory, where, in partnership with Camilo Padillo, he

edited and published *El Musquito*, a weekly Spanish newspaper, but continued in this enterprise only about eight months.

On the expiration of that period, Mr. Hill returned to his native city, there accepting a position as private secretary of Governor Thornton, and remained for the period of four months, and not long after this was called to public office, for his fellow citizens appreciated his worth and ability and honored him accordingly. He was nominated for the position of City Clerk, made a satisfactory canvass and was elected by a large and flattering majority. The creditable manner in which he filled this position made him a popular candidate for the office of County Clerk. He was placed in nomination, and the confidence of the public in his merit was attested by his election in the fall of 1894. Soon afterward he entered upon the duties of the office, which also includes those of the Clerk of the Probate Court and *ex officio* Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

Mr. Hill is the owner of a rich and valuable farm of 160 acres, lying three miles south of the city, where he is carrying on agricultural pursuits. In religious faith he is an adherent of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a supporter of the Democracy and has made such a creditable record that he has won the respect of all who know him, and is justly numbered among the valiant sons of New Mexico.

FLETCHER H. MITCHELL, president of the Board of Trade of Cerrillos, and one of the prominent mining men of this section of the Territory, is a native of Iowa, born on the 17th of January, 1857, and is of English and German descent. His father, Henry H. Mitchell, was born in Kentucky in 1817, and when a young man removed to Iowa, where he wedded Miss Mary Ann Pierson. In that State he secured lands and purchased a valuable farm, upon which he spent his remaining days, successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits. He

died in 1884, having survived his wife a few years. They were consistent members of the Methodist Church, and were highly esteemed for their many excellencies of character. The gentlemen whose name heads this sketch is the sixth child in the family of eight children, of whom six are yet living.

Fletcher H. Mitchell acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, and on attaining his majority went to Colorado, where he was engaged in cattle-raising for a season. He then secured a clerkship in a mercantile store, and was employed in that capacity until 1880, at which time he came to New Mexico. Locating in Las Vegas, he was in the employ of the railroad company for a year, and in 1881 came to Cerrillos, where with the capital he had acquired through his own industry and perseverance he opened a general mercantile store, which he conducted for two years. Mr. Mitchell then sold out and became interested in mining in the vicinity of Cerrillos. He has since continued in this business, and has extended his mining operations until he is now the owner of much valuable mining property, partly located in Arizona and partly in New Mexico. He is engaged in prospecting, and buys and sells mining property as a speculation. He is an expert in judging of the value of ore, and his properties are gold, silver, lead and copper mines. In all his business dealings he is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and has the confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Mr. Mitchell has at various times been interested in merchandising, and now carries on business in that line in connection with Mr. H. C. Kinsell. He erected the first glass-front store in the town and has put up a number of residences.

In 1882 Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Fanny M. Estes, of Clay county, Missouri, and their union has been blessed with a son, Arthur E., who was born in Santa Fe county. Our subject is a member of the Odd Fellows Society, and in politics he is a stalwart Republican; but while he takes a deep

interest in the growth and success of his party, he has never been an office-seeker, preferring to devote his time and attention to his own private interests. He has unbounded faith in Cerrillos and her rich mines, and there is not much question but that his highest hopes will be realized in the near future. Mr. Mitchell has been an important factor in the development and upbuilding of this region, no one taking a more prominent part in its promotion. He is public-spirited and progressive, a straightforward, honorable business man, a gentleman of courteous demeanor and sterling worth, and all who know him esteem him highly.

W. McSCHOOLER is the leading merchant of Folsom, New Mexico, proprietor of what is known as the Folsom Supply Store. It is appropriately named, for everything is kept on hand there that is found in a general mercantile establishment. He has enlarged his stock to meet the growing demand of the trade, and from the public he now receives a liberal patronage which honest dealing and earnest endeavor justly merits.

Mr. McSchooler is a native of Ohio, and was born on the 13th of February, 1861. His great-grandfather, Mr. Mack, was born and reared in Scotland and figured prominently in the revolution which occurred in his native land. On this account he was obliged to take refuge in a foreign country and made his escape to Germany, where he afterward married a Miss Schuler. He then combined the two names in the present form, by which his posterity have since been known. He spent his remaining days in Germany, reared a large family, and four of his sons emigrated to New York, becoming prominent business men of that city. They were largely engaged in the shipping business, and one of these became the grandfather of our subject. J. G. McSchooler, the father of Folsom's enterprising merchant, was born in New York, and when a young man removed

to Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth B. Wiggins. In a few years they removed to Clay City, Illinois, where for some years the husband and father successfully engaged in merchandising. His death occurred there in 1872, and his widow moved to Louisville, Illinois, where she is still living. Their family numbered six children, four sons and two daughters, and all yet abide.

The gentleman whose name begins this review was the fifth in order of birth. During his early childhood he accompanied his parents to Louisville, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. When he was quite young he entered a printing-office to learn the trade and during his three-years apprenticeship became quite proficient, thoroughly mastering the business in all its details.

In 1888 Mr. McSchooler left Illinois and removed to Trinidad, Colorado, where he engaged in the publication of the Standard for some time. He next went to Clayton, and for a year was the publisher of the Enterprise, a newspaper of that city. On the expiration of that period he came to Folsom, and founded the Metropolitan, which he published for seven years—a bright, entertaining journal, setting forth in a most capable manner the resources of the town and county. In 1892 he retired from the newspaper business, and the Metropolitan is now published by J. E. Ellis, under the name of the Folsom Cricket. Mr. McSchooler then established his general mercantile store, and in addition to this line of business is also considerably interested in the raising of sheep, cattle and horses.

Mr. McSchooler is a public-spirited, progressive citizen, losing no opportunity whereby he can advance the interests of his town and county. In political faith he is a Republican and by his ballot supports that party, but has never sought or desired official preferment. He has a pleasant home in his adopted city and his many excellencies of character, his sterling worth and strict integrity have gained him the high regard of many friends. On the 5th of March, 1883, he was united in marriage

with Miss Catherine Graham, a native of Bloomington, Illinois, and a daughter of Thomas Graham, of that State. Like her husband, she is held in high esteem and occupies an enviable position in social circles.

A H. NANCE, one of Folsom's active business men, railroad agent and real-estate dealer, has been a resident of this place since 1888. During the years that have passed he has served as station agent and has been prominently identified with all public affairs of a progressive nature, withholding his support from no enterprise that is calculated to prove of public benefit. The record of his life is as follows:

He was born in Paducah, Kentucky, on the 27th of December, 1860; his ancestors were early settlers of Virginia and Kentucky; his father, Harvey Nance, was born in the latter State, was married to Miss Elmira Orr, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1860 they removed to Illinois, which has since been their place of abode. Six children were born in their family, of whom four are still living.

C. H. Nance, the fourth in order of birth, acquired his early education in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen started out to fight life's battle for himself, learning the art of telegraphy, since which time he has been connected with railroading, until he has become an expert agent, fully posted on every detail of the business. He has followed his chosen calling in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Colorado, and for the past seven years has been in charge of the office in the town of Folsom, New Mexico. From his station are shipped annually many hundred car-loads of stock, and quite a considerable amount of merchandise, and other transportable commodities is handled. He carefully looks after the interests of the business, and no more efficient or capable agent could be secured.

On the 17th of April, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Nance and Miss May Men-

denhall, a native of Dallas City, Illinois. The lady has the honor of having been appointed Postmistress of Folsom, in 1893. The office is owned by her husband, is conveniently located and nicely equipped, and she is giving excellent satisfaction in her capable management of affairs.

In his political views, Mr. Nance is a Democrat, and socially is connected with the Masonic fraternity. He is a careful and competent business man and now owns considerable real estate, including several business blocks in Folsom and 160 acres of choice land adjoining the town, which will ultimately be transformed into fine residence lots. On this property he has built a good home, which commands an excellent view of the beautiful surrounding country. He also has a very promising gold claim in the Palo Blanco mountains, twenty-five miles from Folsom, and an assay of the ore taken near the grass roots shows \$6.40 worth of gold to the ton. He expects soon to fully develop this property. Mr. Nance is a leading resident of Folsom, and is an enthusiast on the healthfulness and beauty of the location, which is indeed justly noted for its salubrious climate and fine surroundings. He belongs to that class of intelligent, enterprising men to whom the future progress and prosperity of this locality will be due.

JOHN SENINGER is an honored veteran of the Mexican war, and one of the most highly respected citizens of Folsom. He is a native of Germany, and his parents were also natives of the Fatherland. His birth occurred on the 8th of September, 1824, and he was educated in the land of his nativity and there learned the trade of stone mason. About the time he attained his majority he resolved to try his fortune in America, for he had heard favorable reports of superior advantages here afforded to young men. He therefore embarked on a westward-bound sailing vessel, and on the 22d of June, 1846, arrived in New York city, whence

he afterward went to Wisconsin, and then to St. Louis, Missouri, where he secured employment in a mill for a time. He scorned no honest labor which would yield him a living, and while still in St. Louis he responded to the call of his adopted country for troops to aid in the war with Mexico, enlisting in Company H, Fourteenth United States Infantry. He served under General Scott, and continued at the front until the struggle was ended. He was in the city of Mexico, and traveled across the old Mexican empire. At length he was honorably discharged at New Orleans and returned to St. Louis.

Mr. Seninger then removed to Iowa, and for some time worked at his trade in different places in that State. He was one of the founders of the town of Clinton, Iowa. In 1859 he crossed the plains to California, with ox teams, there being thirty-five wagons in the train with which he traveled. He had been married in the Hawkeye State, in 1854, to Miss Annie Lark, who accompanied him on the western expedition. They made a safe journey, and after six months of travel across the desolate and barren plains of the West arrived at Red Bluff, California. In the Golden State, he engaged in mining, also followed the same pursuit in Washington, Idaho, and Montana. He passed through many of the thrilling experiences that fell to the lot of the miner in those early days and sometimes was penniless and again the possessor of considerable capital. While in Montana, he carried on his mining operations at Bannack and at Alder Gulch, also at Last Chance Gulch. He went to the site of the present city of Helena, just after the discovery of gold there, when its inhabitants numbered only a few miners. It was an exciting period in the history of the now rich State of Montana. The miners were a law unto themselves and lynch rule was often in force as a protection against "road-agents."

Mr. Seninger afterward returned to California, and in 1874 came to New Mexico, purchasing a ranch eight miles above where the

town of Folsom now stands. That property he farmed until the town was established in 1884, when he sold his ranch and came to Folsom, purchasing property here. In 1888 he built a good stone residence, which he now makes his home and is living retired here, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. A part of his land will undoubtedly be utilized in making additions to the city, for it is a valuable property and favorably located.

In politics, our subject is a stalwart Republican, and in religious belief is a Catholic. He and his wife now reside in their pleasant home which he erected, surrounded by many warm friends who hold them in high regard. He well deserves the rest that has come to him, for his career has been an honorable and useful one.

In 1862 Mr. Seninger was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, by death. He did not remarry until 1894, when he was joined in wedlock with Mrs. J. E. Benjamin, whose son is the railroad agent at Watrous.

BF. MCGARVEY, one of the enterprising business men of Blossburg, and ex-County Commissioner of the county of Colfax, is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the town of Beaver Meadow, on the 25th of March, 1866. He is of Irish descent. His parents, Patrick and Hannah (Doherty) McGarvey, were both natives of county Donegal, Ireland, and were reared and married there. In 1847 they crossed the Atlantic to the New World, locating in Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, where for a few years the father engaged in mining. In the family were fifteen children, of whom eleven are still living. In 1881 they arrived in the Territory of New Mexico, locating in Elizabeth, Colfax county, but after about a year removed to Springer, where the father was engaged in railroading. In 1884 he brought his family to Blossburg, where he is still living. He has reached the age of sixty-six years, and his wife is now sixty-seven years of age. They

are members of the Catholic Church, and are worthy and respected citizens.

Their son, Barney F. McGarvey, the subject of this sketch, is the thirteenth child. His educational privileges were those afforded by the public schools, and he began to earn his own living as a clerk in a store in Springer. Subsequently he secured a clerkship in the employ of Smith Brothers at Blossburg, and later engaged with the firm of Cox & Mitchell, also of Blossburg, this connection continuing until 1890, when he entered the employ of the Blossburg Friendly Co-operative Association. There he remained until 1893, when he formed a partnership with Modesto Brunelli in general merchandising, under the firm name of Brunelli & Company. In this business he has since continued. They have an extensive and well-filled store, and are doing a large and constantly increasing business, which is well-deserved, for the members of the firm are straightforward, honorable business men who earnestly endeavor to please their patrons.

In his political associations Mr. McGarvey is a Democrat, and takes quite a prominent part in local politics. He has served his fellow townsmen as a member of the School Board for two terms, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for two terms. In the fall of 1892 he was elected one of the County Commissioners of the county of Colfax, an important and responsible position, which he satisfactorily filled, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He did a practical work, such as building bridges, making improvements in the court-house and other necessary improvements. He takes an active interest in all public affairs, and is recognized as an enterprising and progressive citizen.

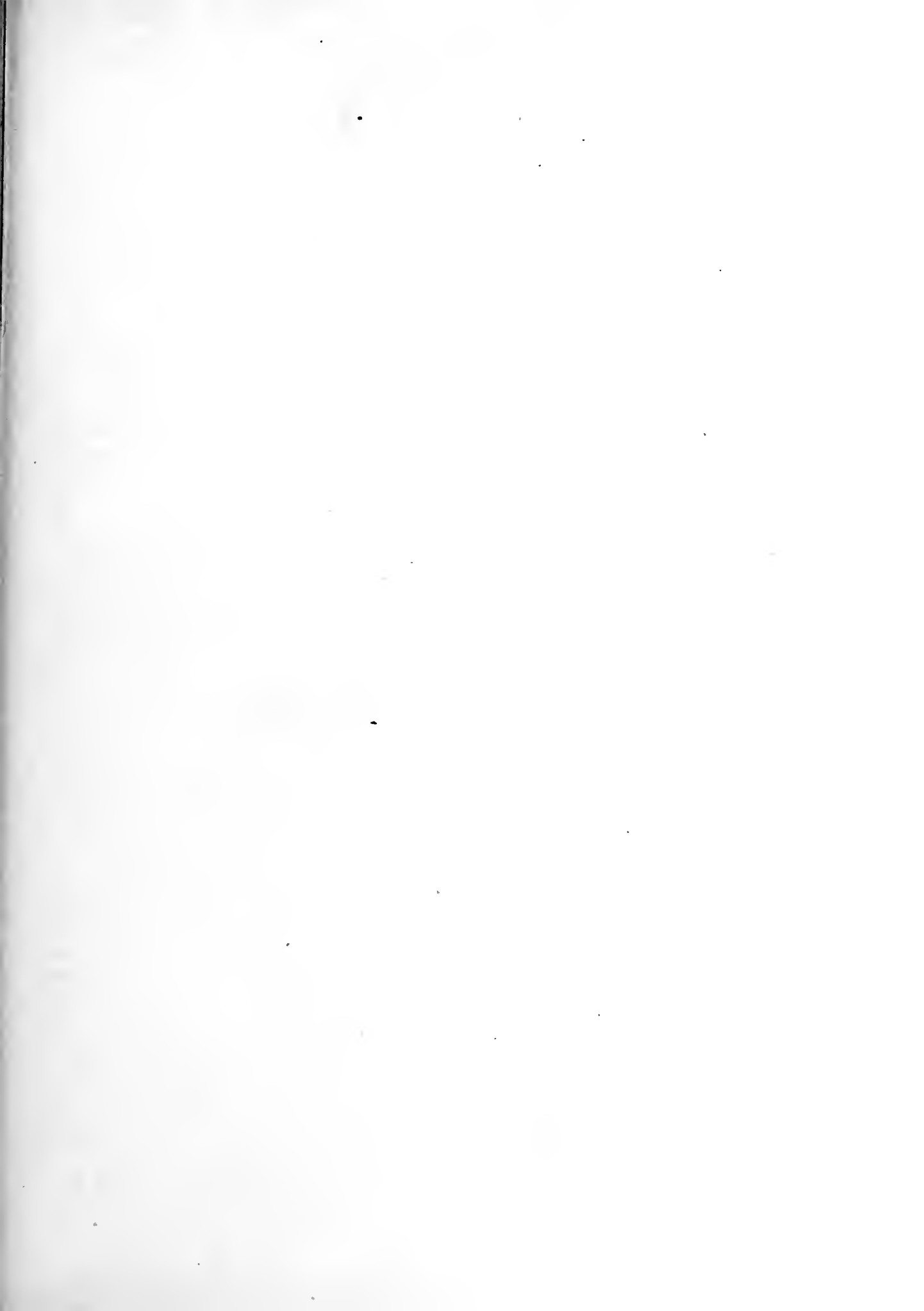
On the 1st of March, 1890, Mr. McGarvey was united in marriage with Miss Mary Fotheringill, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth, who was born in Blossburg. Their pleasant home is noted for its hospitality, and their friends are many. Mr. McGarvey possesses a social, genial nature that makes him a valued member of the

Knights of Pythias fraternity. He has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodge and is a member and office-holder in the Grand Lodge of the Territory. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, and is widely and favorably known throughout the Territory of New Mexico.

MODESTO BRUNELLI.—The name of this gentleman is synonymous with the business interests of Blossburg, New Mexico. He is the senior member of the mercantile firm of Brunelli & Company, and is a worthy representative of that type of American character, that progressive spirit, which promotes public good in advancing individual prosperity. His success is the result of his industry and untiring enterprise, combined with good judgment and correct business habits.

Mr. Brunelli was born in Tyrol, Austria, on the 23d of August, 1845, and his ancestors had for some generations lived in that country. He was educated in his native land and at the age of fifteen began to learn merchandising in a business house in Italy. His father had died and for a number of years he was the sole support of his mother. On attaining his majority in the year 1866 he entered the Austrian army and served in the war with Prussia and Italy. After three years' connection with military life he returned to his home and his mother and continued to support and care for her until the time of her death. In 1872 he went to Germany, where he was engaged in mining, working in the iron, silver and also in the coal mines. In 1881 he determined to try his fortune in America, of whose excellent opportunities and privileges he had heard such favorable reports.

Accordingly Mr. Brunelli crossed the Atlantic to the New World, bringing with him a capital of about \$1,500 and located in Hazelton, Pennsylvania. He was for some years engaged in coal mining at Smithson, in Westmoreland county. In 1884 he arrived in





Yours truly,
Horace H. Stephenson

Blossburg, which at that time contained only a few houses, but its growth has been rapid and to-day it is ranked among the progressive and advancing towns of the Southwest. Mr. Brunelli embarked in business here, and has made his home in Blossburg for the past eleven years. For a time he engaged in mining and prospered in his undertakings. In this way he added to his capital, and in 1892 organized the mercantile firm of which he is now the senior member. He carries a large stock of well assorted goods and has built up an excellent trade, his patronage coming from a wide extent of territory.

Since residing in Blossburg, Mr. Brunelli has been prominently identified with the interests of the town, has aided in the building of its churches and in the promotion of all enterprises that are calculated to prove of public benefit. His well conducted business efforts have been crowned with success, and to-day he is one of the substantial as well as one of the valued citizens of his adopted home.

In his political views, Mr. Brunelli is a Republican, and in his social connections is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and a member of the Christopher Columbus Society. In religious faith he and his family are adherents of the Catholic Church.

In 1877 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brunelli and Miss Lucy Cornella, also a native of Austria. Their family numbered eight children, of whom five are still living, namely: Ernest and Bruno, who were born in Bavaria, Germany; Rudolph, who was born at Smithson, Pennsylvania; and Rodger and Elza, born in Blossburg.

HORACE F. STEPHENSON, one of New Mexico's most respected pioneers, came to the Territory in 1853, and for many years held public office in Donna Ana county, having proved an efficient and capable Probate Clerk, ex-officio County Recorder and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and is thus

most thoroughly informed in all the details of the county business and history.

He was born in Mexico, on the 31st of March, 1834, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Hugh Stephenson, was born in Kentucky, July 18, 1798, and in early life emigrated to Missouri, becoming one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Lafayette county. Later he went to Mexico and married Miss Juana Ascarate, a daughter of Juan Ascarate, of Paso del Norte, Mexico, who was one of the early settlers of that county. The father began life as a trapper in the Southwest, but later became a merchant, which business he continued to follow up to the time of his death, which occurred October 11, 1870, being then seventy-two years of age. His wife was born February 8, 1809, and departed this life February 5, 1857.

In their family of seven children, Horace F. Stephenson, is the third in order of birth. After completing his education in the St. Louis University, he learned merchandising in his father's store, and established himself in that line of business in the county seat of El Paso county, Texas, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he removed to San Antonio, Texas, and engaged in buying cotton. He then did a large mercantile business in El Paso del Norte, in which he continued until 1866, and for three years was sutler at Fort Bliss.

In 1858, Mr. Stephenson led to the marriage altar Miss Simona Dutton, a native of Mexico, and to them were born five children, as follows: Jennie, Annie, Adelia, Mary and Horace M.

In 1869, Mr. Stephenson came to New Mexico and for three years was engaged in trade at Victoria. He began stock-raising in 1873, in which he was successfully engaged until 1879, raising both sheep and cattle. At the end of that time, however, he was elected Clerk of Donna Ana county, and has since filled most satisfactorily that important office, having been re-elected every term since with the exception of 1884-5. He is a beautiful

penman and accurate accountant, and the nicely kept records of the county are a monument to his talent and ability. He has always been a consistent adherent of the principles of Democracy, and in his party and in the county stands as a man of integrity and honor, as well as a faithful public official. He and his family stand high in the social circles of the community, and are devout members of the Catholic Church.

HUGH H. SMITH, Tax Collector of Colfax county, and one of the most wide-awake and progressive business men of Blossburg, is a native of the lowlands of Scotland, his birth having occurred in Killwinning, Ayrshire, on the 27th of July, 1859. His parents were John and Maggie (Haddow) Smith, both of whom were natives of Scotland. During his early childhood his father died, leaving the widow with three sons—William H., John H. and Hugh H. The father had engaged in coal-mining and left no means to his family: so the little boys were early forced to earn their own living and began work in the coal mines in order to secure their daily bread. It was a hard struggle to keep the "wolf from the door." Hugh was only nine years of age when he first began working in the coal mines, and his education in consequence was limited; but through his own efforts, his intelligent observation and retentive memory he has become a well-informed man and popular citizen. For his first work he received only twenty-two cents per day.

Mrs. Smith, the mother, afterward married Robert McKechnie, and in 1868 the entire family emigrated to the United States, locating in Morris Run, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where they continued the hard labor of coal digging until July, 1880, and then removed to Dubois, Pennsylvania, and six months later went to Stanton, Illinois. In that place they met with better success. The sons had grown to manhood and had become experienced in

their line of business, so that they were now able to make \$3.50 per day. William Smith had in the meantime married and had decided to invest in town property. He purchased some lots and also erected some houses upon his land. In order to do this he had to go in debt to some extent and hard times came on which financially embarrassed him to a degree. The family was compelled to remove to Lucas county, Iowa, where the brothers were again successful in mining and secured enough money to pay off the indebtedness and still own the property at Stanton. A strike was inaugurated in the mines of Lucas county, and the brothers, wishing to take no part in this, left that place and returned to Illinois.

In 1882 they came to Blossburg, New Mexico, but found that there was a strike among the miners at this place, and it was therefore some little time before they could secure work here. They earned as high as \$4 per day and the brothers kept their funds and interest together. Deciding that there was money to be made in the cattle business, in 1886 William H. Smith purchased cattle to the value of \$3,000 and brought them to the Maxwell land grant, where he engaged in herding with satisfactory results, keeping on hand as many as 600 head of cattle. In 1887 the brothers began the purchase of registered Jersey cattle, and they now have a large herd of the finest Jersey stock in the Territory. They have purchased land, and to-day have a fine farm of 560 acres, pleasantly located eight miles from Blossburg, where they keep their blooded stock and also some range cattle. In 1887 they embarked in another field of enterprise and established a mercantile store in Blossburg. As their own money was tied up in the stock business they borrowed \$700, with which they bought out the stock of McGarvey Brothers, and Hugh H. became the manager of the store. From the beginning the new enterprise has been attended with success, and the liberal and honorable business methods of the manager has secured a large and paying trade, which he has since controlled.

John H. Smith is also now giving his labors to the work of the store. In a short time they were able to pay off all the indebtedness and have become merchants of ample means to conduct a successful business. By their straightforward dealings and their earnest desire to please their customers they have secured a very liberal patronage.

The Smith Brothers have always been active members and supporters of the Republican party, but have never been politicians in the sense of office-seekers. In 1894 the gentleman who was nominated by the party for Tax Collector declined to serve, and Hugh H. Smith was then chosen and at length persuaded to become the party nominee. It was then closely approaching the time of election, but his friends rallied to his support and he was elected by a majority of 183. His popularity in the community where he is best known is shown by the fact that out of 126 votes cast in Blossburg he received 124, and one of the two he cast himself. His opponent lived in Raton, but a company of men from that place, unasked, to do Mr. Smith honor, gave him a majority of sixty in Raton. That he is a faithful official no one questions, for his fidelity to a trust, whether public or private, has always been one of his marked characteristics.

Mr. Smith was married in 1887 to Miss Clara J. Turner, a native of Staffordshire, England. They had three children, but one died in infancy, and another died at the age of eighteen months, Alice E. being the only survivor. In 1892 Mr. Smith also suffered the loss of his wife, who died on the last day of November, after a short and happy married life of five years. She was a most amiable lady and her loss was a severe one to the family. Mr. Smith and his brothers are men of very genial and generous natures and are talented musicians. They aided in the organization of the Blossburg Silver Band, and Hugh H. Smith is the very popular drum major. His brother is also a fine musician and their talent in this line makes them a valuable acquisition to any society.

TF. MCAULIFFE, who stands prominently forward as one of the pioneer residents of the flourishing little city of Raton, New Mexico, and who is regarded as one of her representative business men, has attained by his own efforts a marked measure of success in life, and is clearly entitled to consideration in this connection.

Our subject traces his lineage to staunch old Irish stock, having been born in county Kerry, Ireland, on the 16th of December, 1857, the son of Florence and Mary (Vaughan) McAuliffe, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle and were people of intelligence and honest worth of character. T. F. McAuliffe, the immediate subject of this review, received his preliminary educational discipline in his native land, and when only a lad of fifteen years he emigrated to America, locating in Marquette county, Michigan, soon after his arrival here. He was for some time employed there in the iron mines, the work being of the most laborious character and well designed to test the strength of a fully matured man.

After leaving the mines our subject went to Canada and there engaged in railroad work for a period of four years, during the latter part of which time he did some little contracting, and in this was incidentally identified with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The year 1879 stands as the date of his advent in New Mexico, and for a year he continued operations in connection with railroad construction, and in that association was present at the inception of the present metropolitan little city of Raton, where he now retains his residence. For a portion of the time he had charge of the coal business for the railroad company. After the town came into being he established himself in the saloon business here, his being one of the first places of the sort in the little village. He continued operations in this line for four years, after which he turned his attention to stock-raising, in which enterprise he has been very successful, having extensive interests and having done much to advance the industry in this section of the Terri-

tory. He introduced blooded Durham cattle from Missouri and graded up his stock to a high degree of perfection.

In 1887 Mr. McAuliffe commenced operations in his present line of business, opening a meat market and preparing to cater carefully to the demands of the local public. Of indubitable integrity, and fair and honorable in his business methods, he has built up a large and representative trade, and has incidentally attained a gratifying success in the enterprise. He raises all the stock utilized in his market, and knows exactly the quality of the meats which he places before his patrons—a fact which is duly appreciated and which has given his place distinctive precedence in the town.

One of the first business men of Raton, our subject has ever maintained a lively interest in its growth and development, and has never failed to lend his influence and tangible aid in forwarding every enterprise which has had as its object the best interests of the town. He was one of those concerned in the organization of the Raton Building and Loan Company, having been chosen as its vice president and as a member of its board of directors. Both positions he still retains. This company has exercised a potent influence in the substantial upbuilding of the town, and its functions have steadily subserved consecutive development.

In political matters Mr. McAuliffe maintains an independent attitude, preferring to vote for men and measures rather than to render a supine allegiance to any party or ring. The confidence and respect in which he is held by his fellow townsmen is shown in the fact that he has been called upon to serve in the important capacity as a member of the Common Council, in which position his efforts and influence were directed to the furtherance of the city's best interests. He has acquired valuable real estate in Raton and is regarded as one of her most reliable and progressive business men. In his fraternal relations our subject is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On Christmas day, 1884, Mr. McAuliffe was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Angeline Gillespie, a native of the State of Tennessee, and they have become the parents of three children, namely: Florence L., Altie C. and Addie May. In 1890 our subject erected a very commodious and attractive residence, where he and his family enjoy all the comforts and privileges of a true home.

A M. ADLER, an enterprising and successful merchant of Wagon Mound, New Mexico, who is entitled to great credit for what he has accomplished in the business world, claims Maryland as the State of his nativity. He was born in the city of Baltimore on the 8th of November, 1853, and is of Hebrew ancestry. His parents were both natives of Bavaria, Germany, and in early life sailed from their old home to the New World, locating in Maryland. In that State and Virginia the father was engaged in merchandising, following that pursuit throughout his entire life. He reached the age of sixty-one years, and was then called to his final rest, while his wife died at the age of forty-two years. They had a family of seven children, of whom six are now living.

The fourth in order of birth is Aaron M. Adler, the well-known resident of Wagon Mound. He acquired his early education in the schools of his native city, and began training for his business career at the early age of twelve years, when he entered his father's store. He paid close attention to the business, studied the methods that were pursued and the plans that were followed, and thus gained a thorough knowledge that has fitted him for his own successful career.

Mr. Adler continued in business with his father until 1881, at which time he came to the Territory of New Mexico, and entered the store of Mr. Ilfeld, of Las Vegas, in the capacity of salesman. He was afterward employed by Mr. Eldot, of San Juan, and later was with Thomas Burns at Terra Amarilla. Mr. Ad-

ler's advent in Wagon Mound was in 1890, at which time he purchased the mercantile establishment of T. Romero & Son. Here for the past five years he has been doing a satisfactory and prosperous business, which is constantly increasing. He keeps a large stock of general merchandise and deals in wool and all kinds of produce from this section of the country. By his business talents and enterprise he has acquired a large patronage and the confidence and good will of the residents through a wide district, being highly esteemed as a reliable merchant. In his social relations he is a Master Mason.

JOHAN JUSTUS SCHMIDT, once a successful pioneer merchant and prominent citizen of Wagon Mound, New Mexico, now deceased, was born in Germany, on the 27th of September, 1838, and when only fifteen years of age, he emigrated to America for the purpose of making his own way in the world. He was, in the broadest sense of the term, a self-made man, starting in life with no capital beyond a pair of willing hands and an active brain. He located first in Kentucky, and began his life in the New World as a farm boy, working for \$6.00 per month. After a time he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and then to the State of Texas, working at whatever he could find to do that would yield him an honest living. After four years spent in this way he received news of his father's death, and returned to his native land, where he took charge of the old home farm. But the New World attracted him and some time later he again crossed the Atlantic, locating in Missouri. He purchased a farm near Washington, and engaged in agricultural pursuits near that place until 1872, the year of his arrival in New Mexico. He spent one year at Granada, Colorado, and in 1873 came to Mora county, where the following year he entered into partnership with Henry D. Reinken, establishing a general mercantile store at Ocate, another at Wagon Mound, and a third

at Watrous. They continued the partnership until 1888, doing a successful and constantly increasing business. In that year they sold out the Ocate store and dissolved the partnership, Mr. Reinken taking the Watrous business, and Mr. Schmidt in Wagon Mound. He continued to carry on this enterprise, handling all kinds of merchandise and other products of the country. He enjoyed a large patronage, coming from a wide extent of territory, and was also largely interested in stock-raising. He built at Wagon Mound a commodious residence, had a large store building and warehouse, and was the foremost merchant in all that region of the country.

On the 5th of March, 1884, Mr. Schmidt married Miss Mollie A. Ford, a native of Delaware and a daughter of John Ford, of that State. She came to New Mexico, in 1882, with her uncle, Rev. Thomas Harwood, and prior to her marriage successfully engaged in teaching in the schools of Wagon Mound. Two bright children blessed this union: Carrie L. and Justus Jewell. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt began their domestic life in the pleasant home which he had prepared, and every happiness which falls to the lot of man seemed to be theirs. His business successes enabled him to procure all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, and he found his greatest pleasure in the midst of his little family, but at the hands of a murderer he passed away! He had had a business difficulty with one of his customers, J. D. Gallegos, and in order to secure himself from loss had been obliged to attach the man's sheep. On Friday morning, July 1, 1892, while in his carriage with his wife and baby, and within sight of his own home, he was murdered by his customer, who rode up behind him, rifle in hand, and before either Mr. Schmidt or his wife were aware of his presence leveled his gun and ordered the former to get out of the carriage. This he endeavored to do, and at the same time made an effort to draw his pistol, but was instantly shot. The horse at the firing started on a run, and Mrs. Schmidt, not having hold of the lines, could

not control the frightened animal. She succeeded in lowering the carriage top and looking back saw her husband lying on the ground. The murderer's horse was also lying on the ground, while Gallegos, bareheaded, with his gun upon his shoulder, was making for the woods. It is believed that Mr. Schmidt shot the horse to prevent the assassin from following his wife. Her horse ran some distance, and slacking up as it came to a ditch she jumped out, struck on her feet and fell forward on her baby, which was quite badly injured. Mrs. Schmidt went to a house, got help and returned to find her husband dead. Two chambers of his revolver were empty, and it was found that notwithstanding he had been mortally wounded, he had succeeded in killing the horse and slightly wounding the assassin, Gallegos, who was soon after arrested, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Mr. Schmidt had taken an active interest in all the affairs of New Mexico pertaining to its welfare and upbuilding, and was widely known and highly esteemed. He had gained the most enviable reputation as a public-spirited, generous man who was well worthy the confidence and respect reposed in him by the entire community. He left to his family a competence, and Mrs. Schmidt is still living in Wagon Mound, devoting herself to her children. She is a most estimable lady, and her circle of warm friends is extensive.

BERNARDO A. ROMERO.—As a representative of one of Watrous' leading commercial enterprises, and as a citizen of more than ordinary prominence, this gentleman is well deserving a place in a work which contains the history of the leading men of New Mexico. His entire life has been passed within the borders of the Territory, his birth having occurred in Taos county, on the 20th of August, 1863. He is of Spanish lineage, a descendant of the honored Romero family that has been connected with the development of the Territory since the

days of its early history. His father, George A. Romero, was also born in Taos county, and married Miss Maria D. Medina. They became the parents of four children, of whom three are living. The paternal grandfather was Father Antonio Jose Martinez, during the time of the Mexican diocese, but later he left the priesthood and was married. He became a prominent educator in New Mexico, and being a man of ripe scholarship and broad general information was well fitted to become a leader in the profession.

Bernardo A. Romero, the subject of this review, acquired an excellent education at Taos, under the tutorship of Rev. James M. Roberts, a Presbyterian minister, and when he entered upon his business career it was as a sheep-herder. The broad prairies of this Territory are well adapted to that line of business, and most of the young men who have arisen to prominence have begun life in that way. His earnings went to the support of his parents, for whom he still cares, providing them with the comforts of life. Both are still living, and their present residence is Ocate, Mora county.

The next pursuit to which our subject turned his attention was clerking, securing a position in the store of Schmidt & Reinken. He afterward entered the employ of Bond Brothers, at Wagon Mound, and in this way acquired a thorough knowledge of systematic and honorable business methods. In this way he also gained the capital with which to embark in business on his own account. In August, 1894, he opened a store in Watrous, in a building 60 x 100 feet, which is now filled with a well-selected stock of general merchandise. He also handles all kinds of produce from this region, and is enjoying a very satisfactory and constantly increasing trade.

In 1888 Mr. Romero led to the marriage altar Miss Nannie Johnson, who was born in Cherry Valley, New Mexico, and is a daughter of the honored pioneer, J. T. Johnson. They have an interesting family of three children,—Clara, James and Benjamin,—and in social circles they hold a high and enviable position.

Mr. Romero is a stalwart Republican in politics, and is now the Assessor of Mora county. An intelligent and obliging merchant, he has no doubt a prosperous career before him. It is eminently proper that we should not neglect in a work of this character to give sketches of the rising young men as well as the older citizens and pioneers, for to their zeal, energy and integrity the future progress of New Mexico will be accredited. Prominent in this class is Bernardo A. Romero.

CHARLES A. SPIESS is one of the younger representatives of the bar of Santa Fe, and the junior member of the law firm of Catron & Spiess.

The law is well named one of the learned professions, for its members must depend solely upon their efforts, their success resulting from superior mental powers—keen perception, sound judgment, quick comprehension, a true power of analysis and also a power of character reading. All these are combined in the man who wins prominence at the bar, and all these seem to be possessed by the subject of this review,—a fact which is indicated by the success that he has already obtained. Mr. Spiess is of German ancestry and was born in Warrensburg, Missouri, on the 19th of March, 1867, being the fourth in a family of seven children. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools until he had arrived at years of maturity.

Mr. Spiess then chose the profession of law as a life work and began reading the authorities on the subject to prepare himself for his chosen calling. He also became engaged in the examination of titles and making abstracts. It was in 1888 that he first came to New Mexico, and for two years following engaged in the abstract business in Las Vegas, after which he came to Santa Fe, in 1890, to enter the office of the gentleman who is now his partner. He studied diligently for a year, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar. For two years he engaged in practice alone and then joined his old precep-

tor in business, establishing the firm which still exists and which enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the most able law firms in the Territory. A large and lucrative practice is theirs, and few cases of importance have come up for trial since the partnership was formed with which they have not been connected.

The senior member has built a large brick block in the city, and in the upper story they have a large suite of rooms fitted up as one of the finest offices in the Territory and supplied with the largest law library in New Mexico. It contains every book of any value on all subjects which relate to law, and careful study has made the members of the firm well acquainted with the contents. They do a general law practice, standing at the head of the profession as attorneys in criminal cases. They are the representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and of the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Mr. Spiess is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and frequently aids in campaign work, being a forceful, logical and powerful public speaker. He was nominated by his party to represent his district in the Territorial Senate and made a good canvass for the position, which he lost by only eleven votes, thus greatly reducing the Democratic majority. He is a genial, whole-souled young man, enterprising and progressive, and his abilities, both natural and acquired, have made him a power before both judge and jury. Since coming to New Mexico he has made judicious investments in real estate.

FRANCIS DOWNS, a prominent member of the bar of New Mexico, residing at Santa Fe, is a native of London, Canada. He was born September 29, 1839, and his ancestry can be traced back to the early days of the oldest abbey town of England,—Glastonbury. His grandfather, Daniel Downs, and his father, Samuel Downs, came to Canada in 1835 and settled

near where the city of London now stands. The former was an English farmer and in his religious views was an Episcopalian. He improved a farm, reared a family of twelve children and lived to be about seventy-five years of age.

Samuel Downs, the father of our subject, wedded Miss Mary McIntyre, a native of Scotland, who lost her parents in early life and came to America with her guardian, an old Scotch divine. Two children were born of their union—Francis and Harriet, now Mrs. Duncan McIntosh, the latter now a resident of Burr Oak, Wisconsin. Just after the birth of the son, the father started on a trip to Texas, and in a short time the news came that he had died of yellow fever at New Orleans. His wife survived him, and is now seventy-nine years of age. For her second husband she married David Wells, and they had one child, Bessie E. Wells, who now resides with her mother and is engaged in teaching in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and in September, 1856, removed to Wisconsin. He had just completed his preparatory course for the University when the great Civil war broke out, and, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the Government, and on the 30th of August, 1861, joined the "boys in blue" of the First Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery. He served in the Army of the West, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg under General Grant. They held Cumberland Gap against the army of General Bragg, and while there were allowed only one-fourth rations, and were at last obliged to retreat. They fought their way through to Gallipolis, Ohio, living off the country as they went, and then aided in driving the rebels out of the Kanawha Valley. They were then sent to Memphis and took part in the attack on Vicksburg under General Sherman. This was followed by the battle of Arkansas Post, and the regiment took part in all the engagements and skirmishes under General Grant, which ulti-

mately resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg on the 4th of July, 1863. On the same day they started in pursuit of General Jo Johnston and participated in the battles around Jackson, Mississippi. They were then sent to join General Banks in Louisiana, and took part in the Sabine expedition, and on their return from New Orleans were sent up the Red river to reinforce General Banks. After his repulse at Mansfield, they were for eight days engaged in skirmishing while dams were being built in order that the boats might float over the rapids. Mr. Downs was there detailed with two pieces of artillery, and a brigade of cavalry to act as rear guard to the Army of the Mississippi, and was for five days and four nights without sleep. After reaching the Mississippi river he went to Baton Rouge and thence his battery accompanied the cavalry in many raids up to the time it was mustered out on the 13th of October, 1864. On his return home he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and aided in raising a company for the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry. He was then placed at its head with the rank of Captain, and continued in the service until November, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, at Madison, Wisconsin. During his last term he was mostly engaged in pursuing guerrillas and bushwhackers. He went through the entire war without a wound, although he took part in many of the most hotly contested battles of that sanguinary struggle. Such in brief is the record of his army career. It is an easy matter to state facts, but the scenes through which the soldiers passed cannot be adequately described and can only be realized by those who were participants.

Upon his return, Mr. Downs spent four years in the State University at Madison, and was a graduate of the first law class of that institution. In 1869 he went to Chicot county, Arkansas, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was for four years County Attorney, and for four years County and Probate Judge, winning a high reputation both as practitioner and official. In 1874 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas,





Small, faint text or signature located below the portrait.

T. P. Mill

and aided in forming its present constitution. In 1880 he came to Santa Fe, where he at once opened an office and has since successfully engaged in practice. As a lawyer of ability and integrity he has made a good record. He was special counsel on a case of much moment between the United States and the San Pedro & Canyon del Aqua Company. It was twelve years before a decision was reached on this case, and a very strong faction in New Mexico had to be conquered, but Mr. Downs was at last victorious and the case excellently displayed the fine legal ability which he possesses. While this case was pending the judge of the lower court disallowed the bill, and during the heated controversy over this ruling Mr. Downs with several other lawyers and ten or twelve of the clients in the case were sent to jail for thirty-six days. One of these lawyers, Hon. William A. Vincent, was afterward made Chief Justice to succeed the judge who had caused their incarceration; and thus they were fully vindicated and a great victory was achieved. Mr. Downs is a man of fine legal mind, analytical and logical, and in argument was clear and concise, giving one the impression that he is fully master of the situation, as indeed he is.

Mr. Downs has been a life-long Republican, but has never taken a prominent part in political affairs in New Mexico. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been Department Commander and Post Commander, filling the latter position for a long period and continuing as the incumbent at this time. He is a man of wide acquaintance in the Territory, a gentleman of honor and integrity and a most reliable lawyer.

HON. THEODORE B. MILLS.—The specific function of biography is not to give voice to man's personal estimate of his life and its accomplishment, but rather to express in a determinate way the verdict which the world passes upon his character and its labors. In the case at hand we have to deal with one who stands dis-

tinctively as a representative and honored citizen of Las Vegas, where he is now prominently engaged in real-estate and mining operations.

Our subject was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 1st day of July, 1841. His paternal grandfather, Col. John Mills, was born in Albany, N. Y., and had the distinction of having been the founder, in 1809, of the Republican Artillery, and met his death at Sackett's Harbor on the 29th day of May, 1813, at the head of his regiment, while valiantly engaged in the defense of his country. For his conspicuous services on this memorable occasion his State erected a fine granite monument to his memory, the same being located in the National Cemetery, three miles out from the city of Albany. He had married Mary J. Van Dusen, a native of his own city, and of Holland Dutch extraction. They had only two children, John and Theodore, the latter of whom was the father of the immediate subject of this review. As already stated, Grandfather Mills was killed in battle, having only reached his thirty-third year. His widow survived him and lived to attain great longevity, her death occurring at the age of ninety-four years.

The father of our subject was born in Albany, New York, September 17, 1812. He was educated at West Point, and in the war with Mexico served as Adjutant of the Second Ohio Regiment. He married Mary Eliza Bradt, a native of Troy, New York, and of this union were born five sons and four daughters, of whom only two now survive. The mother died at the age of fifty-two years, and the father lived to attain the age of sixty-nine.

Theodore B. Mills was the fourth child in order of birth, receiving his educational discipline in the common schools and at Oberlin College, Ohio. In 1857 he went to Kansas and was there engaged in contracting and building at the time when the booming of Rebel guns at Fort Sumter aroused the patriotic zeal of every loyal citizen. Not slow to follow out the line of what he conceived to be his duty, on the 18th day of May, 1861, he en-

listed as a member of Company A, Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, with which he served at Wilson's Creek, and with which he was mustered out at the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment. He subsequently re-enlisted in Company E, Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and was detailed on recruiting service, in which line he aided in raising the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Kansas Regiments, after which he was transferred to the Fourth Indiana Regiment, in which he served until the close of the war. He was mustered in in January, 1865, after which he was employed for some months as clerk in the office of State Treasurer of Kansas. He then engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, in which he continued until 1871. At Topeka, Kansas, he became president of the King Bridge Company, which was capitalized for \$500,000, and which was extensively engaged in bridge-building throughout the West.

In 1871 Mr. Mills served with distinction as a member of the Kansas Legislature; after which he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and continued in the real-estate and insurance business until 1878, at which time he came to Las Vegas, where he effected the purchase of the now famous Hot Springs, and at once instituted the development of the valuable property. In 1879 he sold the springs to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, which transfer has resulted in the building of the magnificent Montezuma Hotel and in the completion of the other notable improvements which have been effected at this popular resort.

Since coming to Las Vegas to reside Mr. Mills has served in both the upper and lower houses of the Legislature of New Mexico, having been a candidate upon the Republican ticket in 1884 and upon the People's ticket in 1891, and his hold upon popular esteem and favor being such as to return him in each instance flattering majorities at the polls. He is now recognized as the leader of the Populist party in his section of the Territory. He now devotes his attention almost exclusively to buy-

ing, selling and operating mines, and to general real-estate transactions. In the Cochiti district, one of the new and rich mining districts of the Territory, he has valuable holdings, among which are the Chicago and the King Solomon mines.

In 1864 Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Amelia H. Smith, of New York, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Byron T., a successful attorney, engaged in the practice of his profession at Las Vegas; and Mary Rose, the wife of Dr. M. B. Williams, a dental practitioner in this city.

Our subject is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, having taken all the degrees of the York rite, and having become a Knight Templar in 1862. He is now a member of the Las Vegas Commandery of the Knights Templar. At the time of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893, he was accorded a most honorable and richly-merited preferment, serving as executive commissioner for New Mexico. The representative exhibit made by the Territory at the fair and the incidental prominence accorded were largely due to his efforts and to the well directed interest which he gave in the premises. Mr. Mills is a man of distinctive intellectuality and cultured tastes, and his private library is one of the most select and comprehensive of all private collections in the Territory. In it are many ancient and valuable volumes, as well as a fine assortment of modern publications bearing upon all subjects of human interest. The library is thoroughly classified in its arrangement, and its value as a preserve and reference authority is fully appreciated by its owner, whose aim has ever been to keep pace with the advancements made in these latter days, marked by so varied and brilliant progress. His discriminating knowledge and mature judgment are recognized, and his advice is sought on many matters of importance, his honor and his broad humanity gaining him the confidence and the esteem of all who know him and are familiar with his career.

WILLIAM H. GOEBEL is the leading hardware merchant of Santa Fe and belongs to that class of representative business men to whom a community owes its prosperity and progress. Those who occupy official positions, controlling the machinery of the nation, are important factors in the country's existence; but their value is after all not as great as that of the progressive, enterprising members of the world of commerce who keep in running order the wheels of trade, thus promoting business activity. It is traffic that makes it possible for man to live, and he who so successfully manages and operates extensive business interests well deserves to be ranked among the most prominent and honored residents of any community. The business career of Mr. Goebel has been one of success, and he is widely recognized as a straightforward, honorable man, whose integrity is above question and whose fairness is above reproach.

This gentleman was born in St. Charles, Missouri, on Christmas day of 1861, and is of German descent, both parents, Rudolph and Emily (Dyes) Goebel, having been natives of the Fatherland. The former came to America in 1853, and after a two-years residence here returned for his family. In 1856 they all came to the United States, and a location was made in St. Charles, Missouri, where Mr. Goebel engaged as a photographer. He has since carried on operation in that line and has met with good success in his undertakings.

William H. Goebel is the second in order of birth in a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. He was educated in the Kemper family school at Booneville, Missouri, and from that institution went to sea, joining the United States navy as a third-class boy at \$9.50 per month. He continued in the service for three and a half years, and was promoted to the rank of Quartermaster, for which service he was paid \$26.50 per month. During this time he visited Aspinwall and St. John's, Halifax, and also various other ports, and when his term had expired was honorably

discharged. He then returned to the pursuits of civil life, and in 1883 he entered upon his business career in the capacity of clerk with the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, one of the largest hardware establishments in the world. After some time spent in their employ he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and accepted a similar position with the hardware house of F. Schweickert, continuing in his service there until 1886. In that year Mr. Goebel arrived in Santa Fe to take charge of the hardware business of E. D. Franz, a pioneer hardware merchant of the city. He successfully conducted that establishment for six years, making it a profitable investment for his employer. In 1892 he resigned his position to embark in business for himself and opened a store in the Catron Block, where he has a large establishment and a well selected stock, dealing in all kinds of shelf and heavy hardware. He also carries a large line of wagons, carriages and farm machinery. In his long experience with the prominent firms with which he was connected he gained a thorough knowledge of the business, and this, combined with his honorable methods, has brought to him a well earned success, his trade having assumed extensive proportions.

On the 15th of October, 1885, Mr. Goebel was united in marriage with Miss Helen Muller, a native of New Jersey. To them was born a daughter, who after four years lost her mother and Mr. Goebel was called upon to mourn the death of his devoted wife, who passed away on the 16th of June, 1889. She was an estimable lady, loved by all for her many excellent traits of character. Mr. Goebel was again married on the 16th of April, 1890, his second union being with Miss Emma Wilder, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. They have three children—Gordon Wilson, Emma Wilder and William Rudolph.

Mr. Goebel is in politics a Republican, but does not consider that he is bound by party ties. His wife holds membership in the Baptist Church, and he is connected with the Lutheran Church; but in Santa Fe they attend

the services of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. Mr. Goebel can speak fluently the German, English and Spanish languages, and is a man of broad, general information. He is an industrious and indefatigable worker, whose close attention to his business and fidelity to every trust reposed in him has made him truly deserving of the success that has crowned his efforts.

GOTTFRIED SCHOBER, one of the successful business men of Santa Fe and the president and principal stockholder of the Santa Fe Brewing Company, is a native of Germany, born in 1860. He acquired his education in the land of his birth and learned the brewing business, after which he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, making the voyage in 1882. He worked at his trade for four years in Cincinnati, and then removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he secured a position in the Eagle Brewery, serving as its manager for four years.

On the expiration of that period, Mr. Schober came to the South and spent a number of years in San Antonio, Texas. In 1893 he arrived in Santa Fe, and soon after purchased and began the operation of the Santa Fe Brewery. Subsequently he organized the Santa Fe Brewing Company, of which he owns all the shares of stock except two. He is the president and manager of the company and is now manufacturing a quality of beer which gives general satisfaction. He also manufactures soda, mineral and carbonated waters, and has established a successful and paying business. He is not only considered a thrifty and expert brewer, but is also recognized as an enterprising and reliable business man.

The brewing plant covers eight acres of ground lying just above the city on the bank of the Santa Fe river, is supplied with all the latest improved machinery and appliances and has a capacity of 15,000 barrels of beer annually. There are also a number of other buildings, including ice-houses, a soda-water plant, a beer

cellar with a storage capacity of 10,000 barrels; and the beautiful terrace in connection with this is a well known popular resort, a great favorite with the people of Santa Fe, being situated so near the city that one can spend there a short holiday, as scarcely any time is consumed in going and coming. The brewery has its own water of very excellent quality for making strictly pure lager beer, and Mr. Schober takes entire charge of every detail of the work, and bottles about half the product of the brewery, which is then shipped in every direction, supplying various adjoining counties as well as the city trade. In addition he has an extensive patronage for the mineral waters and carbonated beverages, and the soda fountains of Santa Fe are charged from this plant. Mr. Schober's success in his chosen field of labor is only another illustration of the business ability of the German-American who takes his place at the head in almost every department of business to which he turns his attention.

Mr. Schober was united in marriage in 1891 with Miss Wilhelmina Faust, a native of Germany, and they have one child—Frida. Mr. Schober is member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternity. He owns a pleasant home situated not far from the brewery and in his business dealings has met with good success.

OSCAR W. MCCUISTION, one of Raton's most liberal and progressive citizens, has for some years been connected with the history of this locality and has been an important factor in business and political circles. He has served as Sheriff of the county of Colfax, and has ever given his support to matters pertaining to the public welfare.

A native of Missouri, Mr. McCuiston was born in Ray county, on the 9th of October, 1849, and is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having located in North Carolina at an early day in the history of this country.

Oscar W. McCuiston obtained a liberal

education in the country schools, and in 1865, when only sixteen years of age, crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, driving a mule freighting outfit for John B. Shaw. When this task was completed he returned to his native town, where he was engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to New Mexico. Subsequently he went to Arizona and to Texas, and purchased a herd of cattle which he drove to the mouth of Red river, after which he made his way to New Orleans by water and returned to the Lone Star State, where he was engaged in the cattle business until 1873. In that year he drove a herd of 700 head of cattle to Colfax county, New Mexico, and in partnership with Russell Marcey located a ranch and became largely engaged in stock-raising. They owned as many as 10,000 head of cattle, and continued together in the business until 1885, when Mr. McCuiston bought out his partner, giving him \$70,000 for his half of the stock and property. He then continued the business alone until 1888, when he sold out, for the enterprise had become unprofitable. For many years it was a prosperous business and Mr. McCuiston and his partner were among the most successful who engaged in it. They also liberally gave of their means for public improvement and works of progress. They donated \$15,000 to erect the present fine brick public-school building which now adorns the city of Raton and is a monument to their generosity and public spirit.

In 1885 Mr. McCuiston came to Raton to reside. At that time there were only about 300 inhabitants in the town. He then purchased the pleasant residence which has since been his home and in which he installed his bride. The lady who now bears his name was in her maidenhood Miss N. E. McCormick, and their marriage was celebrated on the 14th of January, 1885.

His fellow-citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called upon Mr. McCuiston to serve in positions of public trust. In 1891 he was elected Assessor of his county, and in 1893 was called to the office of

Sheriff, continuing in that position until the 1st of January, 1895, when, on the expiration of the term, he retired to private life. His political support is given to the Democracy. He is a gentleman of intelligence and ability and is justly regarded as one of the most prominent and honored citizens of Raton. No one has taken a more active part in the development and upbuilding of this region, or has been more progressive, and in the history of his adopted Territory he well deserves honorable mention.

WILLIAM JONATHAN CARTWRIGHT, who has long been engaged in the stock business in New Mexico and now makes his home in Folsom, is a native of Brownsville, Tennessee, born on the 29th of August, 1852. He is a descendant of the good old Southern families, and from an old family Bible in his possession the following facts concerning his ancestors have been secured:

His grandfather, William Cartwright, was the son of Peter and Ann Cartwright, and was born on the 20th of February, 1792. He married Miss Martha Fuller, and on the 13th of December, 1822, in the State of Tennessee, was born to them a son, Miles Collier Cartwright, the father of our subject. When he had arrived at years of maturity he wedded Miss Caroline America Weaver, who was born in 1828, and was a daughter of Jonathan Weaver, whose birth occurred July 20, 1796, and who crossed the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico, as early as 1820. Miles Collier Cartwright and his wife had only two children,—William J. and a son who died in early infancy. They were farming people, were consistent members of the Methodist Church, and were highly respected by all who knew them. The father died December 29, 1859, and his wife passed away four years previous, on the 15th of December, 1855.

The only surviving representative of the family is William Jonathan Cartwright, who was

educated in the primitive schools of his native State. He may truly be called a self-made man, for since the early age of eight years he has practically been dependent entirely upon his own resources. At that time he began working for a cousin for his board and clothing and the privilege of attending school during the three months of winter. After remaining for three years with his cousin, he went to his uncle, and secured permission to change his mode of life. He then obtained a clerkship in a store, serving in that capacity for three years. In 1872, when eighteen years of age, he sought a home in the South, making his way to Texas, where he was engaged in cattle dealing for seven years. About that time, when on a trip to Wichita, Kansas, he accidentally shot himself in the arm and was obliged to return to his home. The following spring, when he recovered from his wound, he again went to Texas and was in the cattle business in San Saba county until 1878. That year witnessed his arrival in the Territory of New Mexico and saw him located at first at Pecos, whence he took a herd of Chisholm cattle to Nebraska. In 1879 he returned to this Territory, and for a year was connected with the Cross L Company. When it sold out he entered into business relations with the Prairie Cattle Company, in whose employ he continued for two years in New Mexico, and was then sent by that company to Tuscosa, Texas, where he had charge of their ranch for thirteen months. Returning then to New Mexico, he took charge of the Cross L Ranch, receiving a salary of \$2,500 per year. He had in his charge about 25,000 head of cattle all the time, and from fifty to seventy-five men were working under his supervision. On leaving that farm Mr. Cartwright took a claim of 320 acres of land, built a good residence upon it, made some other improvements, and for two years continued its active management. He is still the owner of this property, although he does not personally cultivate it now. In 1892 he came to Folsom, and purchased the residence and the livery business of Phlen Humphrey,

and is now engaged in conducting a first-class stable. Fidelity to duty and close application to business have ever been numbered among his marked characteristics, and have been important factors in winning him success.

Mr. Cartwright exercises his privilege of franchise as a usual thing in support of the Democracy; but the present administration and its attitude on the silver and tariff questions is not at all in accordance with his views, and in future he says that he will vote with the party that does embody his ideas on those subjects. Socially, he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and in religious faith he holds to the Methodist Church, while his wife believes in the doctrines of the old Scotch Presbyterian faith. He was married on the 30th of November, 1886, the lady of his choice being Miss Barbara MacKenzie, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, who came to New Mexico in 1885. They have four children, all of whom were born in this Territory, namely: William, David, Edith and Lena. The family is one of prominence in the community, and Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright have a wide circle of warm friends.

DR. JOSE M. DIAZ, a prominent member of the regular medical profession of Santa Fe, was born at Monterey, Mexico, May 17, 1868, a son of Dr. Blas Diaz, a native of that country, and a practicing physician for fifty years. He died in 1889, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Miss Rita Galendo, a graduate of the medical school of Monterey. She is still living.

Dr. Jose M. Diaz, the youngest of their two children, was educated in his native city, and graduated at the medical school of Monterey, September 21, 1891. He was a student in the medical school of Monterey for six years, also spent a short time in Texas, and arrived in Santa Fe in 1892. Dr. Diaz immediately opened an office, and his practice has ever since steadily increased. He belongs to the regular or "allopathic" school, but has adopted the new system, called Alkaloidal,

giving the smallest dose to obtain the effect, and continuing it until the effect is attained. No two persons require the same amount of medicine, and by giving a small dose and increasing it the amount necessary for each patient is ascertained. Dr. Diaz has been exceedingly successful, and is an enthusiast in his profession.

The Doctor was married May 17, 1892, to Miss Lucetta Hill, an accomplished and educated lady, and they have one son, Jose, born in Galveston, Texas. Dr. Diaz gives his entire attention to his practice, has a good office, and all the latest instruments for the successful practice of surgery.

ABRAMHAM SEVER, one of the leading and highly esteemed citizens of Springer, and the ex-Sheriff of Colfax county, has been identified with the interests of New Mexico since 1868. He was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 21st of August, 1847, and is of German descent, the progenitor of the family in America having crossed the Atlantic from the Fatherland to become one of the early settlers of New Jersey. His father, Isaac S. Sever, was born in that State in 1820, and married Miss Rosana Talbott, by whom he had three children. The mother died, leaving her son Abraham when only two years of age. The father was a farmer and miller. He has again married, and by his second wife had several children. At the age of seventy-five years he is still living, in Missouri.

Our subject was sent to the public schools, and remained on the old home farm until seventeen years of age, when he started out in life for himself. In 1865 he went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming, and afterward in the saddlery business. In the spring of 1868 he began working for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and continued his service with it until the road was completed within 225 miles of Denver. He then started with some comrades for that city, making the jour-

ney on foot, and for three months worked in the mines. In the fall he came to Colfax county, New Mexico, and was engaged in cutting wood at Baldy. Early in 1869 he went on the plains and was engaged in stock-herding, doing business in that line on his own account.

In 1873 Mr. Sever was married, in Denver, to Miss Mary A. Granger, a native of Canada, and the young couple began their domestic life on a farm of 160 acres on Vernejo creek. There Mr. Sever erected a residence and improved the land, making his home thereon until 1887. In 1886 he was elected Sheriff, and for four years creditably and acceptably filled that position. He has been a life-long Democrat, and takes quite an active part in political affairs.

Soon after his election, Mr. Sever came to Springer and purchased the residence which he now makes his home. After his retirement from office, he was for three years superintendent of the Red River Stock Ranch, and during a part of the time had charge of as many as 10,000 head of cattle. In the winter of 1894-5 he acted as Assistant Engrossing Clerk for the Territorial Legislature, and in the spring following he embarked in the meat-market business, buying out the only shop in the town of Springer. He is now successfully conducting this, doing a good and constantly increasing business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sever were born four children—Walter L., Harley M., Chester V. and Lois R. The mother of this family was called to her final rest in July, 1889, and her loss was deeply mourned by many friends. For sixteen years she had been a faithful companion and helpmeet to her husband, and was a devoted and loving wife and indulgent mother. Three years later Mr. Sever was united in marriage, on the 21st of July, 1893, with Miss Hattie E. Gilbert. They are highly esteemed people and have a happy home. Mr. Sever is a member of the Odd Fellows society, and is highly regarded in the ranks of that fraternity. He is a man of sound judgment, straightfor-

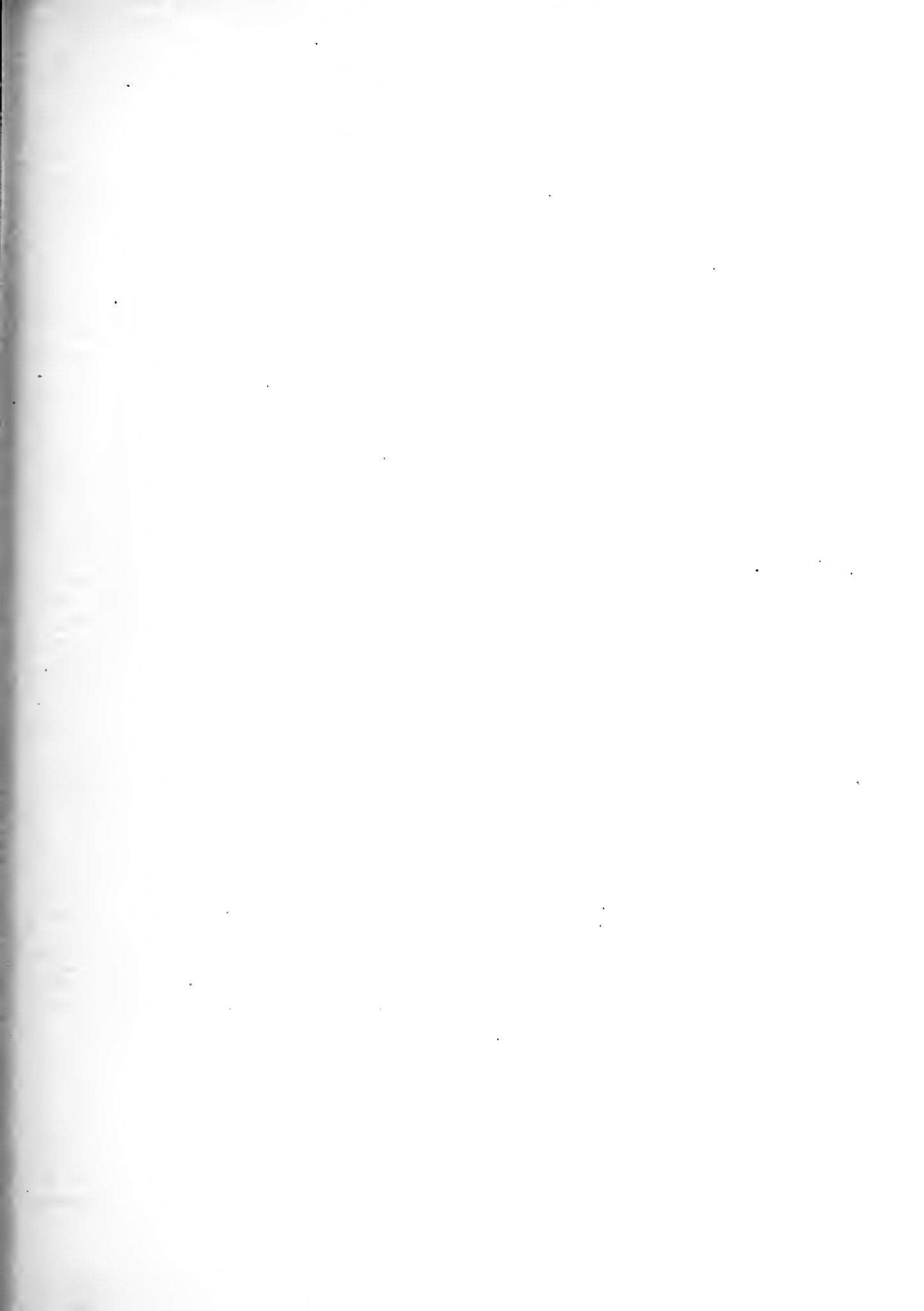
ward and honorable in all business transactions, and true in all the relations and walks in life. Springer numbers him among its valued citizens, and in the history of his adopted Territory he well deserves representation.

DAVID H. BOATRIGHT.—We now direct attention to the life record of one who stands as one of the most successful and progressive merchants of Albuquerque, and one whose name is honored in the community to whose substantial upbuilding he has contributed in no slight degree. The subject of this sketch was born at Otterville, Missouri, on the 25th of March, 1859, being of Scotch lineage. His ancestors were long residents of Virginia, his father, Charles F. Boatright, having been born in the Old Dominion in 1830. In 1842 the latter removed with his parents to Missouri, and in early life became identified with mercantile pursuits, having been for many years one of the prominent and honored merchants of the now important city of Sedalia. Charles F. Boatright took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Sallie Butler, who also is a descendant of an old and prominent Virginia family. Our subject was the third in order of birth of the seven children of his parents, both of whom survive, as do also all of the children save two.

David H. Boatright received his educational discipline in the public schools of Otterville and Sedalia, and he ultimately became an employe in the shops of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, learning the painter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He eventually made a change in location, removing to Parsons, Kansas, where he was placed in charge of the paint-shops of the same railroad company. In March, 1881, he came to Albuquerque and assumed a position under G. B. Simmons, then first master mechanic of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, in which connection Mr. Boatright was installed in charge of the paint-shops of the company at

this point. This incumbency he retained for five years, after which he returned to Sedalia, where for a year he was associated with his father in mercantile trade, after which he returned to New Mexico and re-entered the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific, being thus retained for three years at the Needles and Winslow. At the expiration of this period he assumed a clerical position in the mercantile establishment of J. H. Breed, of Winslow, remaining in this position until 1889, when he returned to Albuquerque and entered business for himself, opening the modest store to which he gave the title of "The Racket." The business was conducted from the start on a cash basis and for small profits, and the methods followed were such as insured a rapid and substantial expansion of the enterprise. In his first place of business he had but sixteen feet of shelving, his stock embracing dry goods and notions, and the concern being one which but served as the nucleus of the fine modern emporium which has been therefrom evolved. The building occupied is of spacious dimensions and most eligibly located, with entrance from Gold avenue and Second street, the structure being in the form of an L. The main store is 25 x 80 feet in dimensions, and the annex 20 x 50 feet, insuring ample accommodations for the extensive and comprehensive stock of dry goods, notions, carpets, boots and shoes, etc. Mr. Boatright holds a distinctive claim upon a representative patronage, his business being conducted upon a cash basis and being of such scope as to be gratifying in the extreme. He attributes his success to low prices for cash, and he has given his undivided attention to his business, is thoroughly reliable in his methods and as a merchant and citizen has the confidence of the people of his city. Mr. Boatright has erected a nice residence on the Highlands, where there is ever dispensed the true hospitality and courtesy of a cultured home.

Our subject is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias of Albuquerque, and is also a member of the National Union. Politically





Mr. Robinson



Wm. H. Pope.

he renders an active support to the Republican party.

Mr. Boatright's marriage was solemnized in 1888, when he united his destinies with those of Miss Rose Casady, a native of Adams, Massachusetts. The offspring of their union have been three children: Stella, Frankie and Charlie. The family are held in marked esteem in the city, and the subject of this review is recognized as one of Albuquerque's representative business men.

WILLIAM HAYES POPE, the junior member of the law firm of Victory & Pope, one of the most prominent law combinations in New Mexico, is a native of South Carolina. He was born in Beaufort, on the 13th of June, 1870, and descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, who that they might have perfect freedom braved the dangers of an ocean voyage in those early days and crossed the Atlantic to Virginia. They were important factors in the development of that Colony, and when the war for independence came on they joined the Colonial army, valiantly fighting for liberty.

The father of our subject, Major Joseph J. Pope, was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, and was a son of Joseph J. T. Pope, a prominent cotton planter. The Major engaged in the practice of law in the city of Charleston until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he responded to the call for the Confederacy and joined the "boys in gray." He was appointed to the rank of Major and used his best endeavors to secure victory for the Southern arms, for he was a Southern man by birth and training and loyally interested in what he believed was for the benefit of his section of the country. For a time he was in command of one of the forts of South Carolina and participated in a number of hard-fought battles. At length he was captured and sent to one of the prisons of the North. When the war was over he resumed the practice of law in Savannah, Georgia, where he continued until his death in

1873. He had married Miss Emily Hayes Mikell, a native of Edisto island, South Carolina, and a daughter of Isaac Jenkins Mikell, a cotton planter. Eight children were born of the union, of whom six are yet living.

William Hayes Pope lost his mother in early childhood and was reared by his maternal grandparents. He acquired his elementary education in the schools of Edisto island, and at the age of twelve years was sent to Atlanta, Georgia, in order that he might have better educational privileges. He was graduated at the high school in 1886, carrying off the first honors of his class, after which he attended the University of Georgia, where in 1889 he was graduated at the head of his class, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. Determining to devote his energies to the practice of law he began a preparatory course of study and was graduated in the law department of the same university in 1890, with the degree of B. L. While pursuing his law course he served as adjunct professor of ancient languages. Mr. Pope's education was now completed and he returned to Atlanta, where he entered the law offices of Messrs. Hoke and Burton Smith, and in 1892 became a member of the firm of Smith, Glenn & Smith, the senior member of the firm being the Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior under the second Cleveland administration.

Mr. Pope devoted himself assiduously to the law and his close application to business somewhat impaired his health. Following the advice of a physician he gave up his lucrative law practice in Atlanta, exchanging it for the exhilarating mountain air of Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he arrived in the spring of 1894. The change proved beneficial, and a short time afterward he became associate editor of the *New Mexican*, a paper published in Santa Fe. On the first of March, 1895, he resumed the prosecution of his chosen profession, forming a partnership in law practice with Hon. J. P. Victory, who is Solicitor General of the Territory. He is again applying himself closely to his business with most gratifying results,

having already secured a large clientage, which is constantly increasing.

Mr. Pope is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is an enthusiastic and active Democrat. He is a member of the commission for the rebuilding of the Territorial capitol, and has been made one of the commissioners of New Mexico to attend the great exposition to be held in Atlanta in the fall of 1895. In his church relations he is a Presbyterian, and is serving as Trustee of the congregation with which he is connected. Mr. Pope is a young man full of energy and ambition, and we predict for him good success in his professional career. In 1895 Judge Thornton was selected to deliver the Fourth-of-July oration at Santa Fe, but almost at the last moment was called away and Mr. Pope was selected to take his place. His time for preparation was short, but he delivered a masterly address, eloquent, patriotic and earnest.

HON. MATTHEW C. ZIRHUT, one of the honored residents of Albuquerque, was born in Bohemia, October 11, 1841, and acquired his early education in that country. He came with his father, Joseph Zirhut, and his family to America when fifteen years of age, locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He worked with his father in the blacksmith shop until he acquired the trade. In 1850 he went to Missouri, where he worked at his trade two years; from that time until 1862 conducted a shop in New Orleans; went thence to old Mexico; returned to Pittsburg, and in 1870 located in Nebraska. At that place he served as immigrant agent, forwarding immigrants to Omaha, and continued in that occupation fourteen years. April 7, 1881, Mr. Zirhut arrived in Albuquerque, New Mexico, opening a blacksmith shop in the new town. He also manufactured carriages and owned a livery stable. He worked hard with his hammer at the anvil until 1889, when he retired from active business, having by his industry and business abil-

ity acquired a competence. He owns much valuable real estate, and in his beautiful home, with his good wife, he is spending the eve of a very active and prosperous life.

Mr. Zirhut was married December 17, 1859, to Miss Anna Cismar. They have had two children: William G., a business man in Nebraska; and Georgia, who was the wife of George K. Neher. She died June 1, 1895. In political matters Mr. Zirhut acts with the Democratic party, and was chosen by his party as a member of the Constitutional Convention held in Santa Fe. Mr. and Mrs. Zirhut are members of the Catholic Church. Our subject is still active and capable, and is ever ready to aid in enterprises intended to improve and raise in value the interests of Albuquerque, the city of his choice.

SABAN PATTY.—In the case at hand we have a notable example of the results to be obtained by subjective determination and enterprise, the success attending the efforts of our subject having been the just reward for energetic and well-directed endeavors. Mr. Patty is the representative hardware merchant and tinner of Las Vegas, of which thriving city he became a resident in 1879, being at that time in most moderate circumstances, and having made his own way to the high measure of success which is now his.

He is a native of the old Buckeye State, the date of his birth having been May 27, 1849. His ancestry is of Scotch and English strain, his father, Samuel Patty, having also been born in Ohio, the date of his birth having been as early as 1795—showing conclusively that the paternal grandfather of our subject must have been one of the pioneer residents of that State. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Ann Scudder Gray, and she was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Samuel Patty had been twice married prior to this union, the children being five in number, two being the offspring of the last marriage. The father

died at the age of fifty-four years, his widow subsequently consummating a second marriage, as the result of which union she became the mother of four children. She still survives and is now (1895) sixty-five years of age.

At the time of his father's death the subject of this review was but twelve years of age, and his educational advantages were somewhat meager in scope, being confined to the public schools in his native State. At the early age of fifteen years he was practically thrown upon his own resources, engaging in farming and receiving as remuneration only \$6 per month and board. The family removed to Missouri in the fall of 1866 and within the succeeding year Mr. Patty began his apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, in which line of occupation he continued to be employed until 1879, when he removed to Las Vegas and here secured a little shop only fourteen feet square, there installing himself in business and preparing to make for himself a place in the world. He was involved in debt to the amount of thirty dollars, but set himself valiantly and energetically at work, and occupation for his willing hands was not denied, his efforts being mainly in the line of tin roofing and general shop work.

He eventually removed to more commodious quarters, and as the result of his earnest and persistent efforts he had succeeded in clearing \$1,800 at the expiration of two and one-half years. He then sold out to a firm who finally failed in business, thereby losing to him all of his accumulations. He was not a man to sit down in idleness and repine at past losses, but he made a sturdy effort to recoup the same. In 1883 he resumed business in the mercantile line, assuming his present location at that time, said quarters being most eligibly situated on East Bridge street, where he has a store and shop, 24 x 80 feet in dimensions and well stored with stoves, tinware, heavy and shelf hardware and all lines germane to an enterprise of this character. Mr. Patty has ever been fair and honorable in his dealings and he is accorded a representative support,

the business being carried forward very successfully. *He devotes his entire attention to the enterprise and is a most assiduous worker now, as he has ever been. He has built an attractive residence in the city and is regarded as one of her most successful and progressive citizens—one who has attained success as the result of his own efforts.

Mr. Patty's marriage was solemnized in 1884, when he wedded Miss Angie F., daughter of H. Chadeayne and a native of French county, Indiana. Our subject has found little time to devote to matters essentially social, but is identified with the Woodmen of the World. In his political proclivities he acts independently, voting for men and measures rather than rendering narrow allegiance along set party lines. He is recognized as one of the intelligent and reliable business men of Las Vegas and maintains a public-spirited interest in her welfare.

P. CANTOU, who is one of the representative business men of Raton, Colfax county, has had a somewhat eventful career and has made his way against great odds and attained to a high measure of success as a result of his own well-directed and indefatigable efforts.

Coming of a long line of estimable French antecedents, Mr. Cantou is a native of *la belle France*, where he was born on the 20th of April, 1852. He was educated in the land of his nativity and there remained until he had attained his majority, when, in 1873, he emigrated to America, being poor in purse and ignorant of the English language. His, however, was not a nature to be rebuffed by adverse circumstances and seemingly insuperable obstacles, and upon arriving in New York he forthwith set forth to find employment. He worked at cigar-making for a short time and then went forth as a peddler of walking canes, finally accumulating sufficient funds to enable him to make his way to Denver, Colorado, where he arrived in September, 1877. He

was for a time employed in a hotel and then proceeded to Georgetown, where he was engaged in assorting minerals. He finally returned to Denver, where in partnership with two others he engaged in the restaurant business. After six months he disposed of his interests in this line, and in December, 1878, located at Trinidad, Colorado, through which place the Santa Fe railroad had just been completed. He here secured employment as a clerk in a store, remaining for two years and gaining an excellent idea of the mercantile trade. After this he again began operating on his own responsibility, engaging in peddling throughout this section of the Southwest—at first packing his goods on burros and later utilizing a horse and wagon.

In 1883, Mr. Cantou first came to Raton, where he engaged in the liquor business for a year, then disposing of his interests, as the line was distasteful to him. He thereafter returned to Trinidad and accepted a position in a mercantile establishment at a salary of \$50 per month. He retained his residence in Colorado until May, 1885, when he once more located in Raton, where he opened a grocery, his operations being based upon a cash capital of \$165. The enterprise on the start was of a modest order, but such were the energy and correct business methods brought to bear that the scope of operations constantly increased in extent, so that more commodious quarters finally became necessary for the accommodation of the business. Accordingly in 1890, Mr. Cantou erected a store building, 25 x 65 feet in dimensions, and here he has since conducted a very satisfactory business, his stock having been increased to include a fine line of general merchandise. By his careful attention to the demands of his customers and his scrupulous honor he has gained the confidence and respect of the public,—elements so essential to the success of any industry of this character.

In his political adherency our subject is actively in line as a supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, and his standing in

popular favor has been shown in the honorable preferments which have been accorded him in the gift of the local public. He was called upon to serve as School Director and Justice of the Peace, and in April, 1895, he was elected by the voters of the Fourth ward as their representative in the City Council, an office for which he is admirably qualified. He has maintained a steadfast interest in the development and substantial upbuilding of the city, and has several residence properties here, as well as valuable gold and silver mining claims in the country.

On the 27th of May, 1884, Mr. Cantou was united in marriage to Miss Eusebia Ribera, a native of Colorado and of excellent Spanish ancestry. They have four children, namely: Napoleon, Stephen, Emil and Manuel. The family are all devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, and our subject contributed liberally toward the erection of the church edifice which is one of the most attractive houses of worship in Raton.

A B. KOHLHOUSEN, M. D., is one of the most prominent physicians of Colfax county, New Mexico. He resides in Raton, where he has a large and extensive practice that has come to him as a reward of his skill and ability. He has put forth every effort to perfect himself in his chosen calling, and his professional brethren as well as the general public recognize his superior worth.

A native of Virginia, the Doctor was born in Winchester, on the 17th of April, 1856, and is of German ancestry, his family having been founded in America by those of the name who became pioneer settlers of the Old Dominion. His father, F. W. Kohlhausen, was born in 1801, and followed the business of farming and merchandising. He married Eliza Keister, a native of Virginia and a descendant of the Maury family. In the early days of Virginian history a Mr. Maury brought a colony to this country who became the first

settlers in the Shenandoah valley. Representatives of this family served in the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding the Colonies in their efforts to secure release from the cruel oppressions of the British government. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kohlhausen had a family of three sons and a daughter, and two of the sons served in the Confederate army. During the great struggle much of the family property was sacrificed. The father reached the advanced age of ninety-three years, passing away in 1894, but the mother died in 1862, in the forty-fifth year of her age. In religious belief they were Lutherans and were people of genuine worth and high respectability.

The Doctor, the youngest of the family, was educated in the academy of his native town of Winchester and at the Roanoke College. When it came time for him to make choice of a business which he wished to follow as a life work, he determined to enter the medical profession and became a student in the medical department of the University of Virginia, at which he was graduated in the class of 1877. He then attended the hospitals at Richmond, Baltimore and New York, and thus saw a practical demonstration of all the knowledge he had acquired. In 1882 he came to Raton, and opening an office has since been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine here, being one of the oldest and most reliable physicians in Colfax county. He keeps abreast of the times in everything pertaining to the science of medicine and well merits the liberal patronage which he receives. A valued member of the New Mexico Territorial Medical Association, he served as its vice-president in 1894.

In the same year Dr. Kohlhausen was united in marriage with Miss Laura Chase, a native of New Mexico and a daughter of M. M. Chase, a prominent citizen and honored pioneer of Cimarron. They now have a little son, who is the delight of the household. The Doctor and his wife have many warm friends in this locality and hold an enviable position in social circles. In politics the Doctor is a

Democrat, and has been an active participant in the affairs of that party, having served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Colfax county for a number of years. Socially, he is connected with the Odd Fellows Society, the Independent Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman and an accomplished physician, and has the good will of the entire county, where he is so widely and favorably known.

EDWARD A. TERRELL.—The life record of this well-known and honored pioneer of Raton, Colfax county, is one into which enter many interesting and romantic elements,—phases which tell of adventure and hazardous undertakings, of valiant service to the nation and of well directed effort toward definite ends. It thus becomes both a pleasure and a privilege for the biographer to note the more salient points in the career of this brave veteran and ex-officer of the United States Navy.

A native of the national metropolis, Mr. Terrell was born in New York city on the 16th of June, 1839. His lineage is of Irish and French origin, his ancestors having been among the early settlers in the State of Louisiana, whence, later on, representatives of the family became residents of Florida and Texas. William P. Terrell, grandfather of our subject, was an active participant in the war of the Revolution. His son, also named William P., was born in Florida, and upon attaining maturity he married Miss Chloe Lobdell, a native of the State of Connecticut and of French ancestry. Her people were loyal to the king at the time of the Revolutionary war. To William P. and Chloe (Lobdell) Terrell eight children were born, three of whom survive, the immediate subject of this review being the fourth in order of birth. The father died in 1847, aged thirty-nine years, and the mother lived to attain the age of sixty-two years.

Edward A. Terrell received his preliminary

education in New York city, and when but a lad of thirteen years he went to sea, sailing on the "Washington" to the West Indies. After his return he boarded the "Champion" for a three-years' whaling cruise in the Arctic and Pacific oceans. His next voyage was on the "Hero," of which he was acting as second officer at the time the vessel was wrecked off the coast of Africa. Escaping with his life, Mr. Terrell then returned to New York, where he was eventually made officer of the "Betsey Williams," sailing in the merchant service from New York to South American ports.

Our subject was still connected with the merchant marine service at the time of the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, and he loyally proffered his services in defense of the nation's honor. In June, 1862, he was appointed acting master under Commodore Farragut, in the West Gulf Squadron, and was a participant in the brilliant manœuvres which led up to and resulted in the capture of New Orleans. He was also present and rendered efficient service in the fall of Mobile. After this he was assigned to Admiral Thatcher's squadron, with which he remained until the close of the war, having been either in command singly or as an executive officer during the entire course of the greatest civil war the world has ever witnessed. He served in turn on the Portsmouth, Owasco, Katahdin, Kanawha and the flag-ship Arizona. He was aboard the last-mentioned vessel at the time she was burned on the Mississippi river. He was thereafter a member of Admiral Thatcher's staff on the flag-ship Stockdale, and had command of the Buckthorn. He also served for a short time each on the Nyanza and the Itasca.

After peace was resumed Mr. Terrell was ordered North, and went out of commission at Philadelphia. He was then ordered on board the Kearsarge and sailed for Brazil. Reaching that country he was soon attacked with a severe illness, which for a time impaired his sight and permanently affected his hearing. When the boat reached San Francisco on the return trip he resigned, but subsequently re-

turned to South America, where he was engaged in erecting telegraph lines for the Peruvian government. From there he returned to the United States, and in 1872 went to Kansas City and thence to Colorado, where he was engaged in quartz-mining at various points. During the excitement at Leadville he went to that point and continued mining operations there until he was obliged to cease by reason of rheumatic difficulties. His experience in this line of industry was similar to that of the average operator: at times success attended his efforts and again his labors would be all in vain.

The year 1879 represents the date of Mr. Terrell's arrival in Raton, whither he came for the benefit of his health. He erected one of the finest residences in the place and finally recovered his health sufficiently to accept employment as a machinist with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He retained his association with the operations of this company for the long period of fourteen years, and was one of its capable and trusted employees.

In 1892 our subject erected his present attractive and commodious adobe house, which is most eligibly situated. The grounds comprise an area of an acre, and Mr. Terrell has beautified the premises by the planting of fruit and shade trees and ornamental shrubbery. The place is conceded to be one of the most attractive homes in the little city with whose growth and development our subject has been most intimately identified.

On the 4th of March, 1876, were solemnized the nuptials of Mr. Terrell and Miss Rosa Karuthers. Mrs. Terrell is a native of Nebraska, where she was born on the 30th of May, 1856. They are the parents of two daughters and a son, namely, Eva, Myrtle and Richard K.

Our subject is a prominent member of the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the Knights Templar degree, and has a conspicuous fraternal relationship with the Grand Army of the Republic, being Past Master of the Sedgwick Post, No. 2, and having filled many of

the other official positions in the organization. He is highly esteemed in the community as a sincere and courteous gentleman and an honored veteran of the United States Navy.

ROBERT H. GREENLEAF.—Genealogical research is often fecund in interest and profit; indeed the whole history of advancement and progress in the affairs of life is, *per se*, so indissolubly linked with the individuality of human achievement that in following out in detail the life history of one generation after another we must, perforce, have cognizance of the elements which constitute the essence of all history.

In the subject of this review we touch upon the record of one who has not only wrought well for himself, but whose ancestry is one of long and conspicuous identification with the annals of our national commonwealth. Robert H. Greenleaf stands as one of the representative citizens and retired capitalists of Albuquerque, having been a resident of New Mexico since 1872. He was born in the State of Maine on the 6th of March, 1834. His paternal ancestors were representatives of the French Huguenots, who were compelled to flee their native country, by reason of religious persecution, and to take refuge in England, where Edward Greenleaf was born in the year 1600. He emigrated to New England in 1635, and this sturdy patriot figures as the original American ancestor of the very considerable Greenleaf family disseminated throughout the Union.

Jonathan Greenleaf, grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in New England, and was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, in which he supported the cause of the colonies with all the patriotic fervor of an ardent and loyal nature. He lived to attain a remarkable longevity, his death occurring on the Kennebec river in Maine, and his age at the time of his demise being 103 years.

James B. Greenleaf, father of our subject, was a native of the old Pine Tree State, where

he was born in the year 1797. Attaining maturity he was united in marriage to Miss Sybil Goddard, and to them were born nine children, of whom only four are living at the present time. The mother died at the age of eighty-three and the father lived to attain the age of ninety-three years.

Robert H. Greenleaf was the fifth child in order of birth, and his education was received elementally in the common schools, after which he completed his studies in the normal school at Hebron, Maine. He continued to reside on the parental farmstead, in Oxford county, until he had reached the age of eighteen years, when, imbued with a spirit of adventure, he drifted Westward, and in 1851 crossed the plains to California, arriving in San Francisco after a tedious and perilous journey of four month's duration. He soon made his way to the mines in Sierra county and shortly afterward installed himself as keeper of the first hotel on Howland's Flats, this somewhat primitive caravansary being known far and wide as the Sierra Nevada House, and its proprietor attaining a marked popularity throughout that section. He remained there until 1861, when he made his way to New York city and to the old home on a visit; then went to Monmouth, Illinois, where he was engaged in merchandising for a period of ten years, when disaster overtook him in the destruction of his establishment by fire, thus losing to him all the property he had accumulated. In order to recoup his losses and to secure for himself a new start in life he left his family in Illinois, and, proceeding to Texas, there engaged in sheep-raising upon a somewhat extensive scale. For five years he devoted himself assiduously to this occupation, holding no work too arduous and enduring all hardships for the purpose of protecting himself and family from present and future want. He herded his own flocks and slept out of doors much of the time during all these years. While engaged in this business he went from Texas to Dodge county, Kansas, with his flocks, comprising 10,000 head of sheep. When they reached the Tuscosa river

they found the stream much swollen, and sheep men were greatly disinclined to risk the stock in the then turbulent water, but in order to secure a good market our subject, with his usual courage, took the risk. He subdivided the flock, taking out 1,000, putting the few goats in to lead, and driving them into the stream. They were carried by the swift current fully a mile down the river and the entire day, from sunrise until dark, was consumed in effecting the transfer of the flocks. This work accomplished, the men then swam the river, each carrying a small sack of flour tied on the back of his neck, since they could not make the obstinate burros cross the river with their packs. Mr. Greenleaf traversed the entire distance of 500 miles, arriving with his flocks in Dodge City at a most opportune time, "hitting the market just right," as he expressed it. He disposed of his sheep at a good profit, having realized from his five years' work \$20,000 above expenses. He thus secured once more a beneficent smile from Dame Fortune, and in 1879 he came to Albuquerque, there being at the time but one frame house in the new town. Here he has since remained and has seen, from this modest inception, the city wax strong in population and material prosperity, until today it stands as one of the most attractive modern cities in the entire Southwest. He forthwith invested in local realty and ever stood ready to do all in his power to advance the interests of the place and to insure the growth, which, as realized, has proved such a satisfaction to him. In 1892 Mr. Greenleaf made a noteworthy contribution to the business structures of Albuquerque, erecting a fine brick block of modern architectural design, on Railroad street, the same being 50x75 feet in dimensions and three stories in height. This building is utilized for commercial and hotel purposes and is one of the finest in the city, having cost \$29,000. In 1880 he erected a very handsome and unique cobble-stone cottage, in which he maintains his hospitable home.

Our subject conducted the first hotel in the

city, and in the early history of the town had the pleasure of entertaining nearly all of the prominent men of the Territory. He has also done a large amount of prospecting and mining, and at his home has a magnificent collection of New Mexico agates. He was the discoverer and is the owner of the Sweepstakes gold mine, located twenty miles southeast of the city. This mine runs \$43 in gold and silver to the ton, and is now being worked by its owner. Our subject also owns valuable residence property in the city, and is recognized as one of her most substantial capitalists.

In 1859 Mr. Greenleaf was united in marriage to Miss Olivia Gray, a former schoolmate. They have had three children, two of whom are living, namely: Victor A., an able attorney in the State of Washington; and John A., who is associated with his father in mining operations.

Our honored subject has been a life-long Republican, and while ever rendering staunch allegiance to his party and its principles, he has never been an office seeker, and has, rather, signally avoided public life along this line. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order, of which he was made a member a full score of years ago. A man who has played well his part in life, whose geniality is proverbial and whose kindness of heart is recognized, it is needless to say that our subject enjoys a wide popularity, numbering his friends by the number of his acquaintances.

R W. D. BRYAN.—The subject of this review is very thoroughly identified with the spirit of progress so typical of the Territory of New Mexico, and has here attained a position of distinction as one of the most prominent and successful members of the bar of Albuquerque and the Territory. Mr. Bryan is a native son of the old Empire State, having been born at Rye, New York, on the 8th of October, 1849. He is of pure Irish extraction on the paternal side, his great-grandfather, George Bryan, having been

born on the Emerald Isle and having emigrated to America prior to the war of the Revolution. He settled in Philadelphia and became a man of affairs and of much prominence in the history of that stirring period. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and for a number of years served as Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His father and brothers were prominent merchants of Dublin, Ireland, and he managed the American branch of the business. His son, George S. Bryan, grandfather of the immediate subject of this review, was born in the famous old City of Brotherly Love, and upon attaining years of maturity was united in marriage to Elizabeth Steinman, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, being of German lineage. George S. Bryan was for forty years Auditor of the State of Pennsylvania, and was a man of force and high intellectual attainments.

Edward D. Bryan, father of our subject, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the year 1812, received his educational discipline in his native State, eventually taking a thorough course of study in theology and being ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Sarah B. Conger, whose lineage is traced through three sources—French Huguenot, English and Dutch. They reared a family of seven children, six of whom are living at the present time. The honored father passed away in his seventy-eighth year, and his venerable widow still survives, being now (1895) seventy-five years of age.

R. W. D. Bryan was the second child in order of birth, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools and Blair Academy, Blairstown, New York, and completing his studies in Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with honor in 1870, receiving the astronomical prize. After his graduation in this institution, in 1872, he was appointed astronomer to the United States North Polar Expedition, sailed on the *Polaris*, Captain C. F. Hall, commander, and spent two years in exploring the Arctic regions. Some

time since our subject delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture upon the polar region and his explorations and experiences there, the same attracting attention in scientific circles and meeting with flattering commendations through the press of the Union. After returning safely from this perilous expedition Mr. Bryan made ready to enter upon a course of study in that line, which he had determined to follow as his profession in life. He accordingly matriculated in the Columbia Law School at Washington, District of Columbia, graduating there in 1876. He at once entered upon practice of his profession in the national capital, where he remained until 1882, when he came to Albuquerque to take charge of the Indian school maintained by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. He was the efficient superintendent of this noble institution for a period of six years, after which, in 1888, he resigned the incumbency to take up the practice of his profession in Albuquerque, a place whose advantages and great promise for the future he was fully capable of estimating and appreciating.

Here our subject has since devoted himself to general practice at the bar, and his efforts have been well directed and attended with conspicuous success. He devotes special attention to commercial law, in which line he has represented large interests, and in which his abilities and discrimination have insured to him victory and a high standing in the eyes of the profession and the general public. Mr. Bryan holds official preferment as United States Commissioner and Standing Master in Chancery, the duties of which positions he discharges with the utmost care and fidelity.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in 1883, when he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Susie H. Patten, whose father, Otis Patten, was for twenty-five years superintendent of the State School for the Blind at Little Rock, Arkansas. He was a native of the State of Maine, and passed the major portion of his life in looking after the interests and welfare of the blind. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have two

sons, both of whom were born in Albuquerque, their names being respectively: Kirk and Hugh McClellan. Our subject and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Bryan being one of the Elders of the local organization. He represented the Presbytery of the Rio Grande in the General Assembly at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1893. The family residence is known as one of the attractive and hospitable homes of Albuquerque, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are highly esteemed in the representative social circles of the city.

HENRY BROCKMEIER, Alderman of Albuquerque, and proprietor of the Albuquerque steam laundry, was born in Illinois, in 1858. His father, H. Brockmeier, was a native of Germany. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, locating in Illinois, where he followed contracting. He had married in the old country, and was the father of ten children, but all, excepting the subject of this sketch, have since passed away. The father departed this life in 1863, at the age of fifty-two years, leaving Henry an orphan at the early age of five years.

His early opportunities for receiving an education were limited, as he began to earn his own living at the age of thirteen years, and can truly be said to be a self-made man. His first work was on the farm, but he afterward learned the baker's trade. In 1884 he came to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he found employment as a clerk in a grocery establishment for about four years, and then, in partnership with a Mr. Candee, he embarked in the laundry business. Mr. Candee subsequently sold his interest to J. A. Beaton, who remained in the firm two years, and since that time Mr. Brockmeier has been sole owner of the establishment. In 1892 he erected his present brick building, 25 x 90 feet, with a boiler room in the rear 20 x 30 feet. Under Mr. Brockmeier's competent management the business has grown and prospered until he now employs nine per-

sons and turns out a large amount of superior work. He has acquired much city property. What is still better, by upright business methods he has acquired the good will and confidence of his fellow citizens, and in 1894 they elected him to represent the Second ward in the City Council. He is a careful and judicious officer.

Mr. Brockmeier was married March 23, 1890, to Miss Mary Hubbs, a native of Minnesota, and they have one daughter, Ruth, born in Albuquerque. In his social relations, our subject affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the National Union. Mr. Brockmeier has given close attention to his business, and has acquired the reputation in Albuquerque of being one of her worthy and reliable citizens.

THOMAS N. WILKERSON.—The Territory of New Mexico is signally favored in having represented upon its corps of public officials men of distinctive ability, honor and clearly defined aptitude for the discharge of the duties which enter their respective fields. The subject of this review is a man who gives patient exemplification of the truth of the above assertion, occupying as he does the important preferment as District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of the Territory.

Mr. Wilkerson is a native of the State of Missouri, having been born at Fulton, on the 8th day of March, 1866, and being of that sturdy lineage designated as the Scotch-Irish. His ancestors have been long residents of the South and in the several generations have been prominently identified with the history of that section of the Union. William Wilkerson, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of the Old Dominion State, and emigrated to Kentucky at a period which marked the early development of that State. He married a Miss Clark and they subsequently removed to Callaway county, Missouri, where he held official positions of a conspicuous order, being a man

of much prominence in the community. He was a member of the Legislature of that State, and there resided until the time of his demise. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and was honored as one of the worthy and representative citizens of Missouri. His son, Achilles, was born in 1820, near Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and upon attaining maturity he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Lou Jane Baker, a native of Missouri and the daughter of Martin Baker, a well-known resident of that State. He graduated at the Louisville Medical College, became a practicing physician, which calling he followed all his life. He was in California from 1850 until 1858, in which latter year he returned to Missouri, where for ten years he had charge of the Female Department of the State Lunatic Asylum. His death occurred in 1893, and was lamented by all who had known his sterling worth of character and his absolute fidelity to duty. He became the father of a son and daughter by his first wife, the former being the immediate subject of this review. The wife and mother entered into eternal rest in 1871.

Thomas N. Wilkerson received his preliminary educational discipline in the Synodical Female College and English department of Westminster College, after which he became a student in Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, graduating there with the degree of Master of Arts in 1886. He then matriculated in the law department of Washington University, known as the St. Louis Law School, where he graduated in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Springfield, Missouri, and there continued successfully until 1890, when filial solicitude compelled him to return to the parental home to care for his venerable father, who was afflicted with paralysis. He practiced his profession there until September, 1892, and was the City Attorney at that time, when he came to Albuquerque on account of his health, and entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession, afterward receiving, in January, 1895, from Governor

Thornton, the appointment as District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of the Territory, which includes the counties of Bernalillo and Valencia. This position he has since filled with a high degree of efficiency and his efforts have ever been such as conserve the ends of justice—a fact that is recognized and appreciated throughout the Territory where his jurisdiction extends.

In politics our subject is staunchly in line with the Democratic party, whose principles and policies he deems best designed for insuring the welfare of the nation. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the degree of Knight Templar, and he is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in Missouri. He is a member and active worker of the Bar Association of New Mexico, and is recognized as one of the most able young attorneys of the Territory. He is highly esteemed in professional, business and social circles, and this recognition is accorded not alone by reason of his marked ability, but also by that of his integrity and scrupulous honor as a man among men.

JEFFERSON RAYNOLDS.—Within a residence of nearly two decades in Las Vegas the subject of this biography has gained distinctive recognition as one of the leading financiers, not only of this city, but also in the West, having shown a marked capacity for the conduct of affairs of great breadth. It is not alone compatible, but practically imperative that there be incorporated in this volume a review of his life, since few have been more conspicuous or have contributed a larger quota in insuring the magnificent development of New Mexico along the normal channels of progress.

Our subject, who holds the important position as president of the First National Bank of Las Vegas, is a native of the old Buckeye State, having been born at Canton, Ohio, on the 26th of October, 1843. In the paternal line he is of English extraction, his original

American ancestors having emigrated from Great Britain to the colony of Virginia as early as the initial year of the seventeenth century. The maternal ancestor is of German lineage, the original representatives having come from the Fatherland and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1750. Both families furnished representatives in the war of the Revolution, the paternal grandfather, William Reynolds, having been commissioned as Major in the United States Army during the war of 1812.

In 1800 William Reynolds removed with his family to Ohio, becoming one of the first settlers of Zanesville, where he died in 1815. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom Madison Reynolds was the tenth in order of birth, having been born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1808. The latter was the father of the immediate subject of this review and was raised to maturity in his native State where he eventually united in marriage to Miss Sarah Slusser, who was born in Canton, Ohio, being of German extraction. Madison and Sarah Reynolds became the parents of seven sons, five of whom are living at the present time. The father of our subject was a man of great intelligence and marked business acumen, having been for many years of his life one of the leading merchants of Canton, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. His widow is still living, having attained the venerable age of eighty years.

Jefferson Reynolds was the third in order of the family of seven sons and was reared in his native city, receiving his educational discipline in the Canton public schools. Ardent and patriotic in nature, he was not slow to respond to his country's call for "honest men and true" to keep inviolate her honor. In 1861, being then only eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a member of Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment served during the war in the Army of the Potomac. Our subject participated actively in many of the important battles of the war, his first engagement having been Rich Mountain, Virginia,

after which he was at Winchester where the gallant Stonewall Jackson fought so valiantly against that defeat which was ultimately his. Subsequent to this Mr. Reynolds was in the series of engagements which were fought up and down the Shenandoah valley and participated in the Potomac campaign, after which he was placed on detached duty in the War Department and was located at the national capital until the close of the war, being mustered out.

After the close of the war our subject was for some time employed in a clerical capacity in the First National Bank of Canton, Ohio, and in 1866 he went to Denver, Colorado, and there accepted a position as bookkeeper of the Colorado National Bank. After retaining this incumbency for some time he went to Pueblo, where, associated with Mr. Thatcher, he effected the organization of the First National Bank, and became its first cashier.

In 1876 he became identified with the financial and material interests of the Territory of New Mexico by establishing at Las Vegas the first bank in San Miguel county, in which enterprise he was associated with his brothers, Joshua and Frederick A. The history of this important monetary institution is briefly outlined in an individual paragraph in this volume. In 1881 he organized the First National Bank of Albuquerque, and in the succeeding year the First National Bank of El Paso. He is now the principal stockholder of the First National Bank of Las Vegas, in which he holds the principal executive office, that of President, while his brother, Joshua, has the management of the other two banks.

To the development and substantial upbuilding of Las Vegas our subject has contributed in the measure compatible with the position he holds as one of the leading capitalists and business men. The magnificent brown sandstone building, in which are located the offices and counting rooms of the First National Bank, was erected by him, being one of the finest business blocks in the city. He has also erected numerous other buildings in Las Vegas.

Aside from his connection with the banking enterprises of the Territory, Mr. Raynolds is largely concerned in other important lines of industrial undertakings, having extensive interests in ranching, stock-raising and mining. He is considered one of the foremost financiers of the whole Southwest, and as one who has wielded a potent influence in conserving the advancement of the Territory with whose interests he has been so intimately identified for a long period of years. Enterprising and progressive in his methods and scrupulously honorable in all the walks of life he has gained the confidence and esteem of the people of the entire Territory of New Mexico.

Turning in brief to the domestic pages of our subject's history, we find that in 1871 was consummated his marriage to Miss Martha C. Cowan, a native of Fairfield, Iowa. They have three sons, all of whom are pursuing their studies in college.

In his political proclivities, Mr. Raynolds is strongly arrayed in support of the Republican party and its principles, and while he has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the county and Territory, he has invariably refused to accept anything in the line of official preferment in the gift of the people.

GEORGE W. HARTMAN.—This gentleman is one of the prominent merchants of Las Vegas, having been a resident of the Territory since 1868. He came to Santa Fe in 1858, then in 1859, to Kansas, and returned here in 1867. He was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, on the 12th day of December, 1846. His grandfather, John Hartman, was a native of Germany, emigrating to the United States and locating at St. Louis, where he owned the farm which later became a portion of the heart of the city. He served in the war of 1812, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty years. His son, John Hartman (our subject's father), was born in St. Louis in 1812. He was united to

Anna White in marriage, at Rushville, Illinois, the lady being a native of Kentucky. He was for many years a resident of Rushville, and died at Beardstown, Illinois, at the age of forty-five years, and his beloved wife survived him but a short time, she dying at the same age. To them were born seven children, of whom four are now living. He adhered to the Lutheran faith, while his wife was a Methodist, and they were people of great industry and unquestioned reliability.

George Washington Hartman was the eldest child; he obtained his education in the public schools. While living with his aunt at St. Louis and attending school there he ran away and went up the Missouri river to Leavenworth City, Kansas, and, although only a boy, he became engaged in the Indian trade at Cow Creek, on the plains. During his stay of a number of years here he became proficient in the use of the Indian and Spanish languages, which accomplishment in later years became of great use to him. He came to New Mexico in 1858, and in 1859 went to Kansas and remained in the Indian trade up to 1863. His goods were obtained at Council Grove, Kansas, and he traded for furs and buffalo robes, finding the business a very lucrative one.

After the war he kept the old overland stage station of Baron & Sanderson, at Cow Creek, and was familiar with Buffalo Bill Mathewson (not William F. Cody, but the original Buffalo Bill—Mr. Bill W. Mathewson, now a banker in Wichita, Kansas), and all the noted characters of the time. From 1863 until the close of the war he served in the Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and saw much service in the Southwest, being engaged most of the time in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and Louisiana, fighting the guerrilla bands that were operating against the Union and Union men. It was a rather rough service and Mr. Hartman was in many fights. He was wounded twice, and two horses were killed under him. For the injuries received he now receives a pension, which is a deserved one. After the war it was from Buffalo Bill (Mathewson) that

he purchased the Cow Creek ranch, which is the overland stage station above mentioned.

In 1867 Mr. Hartman accompanied General Penrose as a guide and scout on an expedition from Fort Lyon in pursuit of the Indians. During their absence of three months Mr. Hartman, by reason of his thorough acquaintance with the Indians and their mode of warfare, proved of inestimable value to the expedition. In 1868 he was at the Merino mines at Elizabethtown, New Mexico, and aided in the construction of the big ditch which brought the water to the mines. These mines were rich in gold, and he met with considerable success there. After this he built the first house in Roswell, and planted the cottonwood trees which have since grown to such gigantic proportions. After this he was for a number of years engaged in the general mercantile business at Puerta de Luna, the firm being Case, Hartman & Block. He was also for fourteen years engaged in general mercantile business at San Miguel, and has been at Las Vegas for the past nine years. Here he has been associated with Alfred Weil, under the firm name of Hartman & Weil, their line of operations being in the wholesale commission business. They deal extensively in hay and grain, hides, wool and pelts, and also handle wagons, carriages and all kinds of farming implements and machinery. Since locating in the city they have built up a large and prosperous business, gaining and retaining the confidence and good will of the people throughout a wide radius of country and being recognized as among the representative business men of Las Vegas, where they have acquired extensive and valuable real-estate and other interests.

The date of our subject's marriage was 1884, when he was united to Miss Annie Kohlhauff, the ceremony occurring in the city of St. Louis. This union has been blessed with five children: Earl Elmer and Beulah M., both of whom were born in Las Vegas; the other three are deceased.

In his political adherency Mr. Hartman renders support to the Republican party and

its principles, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, having held the preferment as Senior Vice Commander of the order in New Mexico, and having been its representative at the National Encampment held in San Francisco, in 1886.

Our subject is a man of strong constitution and marked vigor, possessed of sound and discriminating judgment and marked business sagacity, and notwithstanding his long and varied experience in the West he is a remarkably well-preserved man and bids fair to live long and to enjoy the results of his courage, perseverance and industry, honored and admired by all to whom is granted his friendship.

WILLIAM B. STAPP, of Las Vegas, is one of the time-honored pioneers of the Territory of New Mexico.

Through his veins courses a mixture of Scotch-Irish and German blood and in his make-up are found many of the sterling qualities which characterized his sturdy ancestors. His great-great-grandfather Stapp was born in Scotland and after the Revolution in Scotland was a refugee to the north of Ireland, where his great-grandfather James Stapp was born. The latter emigrated to America in the early Colonial days and settled in the Old Dominion, and in Orange county, Virginia, April 16, 1759, his son James was born. James Stapp was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. January 7, 1785, he married Miss Sarah Burbridge, like himself a native of Orange county, Virginia, the date of her birth being June 1, 1762. Some time after their marriage they removed to Woodford county, Kentucky, where they reared their family, and where he died September 18, 1818. She survived him until August 25, 1837, and her death occurred in Vandalia, Illinois. In Kentucky they were planters and stock-raisers, and their religious faith was that of the Presbyterians. Gholson Stapp was the eighth of their family of nine children. He was our subject's father and was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, Decem-

ber 7, 1802. He married Miss Maria Rigest, a native of the State of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They had two sons, and one daughter, James T. B., Jr., and William B. The daughter was Malinda B. Gholson Stapp, like his father before him, was a farmer. He removed from Woodford county to Mason county, Kentucky, and from there to Kaskaskia, Illinois, and next to Vandalia, same State. At the last-named place the father died December 2, 1849, and the mother April 25, 1854. They were Methodists, were noted for their free and genial hospitality, and especially did the Methodist minister find a hearty welcome at their door.

William B. Stapp, the youngest of their family, was born in Vandalia, Illinois, October 8, 1834. He was educated in the common schools and at the McKendree College in Lebanon, Illinois. After leaving college he was employed for some time as clerk in Decatur, Illinois. In 1858 he crossed the plains with oxen via Fort Gibson and on the Santa Fe trail to Albuquerque. From there he went to Fort Stanton, where he clerked for a time, and subsequently engaged in merchandising at Las Vegas. Later, in partnership with Mr. C. S. Hopkins, he was post sutler at Fort Bascom, and they were also largely engaged in stock raising there. They had a ranch house a mile from the fort, and their cattle were out with herders fourteen miles away. One day Mr. Hopkins took his wife and went out to the stock. While they were in camp there a band of eighty Indians attacked them, killed him and the white herder, and were in the act of scalping his wife, but a Comanche chief interceded for her, and they only cut off her hair. The Mexican herder claimed she was his sister and took her in safety to the fort. The soldiers at once pursued the red men, but the latter made good their escape and took with them no less than 280 head of the stock. The dead were buried at the fort. Only recently, and after a period of thirty years, Mr. Stapp received payment from the government for the stock that were

then stolen, being paid for them at the rate of \$5 per head. Mrs. Hopkins is still living, now a resident of Santa Fe, and she is prosecuting a claim for damages.

Mr. Stapp continued at the fort two years longer; was there from 1864 to 1875. He then came to Las Vegas and established himself in the town. For a number of years he continued his stock business with good success, but later, on account of drouth and low prices, met with heavy losses. He now has about 5,500 acres of land and has a small herd of cattle on it. His home, however, is in Las Vegas.

Mr. Stapp was married June 8, 1876, to Miss Katie A. Davis, daughter of Judge Levi Davis, of Alton, Illinois, and they had three children, namely: Katie A., William H. and Davis B. Mrs. Stapp died in 1882, on the second day of December, and her untimely death was a source of great bereavement to her little family. She was a woman whose beautiful character was an inspiration to all who knew her. Mr. Stapp says of her that she was all a man could expect of a wife—devoted and loving to her husband and children, and in every respect one of the best of women. He has since remained unmarried.

Mr. Stapp's political views are those advocated by the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order.

FRANCIS HIGGINSON ATKINS, a physician of East Las Vegas, was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 15, 1843. He descended from Joseph Atkins, born in 1680 and died in 1773. He was a retired sea captain, and his family records are in St. Clement's Church, at Sandwich, England. He located in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1728, marrying Mary, a daughter of Governor Joseph Dudley, governor under the crown, as was also his father, Thomas Dudley, of the Massachusetts Colony. The family held honorable positions and contracted noteworthy intermarriages in Massa-

chusetts. The father of our subject, Dudley Atkins, graduated as A. B. at Harvard, as M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and as A. B. at Bowdoin College, and was a physician of the highest refinement and culture.

F. H. Atkins, the subject of this sketch, graduated as Bachelor of Arts at the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard University, in 1861. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company F, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was much under fire in North Carolina, and a medical cadet from 1862 to 1863, serving in the Judiciary Square Hospital at Washington, District of Columbia, from 1863 to 1864; during the year of 1864 was Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, serving with Admiral Farragut in the West Gulf Squadron, and contributed his share on the margin of the great battle at Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864.

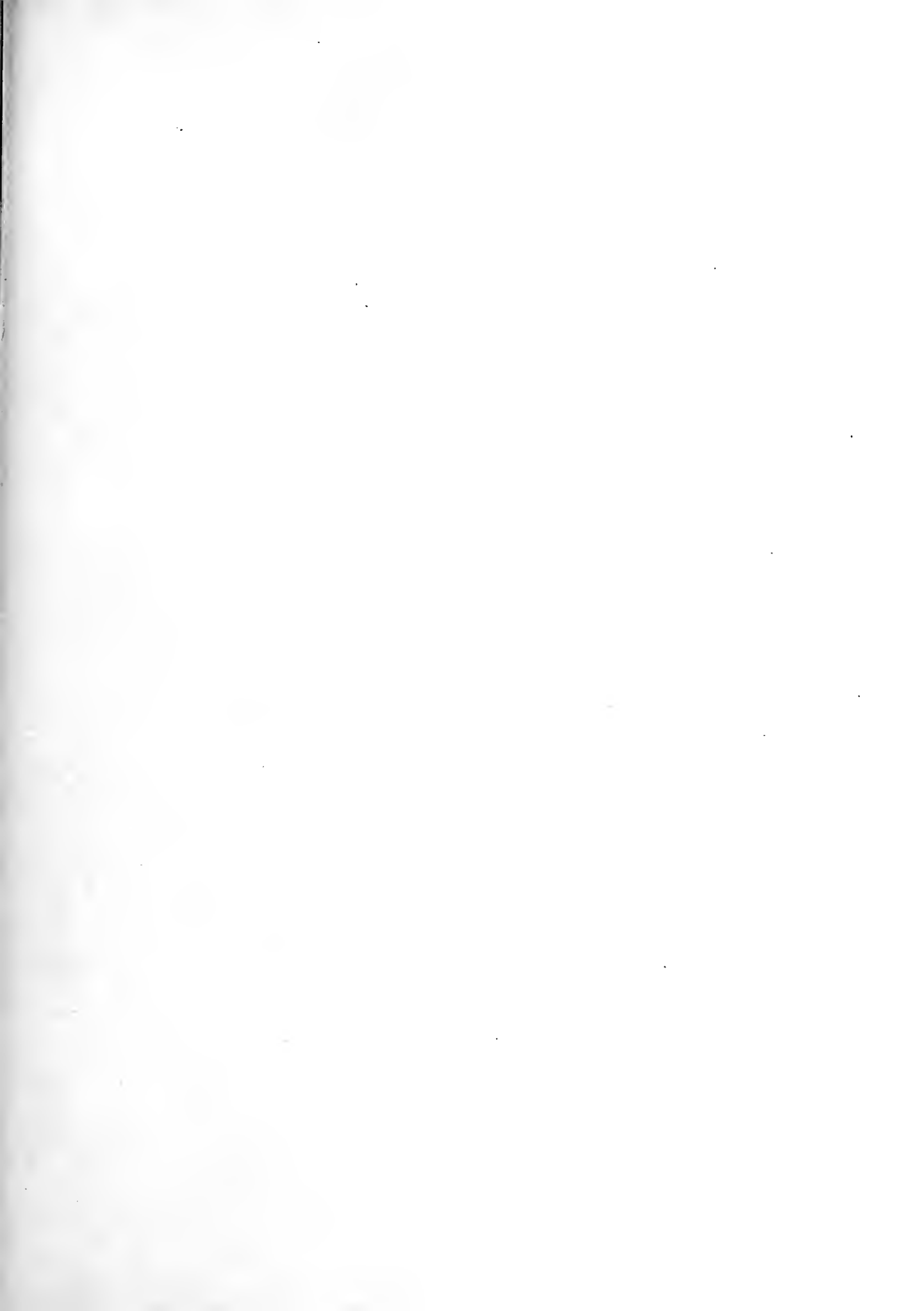
Dr. Atkins received medical lectures at the Georgetown Medical School at Washington, District of Columbia, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, graduating at the latter institution in 1865, and standing equally with the first four at the head of the class. Dr. Atkins served as resident physician of Brooklyn City Hospital until January, 1866, when temporary adverse health turned him to Minnesota, where he was engaged in his profession for seven years, living in Northfield and St. Cloud. He was Superintendent of Schools in Rice county, that State, in 1866 and 1867, and was Professor of Natural Sciences in Carleton College, Northfield, from 1867 to 1871. In 1873, wearying of the protracted winters of Minnesota, the Doctor drifted southward, and became Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States army, holding that position until the close of 1884, excepting one year as physician of the Indian Bureau, Interior Department, being then stationed at the Mescalero Indian Agency, New Mexico, where he contributed extensive notes on the sign language of the Apaches to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, District

of Columbia. During his military career, Dr. Atkins served under orders at Forts Wallace, Larned, Kansas; Supply and Gibson, Indian Territory and at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. During these twelve years he saw much field service, scouting with troops, and was in one sharp Indian fight, with the Sixth United States Cavalry, against the errant Cheyenne Indians at Sappa creek, western Kansas, when about forty hostile Indians perished.

In December, 1884, Dr. Atkins left the Government service, and located in Las Vegas, New Mexico, engaging in the practice of medicine. He has since been and is now Secretary of the New Mexico Medical Society, served one term as president of the society, has written much on the climatology of New Mexico, and has also been a member of the American Medical and the American Climatological Associations. Dr. Atkins has been a supporter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, doing much work on the secular side for St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Las Vegas, of whose managing board he has been Treasurer and Secretary many years. He served one year on the School Board of East Las Vegas.

In November, 1893, on the reorganization of the Territorial Board of Medical Examiners, Governor W. T. Thornton appointed our subject a member of that board, and he was largely active in preparing a new statute for the regulation of the practice of medicine in New Mexico, which was passed by the legislature in February, 1895. Under this statute a Territorial Board of Health was organized, of which Governor Thornton appointed him a member, and in March, 1895, he was elected Secretary of the Board.

In 1891 Dr. Atkins published a volume entitled "Joseph Atkins—The Story of a Family," in which, after thirty years of enthusiastic labor over his hobby, he strove to sketch in a readable manner the origin and progress of his family, with numerous genealogical charts, photogravure portraits and scenes in the old family home in Sandwich, England. This work was received with kindly interest by





Yours Sincerely
W Dooney

all the kin of whatever name, and was favorably noted in the special genealogical journals.

The Doctor was married, in 1866, to Miss Sarah Edmonds, a native of West Molesey, England, and they have four children. A daughter, Beatrice, is a skilled violinist, having been educated at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and for the past two years has conducted a violin school at Wichita, Kansas. A son, Emerson, is an enthusiast in ornithology. Dr. Atkins has contributed to the literary and scholarly development of Las Vegas, and has aided in the philanthropic work of the town. In politics, he was originally a Republican, but in 1872 became an independent, and has ever since voted for the best men and measures of either party, latterly siding rather with the Democratic party. That he joined the Odd Fellows late in life because of his gratification with their philanthropic work, and that he has cheerfully fostered the Shakespeare Club and Beethoven Society in Las Vegas, may indicate his partiality to what is helpful and elevating to mankind; also his giving lectures before the Methodist (South) Seminary, the Summer Normal School, the Sorosis, etc.

HON. MICHAEL COONEY.—A singularly active and useful career has been that of the subject of this review, and one filled with interesting experiences and high honors. His connection with the affairs of New Mexico has been one of eminent service in public capacity and of equally prominent sort in furthering her material prosperity and advancement along the lines where magnificent individual or corporate industries are directed. That to such an one should be accorded distinctive recognition in a work of this nature is imperative, and it is with a feeling of no indifferent satisfaction that the biographer here reverts to the more salient points in his life history, and all of the details reflect the

evidence of his worth as a brave, loyal and honest man.

In seeking the origin of our subject's genealogy we must go back to the Emerald Isle, for there do we find his ancestry represented in the stanchest of old Irish stock,—men and women of intelligence, courage, true patriotism and gentle refinement. He was born in the county of Durham, Canada, on the 25th of March, 1838, his father having emigrated thither from county Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1818. The Cooney family was one of distinction in the Emerald Isle, and was there possessed of a very considerable patrimony, which was reduced to a minimum in the war which they aided in maintaining, as directed against Queen Elizabeth, during the period of fifteen years. They finally suffered defeat, and what few there were who survived this memorable conflict left Ireland and sought homes elsewhere.

Michael Cooney, father of our subject, was a young man when he left his native land, but some time after his location in Durham county, Canada, he led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret Collins, a native of county Cork, Ireland. They worked zealously and faithfully and eventually reclaimed an excellent farm in Durham county, and there they reared their children, instilling into their minds those principles of honor and industry with which they were themselves so thoroughly imbued. They became the parents of seven daughters and four sons, two of whom (twins) died at the age of six months, while another died in New Orleans, Louisiana, from an attack of yellow fever. The mother departed this life in the sixty-eighth year of her age. Her father, Timothy Collins, lived to attain the age of ninety-seven years, while her mother, whose maiden name was Mary O'Connor, lived to be 107 years of age. The father of our subject died at the age of eighty-four years, and it may thus be seen that the stock is one notable in vigor of constitution and in longevity.

Michael Cooney, to whom this review is immediately dedicated, was the ninth child in

order of birth, and he was reared on the parental homestead, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of that section and period. In 1860 he started out in life upon his own responsibility, coming to the United States and locating in Chicago, which was then a city of but minor importance.

In 1861, when the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon, he stood ready to render loyal service to the Union, and enlisted as a member of Company C, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three years. His regiment was sent to Lexington, Missouri, and there, after several days of hard fighting with the Confederate forces, under General Price, they were captured and paroled, returning to Illinois, where the regiment was placed in charge of Camp Douglas. Mr. Cooney had been wounded in the thigh by a piece of shell, but soon recovered from the effects of the wound.

After his term of enlistment had expired he was honorably discharged. He took part in O'Neill's invasion of Canada in, 1866, and afterward returned to Chicago, where he effected the organization of the Irish Rifles, of the Illinois State Guards, and was commissioned as Captain of this command by Governor Palmer, retaining this office till November, 1870. The Irish Rifles served under General O'Neill in his efforts against Canada, in 1870, when the company became the color company of the Fourteenth Regiment, Irish Republican Army, and the Captain was elected by the officers as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment in the field; but their arms and equipments were captured by General Mead, in their camp near Malone on the border, before getting an opportunity to cross and engage the enemy. It was this regiment that demanded of the governor of New York transportation out of his State or they would start to march to Chicago and live on the country as they went! The governor refused, but William Tweed paid for their transportation to Buffalo, where they obtained funds from Chicago to return home.

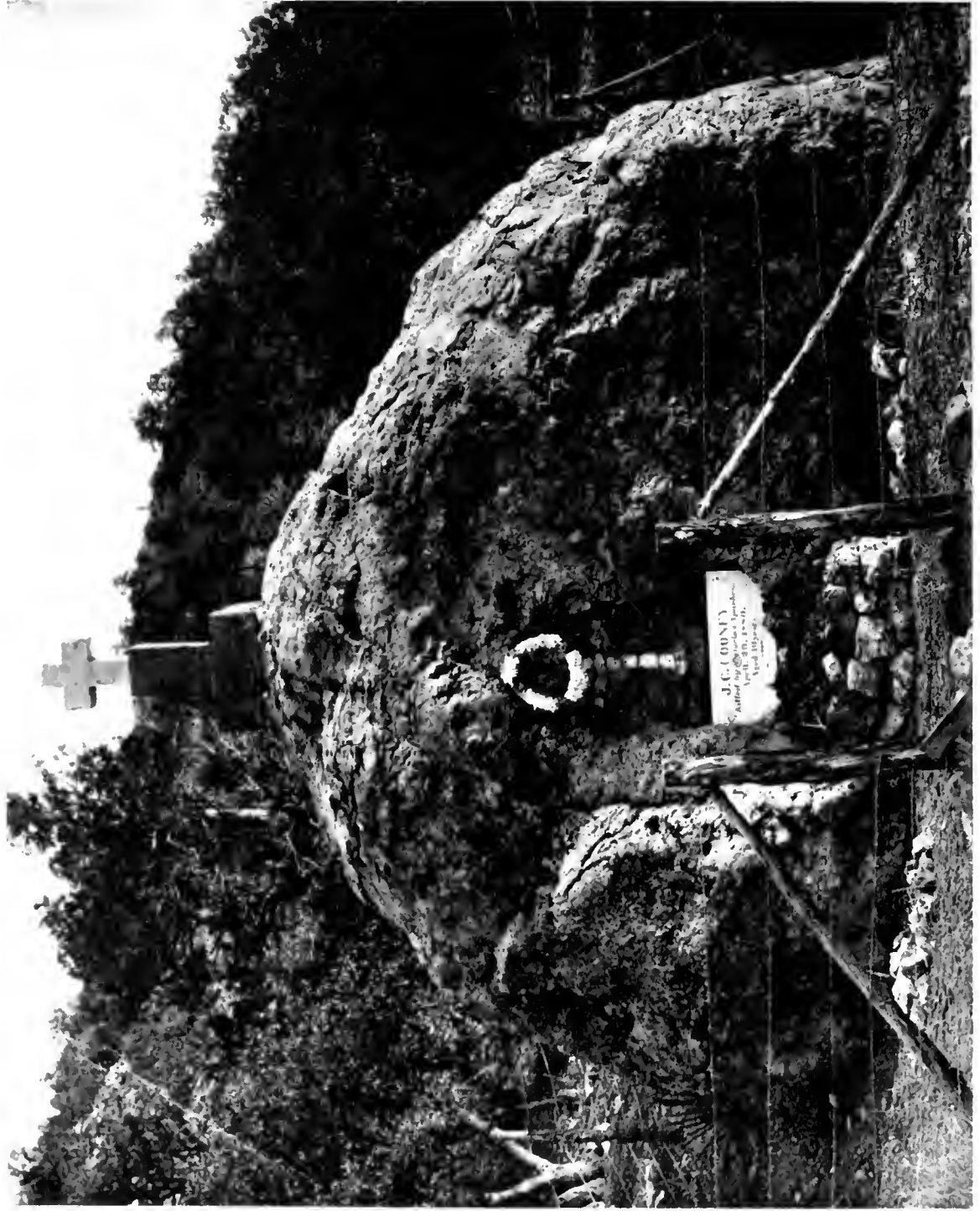
In the meantime Captain Cooney had attended a military school and had become an expert tactician, and it was the intention of the Rifles to cause an uprising in Canada in view of securing independence to the Dominion. This project failed of realization.

Shortly after returning to Chicago, and when De Palladine was attempting to establish a republic on the ruins of the French Empire, the French Benevolent Association of Illinois was sending recruits to France. He organized the Irish-American Ambulance Corps to aid the Republican cause, and applied to the French committee of defense in New York for transportation to Havre; but they claimed to have exhausted all their funds in forwarding Frenchmen; and after fruitless efforts to raise the necessary funds the organization disbanded, their only public appearance being as an escort, to the Union depot, upon sixteen recruits from the French Benevolent Association, who were *en route* to Havre.

Being ruined financially by the expense consequent on the Fenian movements, he left Chicago for New Orleans in November, 1870, in order to seek a new field to retrieve his fortunes.

An incident worthy of particular attention in this connection is that which occurred in connection with the first formal ceremony of decorating the graves of Union soldiers by the Grand Army of the Republic, in Chicago, on the 30th of May, 1869. The Irish Rifles had charge of the dedication of Calvary cemetery, and on that day they were reviewed by General Sheridan, who was stationed on a balcony of the Sherman House. Each soldier had a bouquet of flowers in the muzzle of his gun, and after decorating the graves of the Union soldiers with beautiful floral offerings there yet remained a large quantity of the flowers, and Captain Cooney brought his company to attention, made them a brief but singularly appropriate address, and concluded by asking them if it would be agreeable to them to strew flowers upon the graves of the brave Confederate dead whose last resting place





THE TOMB OF J. C. COONEY.
DISCOVERER AND ORGANIZER OF THE COONEY MINING DISTRICT, SOCORRO COUNTY.

was marked here. It is gratifying to note that his suggestion met with earnest and hearty endorsement on the part of the brave boys of his command, and with kindly solicitude and tenderness did they render this tribute to their fallen foes, their departed brothers. The precedent was one which will ever redound to the honor of the Irish Rifles, showing the magnanimous spirit by which they were animated—the spirit of true humanitarianism. In the Chicago Times the editor, the late Wilbur F. Storey, referred in particular to the action of the Irish Rifles, and in glowing phrases commended them for their noble tribute, and the animus displayed on that memorable occasion.

Captain Cooney left Chicago for New Orleans in 1870, and while a resident of that city he was associated with various lines of business enterprise, and in the election of 1872 he rendered the Republican party such valuable and timely assistance that he received the appointment as Inspector of Customs for the port and was stationed at Morgan City. He was subsequently installed as captain of night inspectors at New Orleans, and while stationed there he organized the Mitchell Rifles—this being the third organization of the sort in Louisiana after the war. He had two weeks' service in the First Louisiana Cavalry as First Lieutenant under Governor Kellogg, seating officers in the disturbed districts, and received the commendation of General Badger, who was in command. When the Irish societies voted to make the Mitchell Rifles their escort in the parade of March 17, 1876, the Rifles extended an invitation to the Sixteenth United States Infantry, then in quarters at the courthouse, to march with them, and this episode marked the first recognition of the United States soldiers in the South subsequent to the war.

A younger brother of our subject, James C. Cooney by name, was Quartermaster Sergeant in the Eighth United States Cavalry, and while scouting in the Mogollon mountains in New Mexico discovered silver, and after his honorable discharge from the military service he effected the organization of the "Cooney Min-

ing District." In the spring of 1880 he, with several other miners, was attacked and killed by a band of Indians, under Chief Victorio, and soon after this our subject left New Orleans and came to New Mexico to look after his brother's mining interests. Away up in the mountains he hewed out from the solid rock a sepulchre for the remains of his brother. The door to this tomb is sealed with cement and ores from the mines, and in these ores has been wrought out the design of a cross, forming a singularly beautiful and appropriate memorial emblem. The miners also hewed a cross of porphyry, which has been placed upon the summit of the great rock which forms the sepulchre, and a more dignified and noble resting place was never given a crowned head than is this massive tomb which has been reared under the clear skies of the high-heaved mountains. In the tomb Mr. Cooney has also placed the remains of his little son, whose death occurred some years ago.

As soon as our subject had perfected preliminary arrangements he began the work of developing the mines which his brother had discovered. He erected the first mill in the Cooney district, and also the first in the Silver Creek camp, and he superintended the construction of a road through the canyon to the camp. He has taken out ore to the value of over \$400,000, and the mines are still being worked and are yielding good returns under lease.

In 1882 the Republicans of Socorro county accorded Mr. Cooney the nomination as Representative to the Territorial Legislature, and he was elected by a representative majority, but did not take his seat until 1884,—the Twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly of New Mexico. In 1888 he was again elected a member of the Legislature, serving during the Twenty-eighth Assembly. His capacity as a business man and as one of broad mental grasp gave him a particular power in the work of securing wise legislation, and his service was one of signal fidelity to the interests of his constituents and the Territory at large, as well

as one that stands to his perpetual credit and honor. In 1894 he was elected Collector of taxes for his county, and this preferment he still retains, proving a most able executive. He has been progressive in his methods, and has retained a most lively interest in the affairs of the city of Socorro, where he resides, and has identified himself with every measure which has had as its object the advancement and welfare of the Territory.

The Captain's connection with the important mining interests of New Mexico has brought him into prominence in this line, and he is recognized as one of the most careful and capable of operators. His every action has been characterized by honor and integrity, and he is to be distinctively considered as one of the representative men of the Territory.

The marriage of Captain Cooney was celebrated in the city of New Orleans, on the 15th of October, 1879, when he was united to Miss Jennie Donally, who was born in New York, but reared from childhood in the Crescent City. They became the parents of two sons, John and Charles, the former of whom died in the mountains as a result of a hemorrhage of the lungs, being eleven years of age. Charles is now in school, being a bright and animated youth of much promise, and one to whom the parents are very devoted. Captain Cooney has a fine brick residence in Socorro, and also has a farm and substantial residence at Mineral Park.

In his fraternal relations our subject is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, still retaining his membership in Magnolia Lodge, No. 22, of New Orleans, also Wildey Encampment, No. 1, of New Orleans.

He donated the first United States flag to the Cooney schoolhouse in 1890, being the first time a flag floated during school sessions over a schoolhouse in New Mexico. Upon September 2, 1895, he donated and presented another to schoolhouse No. 1 of Socorro, upon conditions that each boy or girl who received a head mark would hoist the flag and

take it down the next day; and the boy or girl who did most service for the flag would receive from him a gold medal pendant from a small silk flag as captain of the color guard, and the others ranking as to service down to the corporal, receiving a flag badge with the rank thereon in gold letters. Below we give the speech at the presentation:

"School Children of School No. 1 : This flag, which I present to you to-day, was adopted by Congress on the 14th day of June, 1777. Very little is known relating to its adoption excepting that it was adopted by a unanimous vote. This is due to the wanton destruction of our library and archives at Washington by the English, who burned the capital on August 24, 1814 ; but from well authenticated tradition it comes to us that General Washington had called for designs for a flag, and that Betsy Ross, a quaint little Quaker girl of Philadelphia, had sewed the stripes together, and the stars also in the blue field, which when shown pleased him greatly, and was altered only slightly from the original design at the suggestion of the general. So you little girls should have as much interest in the flag as the boys, as it was a girl who conceived the immortal design, and whose nimble fingers had sown it piece by piece together.

"The red of the stripes represent the courage of our forefathers and their determination to free their country from English tyranny ; the white of its folds represents the purity of their intentions in giving equal rights to all who sought protection under its shade ; and the field of blue with the stars thereon formed a new constellation which was destined to become as a beacon of light and an inspiration of hope and freedom to the oppressed of all nations. Each star in the constellation represents a State in the Union of the States ; and whenever a new State is admitted a new star is added, but the thirteen stripes remain the same forever as a lasting monument to the valor of the original thirteen States, which united to overthrow British tyranny and free their country.

“In the beginning this flag represented only three million people and thirteen States, while now it has forty-four stars and represents seventy millions of people,—the greatest nation on earth to-day. It represents a government of the people, for the people, by the people, where the rich man and the poor man are equal, and every boy born under its folds has a vested right to fill any position from ward constable to president of the nation.

“This flag is known in every clime and upon every sea where ships go forth, and wherever seen is recognized as the flag of a free nation and an emblem of liberty. This flag has gone through four great wars, and never yet has been dishonored. It is the flag of Washington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. It is the flag of Starke and Stony Point, the flag of Paul Jones, of Barry and Montgomery. It is the flag of Jackson and Chalmete; the flag of Scott, of Lundy’s Lane, of Churubusco and Cerro Gordo. It is the flag of Lincoln, the flag of Grant, the flag of Garfield. It is the flag of Sheridan, the flag of Schofield and the flag of Miles. Whether this flag will remain the emblem of a free nation depends largely upon the school children of the Republic, upon whom the duty will devolve of protecting this flag and all it represents, when the older citizens of the Republic who have loved it have answered the last roll call of their Creator.

“Into your hands I now place this flag, upon the conditions arranged with your principal, that it shall float over this school every day that the school is in session ; that the boy or girl who wins the head mark each day shall hoist the flag next morning at nine o’clock and take it down again in the evening at four o’clock ; and the boy or girl who makes the greatest score of service at the end of the term shall receive from me a beautiful gold medal pendant from a small silken flag, engraved with the name of the school, the date, and name of the winner as captain of the color guard. To the next in rank will be given a silken flag badge, with his or her name in gold

letters as First Lieutenant of the Color Guard, to the next, Second Lieutenant ; next, First Sergeant, Second and Third Sergeants, and First, Second, Third and Fourth Corporals, and all the remainder shall have a badge as members of the Color Guard. This competition is confined to the department of Professor Duff and Mrs. Riggle, as the children in the primary department are too small to take service in the Color Guard, and the rules governing those contests remain subject to change by the teachers governing those departments when in their estimation any change is needed to conform to the discipline of the school.”

LEMUEL HINES, M. D.—The subject of this review occupies a position of unmistakable precedence as the only practicing physician in the thriving village of Springer, Colfax county, New Mexico, and as a man of marked intellectuality and professional attainments and as one who has thoroughly identified himself with the county and Territory of his residence, it is certainly incumbent that specific attention be here directed to the more salient points in his life history.

The Doctor is a native of the State of Indiana, having been born in Kosciusko county, on the 10th of April, 1865. His paternal grandfather, Francis Hines, was a native of Germany, whence, as a young man, he emigrated to America and became one of the pioneer settlers in the county just mentioned. At the time of his acquiring property in that locality the same was in a condition of almost pristine wildness, but he felled the forest trees and ultimately reclaimed a fine farm in what is now one of the most prosperous sections of the Hoosier State. The father of our subject, Frederick Hines, was born in Ohio, the date of his nativity having been January 27, 1837. He was reared to maturity on the home place, which came into his possession when he attained his majority. The family emigrated to Indiana in 1844. A young man of intelli-

gence, industrious in his habits and of marked discrimination, he gave himself consecutively and energetically to the cultivation of the farmstead, which is now one of the finest in that locality. He took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Rachel Herendeen, a native of his own county and likewise descended from one of its pioneer families. They became the parents of three children, of whom the two sons are yet living, as are also the honored parents themselves. Frederick and Rachel Hines have long been devoted members of the German Baptist Church, in which their influence has been one of much import. They are among the most prominent and most highly esteemed residents of their native county and richly merit the confidence which has been given them by reason of their honest and upright lives.

Dr. Lemuel Hines, the immediate subject of this review, was the eldest of the three children, and passed his boyhood years on the parental homestead, receiving his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, after which he continued his studies in the Taylor University, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he graduated in the spring of 1887. He began studying medicine and entered a medical college in 1887, and graduated as M. D. in the spring of 1890. Wishing to make his knowledge of the noble science as perfect and comprehensive as possible, he thereafter took a special post-graduate course of a year in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

This work of preparation completed, the Doctor found himself handicapped for active duty by reason of being afflicted with marked premonitory symptoms which showed that his lungs were diseased. In order that the incipient malady might not further encroach upon his physical vitality, he finally determined to seek a change of climate in search of relief. Accordingly, in 1891, he came to New Mexico, and here his impaired health rapidly improved, and in September, 1891, he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Springer, where he has built up a very lu-

crative and representative business, being the only physician in the place. His practice extends far outside the limitations of the county, and his services are in demand throughout a wide radius of country, while such is his proved ability and such his fidelity to those to whom he ministers that he has gained not only the confidence and esteem of the people, but also the affection of those who have been the recipients of his able and kindly care. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and in both the lines of surgery and medicine, keeps fully abreast of the advances made, being a close student and a lover of the intellectual as well as the practical phase of the noble profession to which he has given himself. His popularity in the community is unmistakable, and he has taken a great interest in the affairs of the village and lent his influence toward insuring its advancement and substantial prosperity.

In his political adherency the Doctor lends an active support to the Republican party. He has maintained a lively interest in educational matters, and has served with signal efficiency as a member of the School Board at Springer.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of our subject to Miss Minnie Hankins, a native of Mendon, Ohio, and they are the parents of a bright little daughter, upon whom they have bestowed the name of Elsie Ray.

WILLIAM H. KREMIS is a wide-awake and enterprising business man of Springer, the senior member of the firm of Kremis Brothers, druggists, and ex-County Treasurer. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born on the 8th of March, 1856, and descended from German ancestry that early located in the Keystone State. His father, James Kremis, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and wedded Miss Caroline Snyder, a native of the same county. They began their domestic life upon the farm which has since been their place of residence and which was the old homestead of

the Kremis family. Nine children were born to them, of whom seven are now living.

William H. Kremis, the eldest, was educated in his native tongue, and began the drug business in New Hamburg, Pennsylvania; but, attracted by the West, he made his way to Kansas and secured employment in a drug store in Minneapolis, that State, where he continued for five years. He then began business on his own account, and for four years conducted a store, which he sold in 1888, preparatory to his removal to Springer, New Mexico.

On his arrival in this city Mr. Kremis purchased a store of similar character, and has since conducted the leading drug business of the town. His store is complete in all its appointments and is tastefully and carefully arranged. He enjoys the confidence of the entire community, and his straightforward, honorable dealings have won him a liberal patronage. In 1892 he admitted to partnership his brother, Joseph Kremis, and the business has since been conducted under the present firm style. Both of these gentlemen have purchased property in the city, upon which they have erected comfortable residences, and have become closely identified with the best interests of the place.

In July, 1895, Mr. Kremis connected himself with E. G. Storer and opened a first-class family grocery next door to his drug store, the style of the firm being E. G. Storer & Company. They keep everything usually kept in a first-class family grocery.

The gentleman whose name heads this record is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He gives his political support to the Democracy and has been honored with some local offices. He received the appointment of Treasurer of the county of Colfax, and on the expiration of his term of service was elected to that office, in which he efficiently served for three years. The cause of education has always found in him a warm friend, and his labors in its interests have been very

effective. He has served as a member of the School Board, and was one of the promoters of the fine \$10,000 schoolhouse which now adorns the town and of which the citizens may be justly proud.

Mr. Kremis was happily married in 1882, the lady of his choice being Miss Caroline Olson, a native of Bennington, Kansas. They have three children, all born in Springer, namely: Edith, Josephine Olson and William Emanuel. One died at the age of eighteen months, named James Gilbert.

GEORGE J. PACE.—We now take briefly into review the life history of one who stands as one of the pioneer business men of Raton, Colfax county; one who has the distinction of being an honored veteran of the late war of the Rebellion, and whose entire life has been one of scrupulous integrity and well directed effort. He now conducts the leading grocery and provision establishment of the thriving city with whose interests he has so long been identified, and his hold upon the confidence and esteem of the community is unmistakable.

Mr. Pace is a native of the old Keystone State, having been born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of November, 1843. His father, David Pace, was born in England, whence he emigrated to America when a young man, taking up his abode in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was an expert horticulturist and florist, having learned the business in England, and this line of enterprise he continued in Pennsylvania with marked success up to the time of his death, which occurred when he had attained the venerable age of seventy-three years, his wife having died at the age of sixty-five. Her maiden name was Margaret Woods, and she was a native of Ireland. In their religious faith they were devoted adherents of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They reared a family of six children, of whom all are living at the present time.

George J. Pace, the immediate subject of

this review, was the fifth child in order of birth, and he was educated in the public schools of his native city, and there learned the trade of a stove-molder. He had not yet attained his majority when the dark cloud of civil war spread its gruesome pall over a divided nation, and he was not slow in preparing to go forth in defense of his country's honor. He enlisted as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his term re-enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge on the 12th of July, 1865. While a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and South Mountain, and after joining the cavalry was in various engagements and skirmishes, conducting himself at all times with signal gallantry and ever being at the point where duty called him. When the war was over he returned to his home, a veteran and a victor, which record was one of which he might well be proud. He was but twenty-two years of age when mustered out of the service, and his health had not been impaired by the hardships and privations endured.

Turning his attention once more to the arts of peace, he resumed operations at his trade, and in 1867 went to Evansville, Indiana, where he was engaged in that line until 1873, when he determined to locate in the West. He accordingly came to Colorado, locating at Animas, where he engaged in the grocery business. He was one of the founders of the town of West Las Animas. After conducting a successful business for some time he disposed of his interests and entered the employ of Julius Graaf, with whom he remained for four years, after which he removed to Lake City, Colorado, and was there engaged in business for eighteen months. In 1879 Mr. Pace made his advent in New Mexico, opening a modest mercantile establishment in the small room of the only house at Willow Spring ranch. There he remained for six months and then removed to the

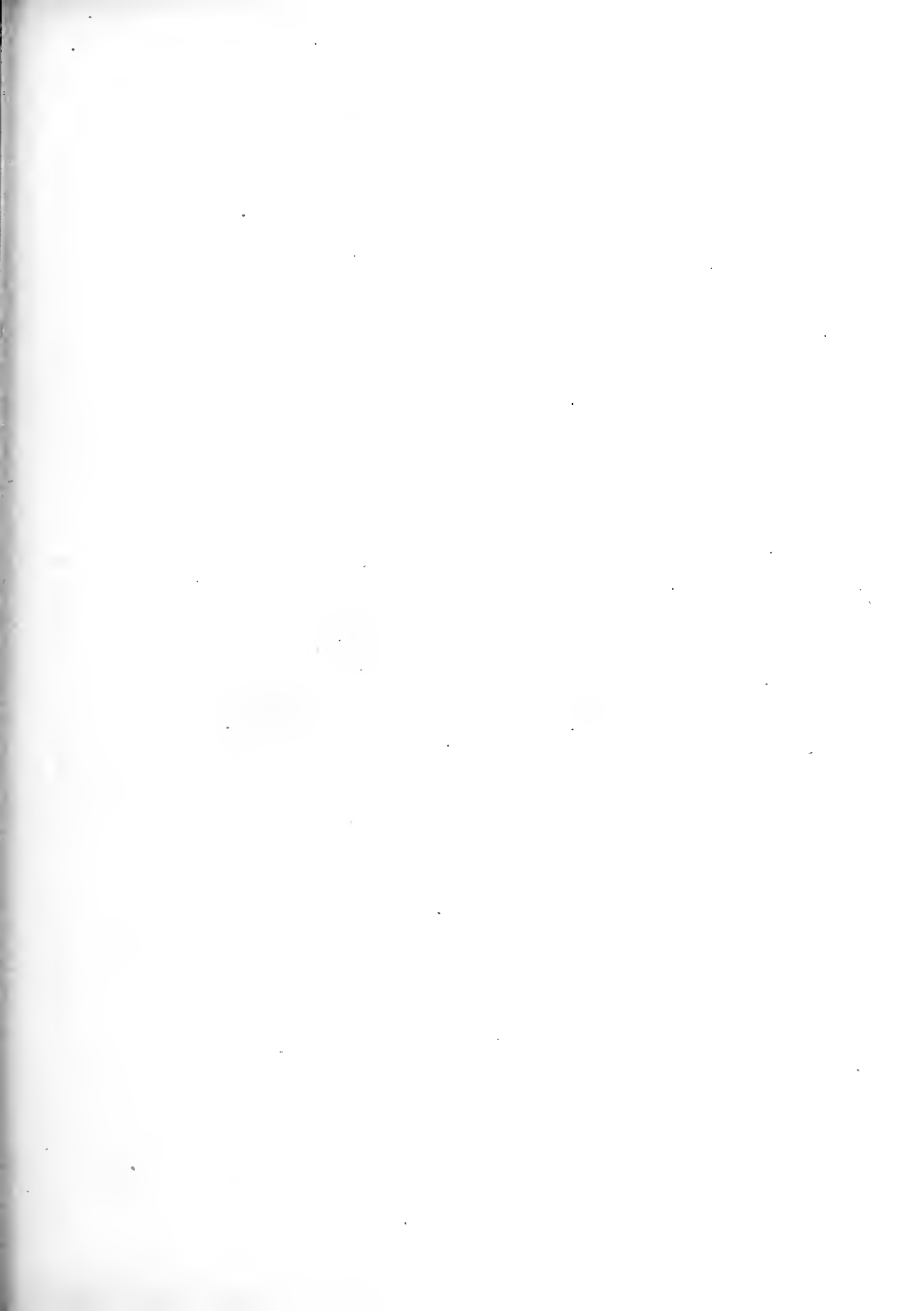
thriving town of Otero, where he conducted business for eighteen months, after which he came to Raton. He began business in a little frame building which he moved here from Otero, and in these modest quarters conducted a very successful business for a year, securing nearly the entire grocery trade of the town.

Finally better accommodations were demanded, and he erected the building at present occupied, the same being 27 x 130 feet in dimensions. He here carries a large and comprehensive stock of staple and fancy groceries and provisions, and conducts the leading grocery business of this section of the Territory, having in his long business career here gained a reputation for absolute reliability; careful methods and much discrimination—holding the confidence of all.

Mr. Pace is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Raton, and has ever maintained a lively interest in her development and upbuilding, having contributed liberally to all enterprises which have tended to conserve a substantial prosperity. In his political proclivities a staunch Republican, he has been called upon to serve in important positions of public trust and responsibility. He was for two terms the efficient incumbent as County Commissioner, holding this office at the time when the county erected its fine court house, and lending his influence and aid in securing the greatly needed improvement.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Pace is prominently identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic, in the last mentioned of which he holds distinctive preferment as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of New Mexico.

On the 17th of November, 1890, our subject was united in marriage to Mrs. L. R. Thomas, *nee* Ray. She is the mother of two children by her first marriage—J. Ray and Alice. Mrs. Pace is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Raton, and is a woman of much refinement, presiding with dignity and grace over the attractive home.





A. A. Grant

ANGUS A. GRANT.—The sturdy characteristics of the Scotch type are recognized far and wide, and the influence of this element in the development of our composite nation has been one of marked potency and one that has largely conserved advancement along safe and conservative lines. The subject of this brief review is a man who has been conspicuously identified with the development and substantial upbuilding of the flourishing city of Albuquerque, and it is clearly consistent that particular recognition be accorded him in this volume, which has to do with the representative citizens of the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. Grant is a native of the Province of Ontario, Canada, the date of his birth having been October 4, 1843. His lineage traces back to Highland Scotch ancestry, the family having had representation in the American colonies long prior to the war of the Revolution, in which struggle they maintained allegiance to the mother government. When the war was instituted they removed to Canada, where the king gave them lands in recognition of their loyalty to the throne. Archibald Grant, father of our subject, was born in Canada in the year 1806, and there passed his entire life. Attaining mature years, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy McDonald, who was likewise of Scotch extraction and a native of the Province of Ontario. They became the parents of nine children, whom they trained to lives of honesty and usefulness. The father died at the age of eighty-five years, and the mother survived to attain about the same age. They had been continuously identified with agricultural pursuits, and were honest, industrious people, highly esteemed in the community where so many years of their lives had been passed.

Angus A. Grant, the immediate subject of this review, received his educational discipline in the public schools, after which he devoted himself assiduously to learning the carpenter's trade. In 1866 he came into the West and worked at bridge building on the line of the

Kansas Pacific Railway, operating at various points between Leavenworth and Lawrence. Three years later than the date mentioned he was for a time engaged in mining in Virginia City, Nevada, and also worked at bridge building for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. In 1870 he was in California, where he was variously interested in mining and in contracting for the railroads. During the year 1878 he was in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & La Junta Railway, and continued in this connection until the road reached San Diego, in 1880, when he came to Albuquerque, where he made very considerable real-estate investments and became intimately concerned in the development and upbuilding of the city. In 1883 he erected the fine business block which bears his name, the same being 75 x 125 feet in dimensions. This was the first modern business structure in the city, and proved an important factor in initiating the period of Albuquerque's permanent growth and substantial improvement, showing as it did the confidence which Mr. Grant had in the future of the city, and thus incidentally begetting a spirit of general confidence in those who had linked their fortunes with the incipient town. This fine block still stands, is a landmark for a long time to come, is a paying property and a fitting monument to its owner's faith in the city.

This noteworthy improvement, however, fell far short of satisfying our subject's zeal in the advancement of the interests of the place, for we find that within the same year he brought about the establishment of the electric-lighting system, and somewhat later effected the organization of the company which has supplied that most essential equipment,—a water-works system. He is still the principal owner of both these systems, as is he also of the city's excellent gas plant. In 1890 he brought about the organization of the company which established the extensive ice factory here, the same having a capacity for the production of thirty-five tons of ice per diem. Thus will it be seen that Mr. Grant has been one of the

foremost promoters of Albuquerque's interests, a leading spirit in everything tending to advance her material welfare, and one whose efforts and services must ever be held in highest appreciation, not only by those who are her citizens to-day, but also by generations to come. He is largely interested in both city and county real estate and also in the stock-raising industry of the Territory, and in all his business ventures, so ably directed, he has met with marked and richly merited success.

In 1880 Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Joanna McMillan, a native of Canada, and they became the parents of two children, but after only three years of married life, the loved and devoted wife and mother was called into eternal rest. One of the children, Daniel Garfield Grant, survives and is now (1895) fourteen years of age. Mr. Grant has remained faithful to the memory of his loved companion and has never consummated a second marriage.

In his political adherency our subject is a stalwart Republican, his views in this line, as in all others, being thoroughly well enforced, so that he is ever ready to give a reason for the faith that is within him. He is a man of keen intellectual grasp, liberal in his judgment of men, conscientious and honorable in all the affairs of life, and imbued with a genuine public spirit. He has wide capitalistic interests aside from those already noted, and, in company with his brothers, is engaged in railroad building in California. Associated with others he has a large tract of land near the flourishing city of Oakland, that State, and they are now constructing a line of railroad to touch this point. The land will all be platted, subdivided and thoroughly improved, making it a most eligible and valuable residence locality.

Mr. Grant passes a goodly portion of his time in California and the remainder in Albuquerque, which he ever considers his home. Here he has a spacious and elegantly appointed suite of rooms, fitted for his use, and here he dispenses genial hospitality to his many staunch friends among the business men of the city. His name will be held in highest honor in

Albuquerque for all time to come, and the results of his labors and influence will ever be appreciated by those who have so richly profited thereby.

PETER P. FANNING, a man to whom has come a full measure of success in life as resultant upon his own efforts, who has become conspicuously identified with the interests of the Territory of New Mexico, and who is recognized as one of the representative business men of the thriving little city of Raton, over which he is at present presiding in the important office of Mayor, it is most incumbent that particular attention be here accorded to the gentleman whose name initiates this review.

Mr. Fanning is a native of Merrickville, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 10th of January, 1846, the son of William and Bridget (Kennedy) Fanning, both of whom were born in the south of Ireland, descending from staunch old Irish stock. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to Canada, and settled at Merrickville, where the father of our subject engaged actively at work at his trade—that of ship-carpenter. He died in 1855, and his widow still survives, having now (1895) attained the venerable age of seventy-seven years. They became the parents of five children, all of whom were born at Merrickville, and one of whom still abides there.

Peter P. Fanning, the immediate subject of this review, was the second child in the order of birth, and his educational discipline was secured in the public schools of his native town. When but a lad of fourteen years he began an apprenticeship in the tailor's trade, at which he was employed in Canada for a period of three years. He then removed to Rochester, New York, where he was engaged for a year, after which, in the winter of 1864-5, he worked at Little York, Pennsylvania. Returning thence to Rochester he there remained until the fall of 1866, when he determined to go farther to the West, and accordingly removed

to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was engaged in tailoring until 1870, when he removed to Lowell, the same State, and thence to Ionia, where he was engaged in business until 1882, being associated with D. L. Irish & Son, under the firm name of Irish & Fanning.

The year 1882 marked the advent of Mr. Fanning in Raton, New Mexico, with whose business interests he has since been most conspicuously identified, having secured a representative patronage, and his establishment being recognized as the leading sartorial emporium of the town. He has taken a lively interest in the welfare of the city of his choice and within the first year of his residence here he erected an attractive residence and also the building which has since been maintained as his business headquarters. He has been influential in forwarding the development of the town in many ways, and the esteem in which he is held in the community is shown in the fact that in the spring of 1895 he was elected to the position as chief executive of the municipality, his candidacy having been entirely unsought by him, and his election having been readily secured without personal effort. His administration of the affairs of the city has been such as to justify the confidence reposed, and in many ways has public advancement and improvement been conserved.

A man of strong intellectual grasp and independent character, our subject has his views and opinions well fortified, and is thoroughly in touch with the affairs of the day. For many years he has been identified with the Democratic party, but he has never merged his individuality in any limitation set by an organization. Since 1873 he has been a staunch advocate of the free-trade policy, and he is now strongly in line in support of the single-tax issue.

In 1877 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Fanning to Miss Hannah M. Brooks, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Curtis Brooks, of that State. They are the parents of three children: Marion M., Blanche M. and Lillian M. In his fraternal relations our sub-

ject is prominently identified with the Masonic order, into whose mysteries he was initiated in 1871. He is one of the charter members of Aztec Commandery, No. 5, Knight Templars, and has been identified with the Knights of Pythias since 1873. In his religious views he is a zealous and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family are held in the highest esteem and regard in the community.

EDWARD J. GIBSON, who is occupying the responsible position of chief dispatcher of trains for the Santa Fe Railroad Company for Raton, New Mexico, was born in Indiana on the 9th of February, 1863, and is of English and Scotch ancestry. His parents, John and Mary (Soderel) Gibson, were both natives of England and came to America in 1842, locating first in New Orleans. The father was a sailor, and after spending some time in the Crescent City removed to Ohio, where he became the owner of a canal boat. Subsequently he removed to Cincinnati, to Indiana, and later to Missouri. He was a loyal citizen of his adopted land, and served in the Mexican war, and for three years was numbered among the defenders of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. When peace was restored he located in La Plata, Missouri, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in January, 1881, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife still survives him and is living at the old home in La Plata, at the age of seventy-six. In their family were six children, of whom three are still living.

The gentleman whose name heads this review was the youngest child. He obtained his education in the public schools of La Plata, and began his connection with railroading when only thirteen years of age. He became night operator at La Plata, and has since been connected with railway service in various capacities, and was in various places on the Wabash system. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Com-

pany, and for a year was assistant agent at Oswego, Kansas. He was also agent at Council Grove, Kansas, and during the time passed there handled all the material for 100 miles of the road. In 1886 he went to Norfolk, Nebraska, and became train dispatcher for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley line, continuing in that capacity until March, 1889.

In April of the same year Mr. Gibson came to Raton, and was employed as dispatcher until 1891, when he was promoted to his present position of chief dispatcher of trains. In 1893 the company transferred him to Las Vegas, where he was located at the time of the great strike of 1894. He was eminently useful to the company in that very exciting time in breaking the blockade and in running trains through. He was then returned to Raton, which is a more responsible position, the company thus giving evidence of their recognition of his marked ability to handle the heavy business of the road at this point. The trains going over the mountains here require two and sometimes three engines. Throughout his business career Mr. Gibson has been connected with the railroad service, and his long experience, careful attention and fidelity to duty are subjects of favorable comment, and have enabled him to fill successfully the important position he now occupies.

In politics Mr. Gibson has been a life-long Democrat, and while residing at Council Grove, Kansas, was elected and served as a member of its City Council. In 1895 he was selected by the citizens of his ward in Raton to represent their interests in the City Council here, and the influence of this wide-awake, progressive man has been felt for good in behalf of the city. He is devoted to all that is calculated to advance the general welfare, and may well be numbered among the valued residents of the community.

In December, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gibson and Miss Sarah Ward, of Keytesville, Missouri, and their union has been blessed with four children, a son and three daughters, namely: John W., Cecelia

Geraldine, Edna Irene and Helen Marie. Mr. Gibson is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Knight Templar degree, and is regarded as a man of sterling worth.

REUBEN PIKE LETTON, deceased, was a respected and honored pioneer of Raton, New Mexico, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of this locality, and who was for many years an important factor in its development and progress. He was born in Rockville, Maryland, twelve miles from the city of Washington, in the year 1818, and when a young man removed to Missouri, where he was united in marriage to Miss Pamela Kavanaugh, a native of that State. They continued to reside in Missouri for some years, and the husband became a prominent stock-grower and farmer.

When the war with Mexico was declared Mr. Letton enlisted in the service under Captain Walton and Major Donovan, and while on the way to the seat of war passed through New Mexico, stopping for a short time in Santa Fe. He served throughout the struggle and was mustered out at New Orleans. It was not long afterward that gold was discovered in California, and in 1849, by way of the isthmus of Panama, he went to the Pacific coast and "took out" considerable gold, with which he returned to his home in Missouri. He then purchased a "band" of cattle, which he drove across the plains to California, and on this investment realized a handsome profit. He then started by water on the return trip to his old home, stopping on the way to visit the scenes of his childhood and the friends of his youth in Maryland. From there he went to his Missouri farm where he remained until 1858, when he became engaged in freighting to Salt Lake City, building up a very large business, which required a train of sixty wagons with six yoke of oxen to every wagon. He was a Southern man by birth, training and principle, but when the Civil war broke out he refused to march

against the old flag under which he had once fought and remained neutral throughout that great struggle. He was in the South a part of the time, dealing in horses, mules and other stock, and took in large sums of money; but it was Confederate currency and therefore proved worthless; so he papered one of his rooms with different denominations of bills.

After the war, Mr. Letton returned to his farm in Missouri, where he remained until 1875, when on account of his wife's health, he brought his family to New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Letton had five sons and a daughter, namely: A. K.; B. S.; William, who died in Los Angeles, California, in 1894; Reuben D.; Finas D.; Jefferson D. and Mary, who is now the wife of Charles Sinnack, a hardware merchant of Raton.

On coming to New Mexico, Mr. Letton first located in Otero, where he embarked in the stock business, meeting with good success. In 1879, when the railroad was built, he removed to Raton and erected the first residence in the town, located at the southwest corner of Third street and Sanders avenue, where he made his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1895. He has taken a prominent part in all public affairs pertaining to the general welfare and was deeply interested in everything calculated to build up the city. His wife regained her health in the invigorating climate of New Mexico and still survives him.

A. K. Letton, to whom we are indebted for the record of the family, is the eldest child of the family. He was educated in the Masonic College of Lexington, Missouri, and when he had arrived at a sufficient age became connected with his father in most of his business enterprises. He served as one of his father's teamsters in 1858, when only sixteen years of age, and at that time saw much of frontier life. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army and took part in the battles of Carthage, Wilson creek and Pea Ridge. In 1862 he came to New Mexico, where he engaged in freighting, and on hearing of the discovery of gold in Mon-

tana he went to that country, re-engaging in mining at Alder Gulch, and built the first log house in Helena for General Dorris, which he used as a store. He remained in Montana until 1865 and became familiar with the experiences and the excitement in the mining towns of that Territory. He also saw some of the nefarious "road agents" hanged.

In 1865 Mr. Letton returned to his native State and was engaged in the stock business, buying, selling and driving stock from Texas to Missouri. In 1875 he removed to San Jose, California, where he made his home for ten years, being engaged in the livery and other kinds of business. It was during that time that he was united in marriage in 1877 with Miss Bettie Lauderdaile, a native of Missouri. In 1885 he arrived in Raton, which has since been his place of residence, and the city numbers him among its most active and enterprising business men. He was first engaged in the butchering business, and then opened a livery stable, having also dealt in stock and carried on other enterprises. He has owned as high as 1,500 head of cattle at one time.

Mr. and Mrs. Letton have two children, Anna and Pearl, and in Raton he has erected a good residence, which is now his place of abode. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in his political views is a Democrat, but has no desire for office. His straightforward, honorable dealing, his good management and his well directed efforts have made him a successful business man, and to-day he is the possessor of a handsome competence, acquired through his own efforts.

JOHN J. MURPHY, a city Trustee of Raton, and one of her prosperous business men, is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, where his birth occurred on the 19th of March, 1858. His father, John J. Murphy, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and during his boyhood left that country for the

United States, locating in St. Louis. After he had arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Bridget Carmady, and for some time resided in St. Louis, whence he afterward removed to the State of Illinois. During the greater part of his life he was connected with the butchering business, and for a number of years was foreman of a large packing house in St. Louis. His death occurred in Illinois, when the subject of this sketch was a small child, and his wife survived him only six months. They were faithful and devout members of the Catholic Church, and their many excellencies of character won them the respect of all with whom they came in contact.

John J. Murphy, was the third of their family of five children, of whom four are yet living. At an early age he was left an orphan and grew to manhood without the shielding care and influences that are usually received in the parental home. He acquired his education in Illinois and when quite young displayed a strong taste for music. Later he became a member of the Twenty-Third Regiment Band, and continued with that command from 1881 until 1886, in New Mexico. While in the army he learned the barber's trade, and in 1886 established a shop in Raton, where he has met with very satisfactory success, having become the leader in his line of business in the city. He is a straightforward, honorable business man, wide-awake and progressive, and has gained for himself many friends during his nine years' residence in this place.

The political support of Mr. Murphy is given to the men and measures of the Democracy. In 1893 he was nominated and elected one of the Trustees of the county, and then declined to run for a second term; but in 1895 was again elected to that position, for his fidelity to duty had made his fellow citizens desirous of again securing his services in that capacity. He has also been a member of the grand jury of the county. Socially, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the band of the First Regiment of Uniformed Knights

of Colorado. His instrument is the clarinet, and he has acquired the reputation of being an expert performer. He is a great lover of music, a taste which he has strongly manifested since his early boyhood.

In May, 1886, was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Murphy and Miss Lucy Pollard, a native of Liverpool, England. They have three children—Frank J., John and Lucy—all living with their parents in their pleasant home in Raton. During his ten years' residence in this place, Mr. Murphy has made a good record as a citizen of the highest reliability and is ever ready to aid any enterprise that has for its object the upbuilding of the town of his adoption.

JOHN JELFS is numbered among the early settlers of Raton, having witnessed almost the entire development of this place, while in the work of progress and upbuilding he has been an important factor. He is now foreman of the railroad car shops, and the duties of his responsible position he discharges with promptness and fidelity. The record of his well spent life is as follows:

He was born at Hatfield, near the city of London, England, on the 8th of August, 1836, and descended from old English ancestry. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, mastering the business in all its details and becoming a very proficient workman. Ere leaving his native land, Mr. Jelfs was married in 1858, to Miss Sarah Bunyan, who was born in the town of Welwyn, twenty miles distant from London, a relative of the family to which belonged the noted author of Pilgrim's Progress. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jelfs in England, namely: Annie, wife of Frank Henning and a resident of Chihuahua, Mexico; Harry and Alfred, who are residents of Galveston, Texas, and Alice, now a young lady residing with her parents; three died in England.

In 1872 Mr. Jelfs, accompanied by his family, took passage on the steamship Erin for America, and was seventeen days upon the water. At length he landed in New York city and made his way across the country, taking up his residence in Marshalltown, Iowa, where he accepted the position of foreman of the car shops of the Iowa Central Railroad. After serving acceptably in that capacity for eight years he went, in April, 1880, to Cerrillos, New Mexico, with the hope of making a fortune in the quartz mines of that locality. He followed that pursuit for two months, but not meeting with the expected success he accepted the position of foreman of the car shops of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Raton. He has since satisfactorily served in that capacity, and his marked fidelity to duty has won him the confidence of his employers, while his considerate bearing toward those under his charge has gained him their sincere respect.

In October, 1880, Mr. Jelfs was joined by his family and for seven months they resided in a box car while their commodious and pleasant residence was being erected. It is located on the southwest corner of Third street and Parsons avenue, and is the abode of hospitality and good cheer. Mr. Jelfs has led a busy and useful life, making money steadily, as the result of honest labor, and to-day he has besides his home and business much valuable real estate in Raton, being now the owner of a number of residences and other city property. In politics, Mr. Jelfs is a Republican. His support was given to that party after careful consideration of the political questions and issues of this country. He does his own thinking, and sound judgment and clear conceptions are manifest in the conclusions at which he arrives. He has served for several terms as a member of the Board of Trustees of Raton, and has frequently been solicited to become the candidate for other offices. In 1895 he was the Republican candidate for the city's Mayor, and failed of election by only a few votes. He has also taken an active and commendable interest in the educational affairs of

the town, and for two terms served as a member of the School Board. He helped to organize the building and loan association and has served as its president from the beginning. The organization has loaned \$24,000 for the erection of buildings in this city, and in this way has done much for the improvement of the place. Socially, Mr. Jelfs is an honored member of the Odd Fellows society, and has filled all the offices in the local lodge. He and his family are widely and favorably known in this locality and are held in the highest regard by a large circle of warm friends.

FRED BORN, the leading furniture merchant of Raton, began business in this place in 1873, and to-day is at the head of a fine furniture establishment, complete in all its appointments, while from the public he receives a liberal and constantly increasing patronage. Being widely and favorably known in Raton and throughout the surrounding country, we feel assured that the record of his life will prove of interest to many of our readers and gladly give it a place in this volume.

Mr. Born is a native of Bavaria, his birth having occurred there on the 13th of March, 1849. He was educated in his native country and learned there the blacksmith's trade, after which he determined to try his fortune in America, and in 1867 crossed the Atlantic. For a time he followed blacksmithing in Pana, Illinois, after which he came to the South, locating in Texas, where he was engaged in hotel-keeping and also in dealing in ice for some time. For two seasons, in partnership with Charles Hawes, he hunted buffalo on the plains of Texas, killing 5,000 of those animals in two years! He had a camping outfit and took with him five men to prepare the hides. At one time his partner, within two hours and a half, killed 125 buffalo. The business did not prove very profitable from a financial standpoint, but as the Territory was freed of these animals the bands of marauding Indians that roamed over

the country also left that region. In 1877 Mr. Born came across the plains to Anton Chico, and in the spring of that year camped where the city of Raton now stands. It was then a desolate site, unmarked by a single building, nor was there a building of any kind within miles. In making this journey he and his companions had two teams and a saddle horse and brought with them large quantities of jerked buffalo beef. They camped at old Las Vegas, and there sold and traded off much of their meat. Mr. Hawes got into difficulty at this place with a man who looked like a lawyer, and who tried to make them pay for the privilege of selling the meat. It took all that they had made to protect themselves from the consequence of this unpleasantness.

Mr. Born became dissatisfied with the condition of affairs and made arrangements to sell out to his partner as soon as the money could be raised for the purpose. Accordingly they went to the other side of Trinidad and took a contract to get out a quantity of railroad ties. This venture also proved a failure and Mr. Born then went to Chicken Creek, where he contracted to deliver 1,000 ties to the railroad. This plan was carried out successfully and they then purchased a mowing-machine and went up into the mountains to cut hay, but before they had hauled away much of this product the snow came on; so they fenced it and left it until the following spring. When they returned the cattle had broken in and destroyed the crop. Thus disaster again overtook Mr. Born and made the early years of his residence in New Mexico a period of hardship. He then sold his interest in the mowing outfit for \$225, but never received his pay.

About this time the town of Otero was founded and Mr. Born opened a blacksmith shop there and carried on business in that line until the spring of 1878, when he went to the Silver Cliff mining region and engaged in prospecting for about six months. In this venture he again suffered losses and therefore opened a blacksmith shop at Silver Cliff, where he was soon doing a very extensive business; within

ten months he cleared \$1,200. He then sold out and went to Bonanza, where he engaged in prospecting and mining, sinking two 50-foot shafts and making a tunnel 120 feet. Mining, however, did not prove to him a profitable undertaking, and he went to Salida, Colorado, where he worked in the Calumet iron mine until he had made a few hundred dollars. He then established a second-hand store, but soon sold this out and in 1883 came to Raton, where he established a furniture store on Clark avenue. He afterward admitted to a partnership J. C. Hotchkins, and they did a prosperous and constantly growing business. In 1890 Mr. Born bought out his partner, and has since been sole proprietor of this well appointed establishment. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investments in real-estate, and to-day owns several valuable pieces of property in Raton.

His life has been a varied one, filled with many of the experiences that come to the early settlers upon the plains of the Southwest. His business career has been a period of both adversity and prosperity, but a well-merited success is now attending his efforts. He has been prominently identified with the upbuilding of New Mexico, and to-day is a wide-awake and progressive citizen, deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the Territory.

In November, 1886, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Emma Van Wey, a native of Illinois. Their home is blessed by the presence of three children—Earl F., Mabel and Hazel C. In his political predilections, Mr. Born is a Republican, and socially is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE A. BUSHNELL has been connected with the history of Clayton since the days of its earliest development, and is numbered among its most enterprising and successful business men. He is devoted to the public interests of the town, withholding his support from no object

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W. M. M. Gilliam Mrs L. M. M. Gilliam

that is calculated to promote the general welfare, and all who know him esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

Mr. Bushnell is a native of the Channel Islands, born on the 18th of July, 1851, and descended from an old family of England. He acquired his education in the world's metropolis—London—and learned the profession of civil engineer, after which he was engaged in office work in connection with that business until 1871, when he came to New Mexico to accept a position at Cimarron, in the office of the Maxwell Land Grant Company. After serving in that capacity for a number of years, he opened a livery stable there and had a Government forage agency, furnishing forage for the Government animals that passed through that county on the way to the different forts on the frontier. His next business venture was in stock-dealing. He purchased 160 acres of land of Thomas O. Boggs, and for a time was engaged in stock-raising, in partnership with two of his brothers, carrying on operations along that line until 1894, when he sold out. He was also engaged in merchandising at Raton from 1885 until 1889, when he sold and came to Clayton.

The town was then in its infancy, and Mr. Bushnell, in connection with the Fox Brothers and Mr. Dorsey, opened the first store in the place. The business has since been carried on, but is now under the control of the Clayton Commercial Company. Mr. Bushnell was for some time the manager of this company, and is still one of its stockholders. He possesses excellent business and executive ability, is systematic and methodical, and by carefully watching every detail of his business, and by efficient management, he has acquired a high degree of success.

In the winter of 1884 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bushnell and Miss Minnie Boggs, a native of Colorado, and a daughter of the noted pioneer and guide, Thomas O. Boggs, one of the historical characters of the Southwest. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have three children—Charles L., born in Raton, and Thomas

G. and Rose M., born in Clayton. Their home is a substantial residence, which was erected by Mr. Bushnell, and within its hospitable doors good cheer abounds and a hearty welcome is ever extended to their many friends.

The political support of our subject is given to the Democracy, and since coming to Clayton he has taken quite an active part in politics. He has served as Deputy County Treasurer since the organization of the county, and has ever been devoted to all that pertains to the public welfare and to the work of improvement and progress. He was interested in the original town site and has been president of the Town Site Company, which is composed of several of the best business men of Clayton. They still have a large tract of undeveloped land, which they sell at reasonable terms in order to induce settlers to locate here, thereby promoting the growth and prosperity of the community. From early manhood Mr. Bushnell's career has been one that has gained him the highest commendation, and in all the relations of life he has been recognized as a straightforward, honorable man, true to his duties, to his friends and to his country.

WILLIAM M. McCLELLAN, who is one of the well known and popular citizens of Albuquerque is an honored veteran of the late war of the Rebellion, in which he served with signal distinction, and is a man who by his own efforts has attained a due measure of success in temporal affairs. Among the representative men of the Territory he well merits place as considered in this work.

Our subject was born in Cochranville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the date of his nativity having been August 14, 1839. He traces his lineage to stanch Scotch and German ancestry, his father, William McClellan, having been a native of bonny Scotland, whence he came to America when a boy. He became identified with the agricultural interests of the old Keystone State, and there was

eventually united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Slyer, who was a native of Germany, accompanying her parents to America when still but a child. After their marriage they continued their residence in Pennsylvania and there reared a family of seven children. The father died in 1853, at the age of fifty-two years, and the mother survived to attain the venerable age of seventy-nine years. They were most estimable people,—honest, industrious and of unswerving integrity.

William M. McClellan, the immediate subject of this review, was the fifth child in order of birth. His educational discipline was received in the common schools, but in even this respect his privileges were somewhat limited, since he was only seven years of age when his father died. At the age of sixteen the young man began the battle of life on his own responsibility, working at farm labor for seven dollars per month. His was no easy task, for he was employed from sunrise until sunset in attending to those onerous duties incidental to the cultivation of a farm. The discipline was one that developed in him a marked physical vigor and that sturdy spirit of independence which has so greatly conserved his success in the affairs of life.

Mr. McClellan continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1861, when his loyal spirit was aroused as the dark cloud of war obscured the national horizon, and he went forth in defense of the Union, responding to President Lincoln's call for men to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Our subject enlisted as a member of Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The first battle of importance in which he participated was that at Winchester, after which he was in the action at Cross Keys and later participated with his regiment in the second battle of Bull Run. In this memorable conflict Mr. McClellan was struck on the skull by a fragment of shell, being instantly rendered insensible. He was left on the field as dead, but he eventually recovered consciousness and found himself lying with his face in his cap and besmeared with

blood. He finally recovered in a measure from his dazed condition and mustered strength to gain his feet and make his way to the rear, the effort being one that taxed him to the utmost. As a result of his injuries he was incapacitated for service for the next month, but he recovered sufficiently to rejoin his regiment at Harper's Ferry, after which he participated in a minor engagement at Dumfries Landing and was in the fight at Fredericksburg, where Stonewall Jackson met his death. After this he was in active service in the great and decisive battle at Gettysburg, subsequent to which the regiment was on the Rapidan, when it was sent to New York city to quell the riots. Returning shortly to the Rapidan the regiment was ordered thence to the Southwest, under General Sherman. Mr. McClellan was in the entire campaign leading up to and including the taking of Atlanta, also taking part in the battles of Chattanooga and Look-out Mountain. From Atlanta he accompanied Sherman on the memorable march to the sea, and his brigade was the first to enter Savannah, and there had the honor of raising the stars and stripes over the United States barracks.

The return march through the Carolinas was one of long and weary order, in which the jaded troops endured many hardships, crossing the swamps and subsisting on the meager supplies which the country afforded. They were compelled to build many corduroy roads through the swamps and saw much hard service. The regiment of which our subject was a member continued the march from Raleigh, North Carolina, over the battle grounds of the Wilderness, to Washington, where it was their privilege to participate in the grand review. After this they were in camp three weeks at Louisville, Kentucky, whence they were ordered to Columbus, Ohio, and were there mustered out. Mr. McClellan had been faithful to his high duty, had served valiantly in his country's behalf, and was now enabled to return to his home, an honored and battle-scarred veteran.

Turning his attention once more to the arts of peace, our subject remained for a year in the East, after which he went to Atchison, Kansas, where he procured a team and made arrangements to transfer a load of freight from that city to Denver. Finding this a profitable venture, he continued in the freighting business for two years, all supplies at that time having to be transferred overland to many of the important points in the West. Subsequent to this Mr. McClellan engaged in contracting on the Union Pacific Railroad, and continued to be thus employed until the road was completed and he had witnessed the driving of the gold spike. He next engaged in contracting on the Kansas Pacific Railroad and later on the Denver & Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. He next turned his attention to stock-raising on the Arkansas river, continuing in that line of enterprise for two years, after which he resumed his former occupation, securing a contract to furnish ties for the construction of the Atlanta & Pacific Railroad,—supplying 300,000:

In the fall of 1881 he disposed of his interests in this line and the following spring settled in Albuquerque, which has ever since continued to be his home. His labors had been such as to enable him to determine as to the possibilities offered in the West, and the fact that he finally determined upon locating in Albuquerque betokened his excellent judgment and his prescience of the magnificent development which was to come to the city of his choice. He made considerable real-estate investments here and for two years conducted a meat market, after which he disposed of the business and began dealing quite extensively in live-stock. Through his indefatigable effort he has acquired a competency, and in 1889 he retired from active business pursuits.

In the year 1872 was consummated the marriage of Mr. McClellan and Mrs. Lucy M. Campbell, a native of Mahoning county, Ohio. In their attractive home they are enabled to enjoy all the comforts of life and to accord courteous hospitality to their large circle of friends.

Our subject has always rendered active support to the Democratic party, and the confidence and esteem in which he is held in Albuquerque has been shown in his election as a member of the City Council, in which he served acceptably for two years. He was the first representative in that body from the third ward, and aided in the incorporation of the city,—in whose welfare he has taken a deep and abiding interest, contributing in every possible way to its development and substantial upbuilding.

THOMAS O. BOGGS, now deceased, was one of New Mexico's distinguished and noted pioneer settlers, who became identified with the Territory and its history in 1845, which year witnessed his arrival in Taos. This volume would be incomplete without the record of his life, and with pleasure we present to our readers this sketch. He was born at Harmony Mission in the Indian Territory in August, 1824, and was a son of Governor Boggs, of Missouri. His father was also a prominent character, who was employed by the Hudson Bay Fur Company and afterward by the American Fur Company.

To that service our subject gave a part of his earlier years. He acted as guide and scout with General John C. Fremont, and was a warm personal friend of Kit Carson. Together they went on many explorations and expeditions through the Southwest. They traveled over the wild plains and through the mountainous region, where they were in constant danger of death at the hands of the wily Indians. More exciting than any fairy tale, more wonderful than any story of fiction is the true record of the careers of these worthy pioneers, who made civilization in this section of the country possible. When Kit Carson died, Mr. Boggs reared and cared for his family, thus demonstrating the sincerity of his friendship.

After trapping and trading throughout the entire Western country, Mr. Boggs came to Colfax county, New Mexico. He was an ac-

quaintance and friend of Mr. Maxwell, the owner of the noted Maxwell Land Grant. Here he became one of the extensive sheep-growers of the Territory, his wool product in a single year bringing him \$40,000. For some years he also owned a farm and resided on the Tramperos. He also spent a portion of his later life at Springer, and from that place came to Clayton, where his death occurred in 1894. He had reached the traditional age of man—three-score years and ten—and his career had been one of benefit to humanity.

Mr. Boggs had married Miss RONALDA LUNA, a native of Taos, New Mexico, and a step-daughter of Governor Bent. She was present at the massacre, when, with others, her step-father was killed, being cruelly murdered by the Indians. She took him in her arms when he was fatally wounded and tried to shield him from the deadly work of the savages, but in spite of her efforts his body was filled with arrows and the life of that noble man was thus ended. Mrs. Boggs was ever a faithful companion and helpmeet to her husband, sharing with him in many of the hardships of pioneer life, and always encouraging and sympathizing with him in his work. She still survives him and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Bushnell, at Clayton. Their only son has also passed away. Mr. Boggs was a man of very generous impulses, whose liberality and generosity were well known. His bravery and courage were of the highest type—that type which shielded the weak and helpless at the risk of his own life. He was conversant with every phase of frontier experience and was an important factor in the settlement of the great Southwest. All honor be to these brave pioneers who made the wonderful development of this section of the country a possibility.

HON. SAMUEL ELDODT, a prominent pioneer merchant of New Mexico and the honored Treasurer of the Territory, is a native of Westphalia, Prussia, and acquired his early training for the

mercantile business in that country. In 1868, when a young man of seventeen he came to America and made his way direct to Santa Fe, where his brothers, Nathan and Marcus, had preceded him and were engaged in merchandising. The railroad at that time extended only as far as Hays City, Kansas, and the journey thence was made across the country in wagons. Mr. Eldodt came with a train numbering twenty-five wagons, which started in June, and a month later reached the end of the journey, which was an unusually rapid one. Mr. Eldodt took the lead, accompanied by a Spanish gentleman and about a dozen others, traveling on ponies, and the distance was accomplished in safety; but the year previous the Sioux Indians had been on the war-path and had been very troublesome to the emigrants, killing and robbing wherever they could.

Mr. Eldodt at length arrived in Santa Fe, a poor young man, who had acquired some knowledge how to sell goods and do business, but with no capital to engage in the enterprise for himself. He secured a clerkship in his brother's store and continued to serve in that capacity for five years, during which time he displayed such excellent business talents that he was admitted to a partnership in the business and a branch store was established at Abiquiu, of which he was placed in charge. The business of the firm proved very popular and steadily increased, and the firm also extended its operations, establishing another branch at San Juan.

In 1882 the brothers divided their interests and our subject took as his share the two branch stores which he has since conducted on his own account, meeting with very gratifying success. The business is that of general merchandising, and he handles everything needed by the citizens of this region and purchases all home products. He is a thorough master of the business, having made it a study, thus becoming familiar with the wants of the public and how best to supply them. Mr. Eldodt has also become greatly interested in wool-growing. He entered this business when it was a very

profitable one and has had as many as 8,000 sheep, at one time the wool bringing him a handsome annual income.

It was only a year after Mr. Eldodt left Germany that his father died. In 1888, after twenty years of close application to business in New Mexico, he began to have a strong desire to visit the home of his youth and his relatives, and his aged mother, who was then in feeble health. Accordingly, he re-crossed the Atlantic, and the meeting between mother and son after the long years of absence can be better imagined than described. The mother said, "All my wishes are gratified except one. I wish that you could be with me until my demise." With a true filial spirit he granted this request; staying with her all through her last illness, although it was a long one, regardless of his large business interests in America. When she passed away and the last sad rites were performed over her remains, Mr. Eldodt returned to his home. His mother had almost completed her eightieth year, and the last two years were cheered by the presence of her son, who tenderly administered to her every want and securing for her all the comforts and luxuries which money could procure. The nobleness of character which he displayed has been seen at other times in his life and commands the respect of all.

Upon his return to New Mexico Mr. Eldodt again took up his business, entering into it with all the ardor of his nature which never stops at half-way measures. He continued to accumulate property rapidly and now enjoys a handsome fortune as the reward of his labor. He has always acquired large real estate interests which have proved a paying investment.

Mr. Eldodt was happily married on the 10th of May, 1893, to Miss Lina Stern, a native of Germany. After a short married life of a little more than a year she passed away, leaving an infant daughter; but in a short time the baby also died, leaving the husband and father alone in the world, which now seemed doubly desolate.

All his life he has been a consistent Demo-

crat, but has never been an office seeker, his extensive business interests claiming the greater part of his attention; but in 1895 Governor Thornton honored him by an appointment to the office of Treasurer of the Territory, and the Senate confirmed him. He then accepted the position as custodian of public funds and is now acceptably serving in that office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite. Every dollar that he possesses has been honestly earned by himself, and he truly deserves all the credit which the term "self-made man" implies. He came to this country a poor boy, and not through fortunate circumstances, but by earnest labor, good management and business ability, has steadily worked his way upward to a position of wealth and affluence. He is known in business circles as an honorable, straightforward man and his life is well worthy of emulation.

COLONEL EDWARD H. BERGMANN, the efficient and capable Superintendent of the Territorial Penitentiary at Santa Fe, was born in Prussia, November 7, 1832. He was educated in his native country, and when seventeen years of age volunteered in the Prussian army, having served four years in the First Regiment of Light Hussars. At the close of his service, having a desire to see America, and believing that promotion in the American army was more easily obtained, he came with General McClellan to this country in 1859. After arriving in this Territory, Mr. Bergmann served as chief clerk at department headquarters. When the great Civil war broke upon the country, he volunteered, and served during the struggle with the celebrated soldier and Indian fighter, Colonel Kit Carson, who was Colonel of the regiment, and Mr. Bergmann was Lieutenant Colonel. The latter served gallantly during the entire struggle, took part in the battle of Valverde and in many Indian fights with the Sioux, Apaches and Navajos, and in fact was

in constant service four years on the frontier. He built Fort Bascom on the Canadian river, and rendered the Government much valuable service, for which he was promoted to the position of Colonel. Mr. Bergmann was subsequently sent by the Government to the San Juan country to select military post sites, and to report on the country.

In 1867 our subject resigned his position and turned his attention to mining, but lost considerable money in that venture. He also had a fifteen-stamp mill in Moreno valley in Colfax county. In 1891 the Penitentiary Commissioners selected him as the most fitting person to take charge of the Territorial institution, the sequel of which has shown the correctness of their judgment, as Colonel Bergmann has received and merited the highest praise. The penitentiary is now in an excellent condition, not an inmate being on the sick list, the best of order and discipline prevails, everything about the place is clean and comfortable, and the best of food is given the prisoners. Colonel Bergmann has utilized the prisoners in building the prison wall, in hauling the stone and making the brick. Notwithstanding the fact he had few skilled workmen, a most creditable work has been accomplished. The wall is 2,319 feet long, twenty feet high, twenty-seven inches wide, resting on a solid stone foundation four feet deep, four feet wide below the surface, and two feet eight inches wide above the ground. The west side of the wall is adorned with an elaborately constructed arch, with an artistically finished main entrance gate, worked by an electric lock. This gate is surmounted by a guard tower, there also being six other guard towers on the wall, and the entire work displays unusual artistic taste. Two thousand feet of ten-inch sewer pipe has been made, and now serves as a first-class sewer, adding greatly to the sanitary condition of the institution. Other important improvements have been made, and the Commissioners, in their report to the Governor, say that Mr. Bergmann's suggestions have been practical, his executions perfect, and all the work

has been done under his personal supervision, in all of which he has been honest and tireless in his watchfulness. In conclusion they say: "We may be pardoned for expressing a becoming pride in the condition of this institution, believing that it will compare favorably with any of its character in the older States."

Colonel Bergmann was married, in 1870, to Miss Augusta Sever, a native of St. Louis, and they have three children, all born in New Mexico, namely: Henry E., Carl Emmanuel and Laura G. The wife and mother departed this life in 1889. The Colonel still has large mining interests in the Territory, is a strong bi-metalist, and is independent in his political views. He was made a Mason in New Mexico, and is now a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar at Santa Fe. He is also Senior Vice Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is needless to add that Colonel Bergmann is a man of the highest integrity and honor.

ANTONIO WINDSOR, the leading contractor and builder of Santa Fe, was born in Melbourne, Australia, October 14, 1854. His father, Captain Richard Windsor, an Englishman, was a sailing-master of mercantile ships. He married Miss Mary Knudson, a native of Norway, and while they were in Melbourne, the subject of this sketch was born. When he was five years of age they returned to England, where they remained for a time, and also went to Norway. When Antonio was twelve years old they came to the United States. In 1863 Mrs. Windsor was injured in a shipwreck in the English Channel, from the effects of which she died in 1864. Mr. Windsor, our subject's father, continued his seafaring life for many years, and now resides in England.

Antonio, their only child, was educated principally in Chicago, and attended an architectural school there for eighteen months. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade. His first employment was in building bridges on

the Northern Pacific Railroad, after which he followed his trade in Denver, and while in that city he began contracting, a business which he has since successfully followed. Mr. Windsor also did considerable business at Leadville during its early growth. In 1885 he came to New Mexico, where he worked on the Territorial penitentiary until its completion. He also served as superintendent for the contractor on the capitol. Mr. Windsor built the addition to St. Vincent's College, did the wood work on the United States Territorial Building, built the Orphan Asylum at Santa Fe and Guard House at Fort Wingate, erected many stores and residences in Santa Fe, and also built a handsome brick residence for himself on Gasper avenue, where he now resides. Since coming to New Mexico he has acquired considerable real estate and is interested in eight gold and silver mining claims.

Mr. Windsor was married, in 1888, to Miss Carrie Smith, a native of New York. They have three children, all born in Santa Fe, namely: Pansy Amelia, King Olaf and John Joseph. In his social relations Mr. Windsor affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, having served as Deputy Grand Chancellor of the latter order. He is independent in his political views.

GENERAL EDWARD F. HOBART, Surveyor General of New Mexico during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, was born in New Hampshire, October 9, 1836, and descended from one of the earliest New England families who were prominent in the early history of the Colonies. His great-uncle, Jacob Hobart, was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. His grandfather, Abel Hobart, was born in New Hampshire, and his father, Horace Hobart, was born in Colebrook, that State, in 1800. He married Miss Charlotte Pruden Field, a daughter of Peter R. Field, from Enfield, Connecticut. The Fields also were a

noted family and early settlers of New England. On both sides the family were Puritans and Congregationalists, and many of the Fields were ministers. The great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Horace Hobart was a minister in Connecticut, and was shot by an Indian while at work in his field. In 1837 Horace Hobart and wife, with a colony of relatives, went overland to Beloit, Wisconsin, and became the founders of that town. Mr. Hobart became prominent in the upbuilding and improvement of that place, and was one of the founders of the Beloit College, having given a part of the land on which it was built. The first colony consisted of about 100 persons, nearly all relatives, members of the Congregational Church, and most worthy people. Mr. Hobart served as Deacon of the church for many years, and was widely known as an efficient supporter of good enterprises. His death occurred in 1860, he leaving a widow and three sons. She survived until 1884, dying in her eighty-fourth year. Their three sons were: Edward F., the subject of this sketch; Horace R., editor of the *Railway Age* in Chicago; and Henry Field, who came to New Mexico in 1884, and died the following year.

General Hobart was educated at Beloit College, graduating at that institution in 1854, after which he engaged in civil engineering on the railroad, under President Robert Harris, for several years President of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Hobart was also city engineer of Beloit for some time. In 1884 he came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and engaged with his brother in the ice business, but the following year his brother died, and he became sole owner of the enterprise, continuing the same until 1889. In that year he received the appointment from President Harrison of Surveyor General of the Territory, and during his service of four years many Government surveys were made. He also has the honor of having suggested the Pecos Park reservation, known as the Pecos National Park. It is the source of the Pecos river, and the reservation is of untold value to New Mexico as the source of a

great water supply. While engaged in irrigation engineering Mr. Hobart laid out and constructed a ditch and brought water to the land which he is now improving and planting to all kinds of fruit and alfalfa. He owns 2,000 acres, 200 acres of which is under cultivation, and presents a flattering prospect of becoming a valuable and remunerative property. He also has land at Las Vegas and a good home at Santa Fe. Mr. Hobart is an intelligent and thoroughly practical man, and is doing all in his power to aid in the growth and development of New Mexico.

The General was married April 13, 1859, to Miss Marian Cunningham, a native of New York, and a daughter of John Cunningham, a member of a prominent New York family, and a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England. Our subject and wife had one son, Edward B., who died in the third year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart are members of the Congregational Church. The former is a life-long Republican, and both are prominent and valued citizens of Santa Fe.

AMBROSIO ORTIZ, a native son of New Mexico, was born at Santa Fe December 7, 1839, and is a descendant of Nicolas Ortiz, who came to New Mexico at the time of the conquest. He had three sons,—Francisco, Toribio and Nicolas. The last is the grandfather of our subject. They had a grant of 80,000 acres of land, for which there are now three hundred heirs, and one-fourth of the property has been given to have the grant confirmed. The place is known as the Caja del Rio, and is located on the Rio Grande. Ignacio Ortiz, the father of our subject, was born in Santa Fe, where several generations of the family have been born and reared. He married Josefa Chaves, of Bernalillo, and a daughter of Governor Jose Antonio Chaves, who served as Governor of the Territory for several years. Ignacio Ortiz departed this life in 1850, and his wife survived until 1874.

Ambrosio Ortiz, the sixth of their seven children, five now living, was educated by the Fathers, before St. Michael's College was established. After completing his education he served as clerk in the general mercantile and clothing establishment of Wendell Debus for fifteen years. In 1868 Mr. Ortiz was appointed Treasurer of the county, to fill a vacancy, but after the expiration of his term he was elected to that office, serving in the same until 1873. In that year he was elected Clerk of Santa Fe county, received a re-election, and held the position four years.

Mr. Ortiz was married, in 1861, to Miss Paula Romero, a native of Santa Fe, and a daughter of Rafael Romero, they being first cousins. To this union have been born sixteen children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Luz, Juan Jose, Francisco, Facundo, Ignacio, Adela, Estefana and Emilio. They have seven grandchildren. Juan Jose is a printer by occupation, and has served two years as County Superintendent of Schools of Santa Fe county. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Ortiz is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, an insurance society. In addition to the heirship property, Mr. and Mrs. Ortiz have a fruit and grain farm within a half mile of the city, where they have a good residence, and also own a block of houses at the foot of Johnson street. He is an intelligent, reliable and upright business man, and the family are well spoken of in the city in which they were born and have always resided.

HON. MANUEL VALDES, a native son of New Mexico, was born at Santa Fe, October 3, 1846, and descended from one of the oldest families in the Territory. His grandfather, Jose Pablo Valdes, of Spanish ancestry, was a blacksmith by occupation, was industrious and honest and lived to a ripe old age. His wife, *nee* Josefa Padilla, also descended from one of the old families in the Territory. Their son, Antonio Valdes, the father of our subject, was born at

Santa Fe in 1814, was a farmer and merchant by occupation, and lived to the age of seventy-three years. He married Miss Guadalupe Valdes, and they had five children. She died at the age of seventy years.

Manuel Valdes, the only survivor of the family, completed the course in the Brothers' College in 1862, after which he attended Archbishop Lamy's Latin School. In 1865 he became a clerk in the general store of Zeckendoofer, later for a Mr. Wesche, next for Spiegelberg Brothers, from 1867 to 1873, was with the house of Perea & Company, again became an employe for Spiegelberg Brothers, and in 1874 engaged in business on his own account, in partnership with Hon. Felipe Delgado. That partnership continued until 1879, when Mr. Valdes went to Bernalillo, and was with J. L. Perea until the latter's death, after which he managed the store for two years. Returning to Santa Fe, he was again with Spiegelberg Brothers until 1886, and was employed by Sol Spiegelberg from 1886 to 1891.

In 1890 Mr. Valdes was elected Assessor of Santa Fe county, on the Republican ticket, and served in that position two years. During that time he was nominated by his party as a candidate for Mayor of the city, his opponent being Bernard Selegman, and he was elected. After serving in that position one term, Mr. Valdes acted as Territorial Librarian for about one year and a half, in which he was engaged until January 15, 1895. He is now a member of the committee having the custody of the capital grounds and buildings.

In 1871 our subject was united in marriage with Miss Luz Delgado, a daughter of the late Hon. Felipe Delgado. To this union have been born six children—Antonio, Felipe, Jose, Federico, Juanito and Conrado. The second son is a graduate of St. Michael's College, and now has charge of the Indian Government School. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Valdes is an active and reliable business man, and enjoys a wide acquaintance and influence in his native Territory, to which he is much devoted.

CHARLES WILLIAM DUDROW, one of Santa Fe's prominent and successful business men, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, November 5, 1849. His ancestry were of German descent, and were among the earliest pioneers of Pennsylvania. His great-grand-father moved to Maryland, where several generations of the family were born, our subject's father, Conrad Dudrow, having been born there in 1810. He married Miss Miles, who was a native of that State, and soon afterward they removed to Richmond, Missouri, where Mrs. Dudrow soon afterward died. With his two children, a son and a daughter, the father returned to Maryland, and the children were raised by their grandmother Miles. During the war Mr. Dudrow sympathized with his people of the South, but took no part in the struggle, although he suffered financially by it.

When fifteen years of age Charles W. Dudrow, the subject of this sketch, began to earn his own living. Going to Missouri, he engaged to drive cattle from Kansas to Texas, continuing that occupation a year and a half. In 1872 he came to New Mexico, securing the position of stage messenger for Barlow & Sanderson, between Pueblo and Santa Fe, and also drove the stage a part of the time. While engaged in that work he was three times attacked by robbers. Mr. Dudrow followed that occupation until the railroad was built, in 1880, and he came with the last coach to Santa Fe. Since that time he has been engaged in the freight transfer business, the firm now being known as Dudrow & Davis, and they control nearly all the freight and are large dealers in coal, hay and grain. They own and keep five teams constantly at work. Mr. Dudrow, separate from the firm, also conducts a lumber yard, and has sold the lumber for most of the large buildings in the city. He has acquired enviable reputation as a business man of ability and integrity. He has invested in real estate in the city, where he has planted two orchards, and is now raising large quantities of peaches, plums, apricots, apples and

cherries, demonstrating what the rich soil of New Mexico will do with proper care.

Mr. Dudrow cast his first vote with the Republican party and has since been one of its strongest adherents. He is now serving his second term as Commissioner of Santa Fe county, and has the honor of being the Chairman of the Board. He gives the same close attention to the affairs of the office which he bestows on his own business, and makes a most efficient and competent officer.

JOSE SEGURA, Librarian of the Territory of New Mexico, was born in Santa Fe, February 20, 1856. One of his ancestors was a member of the Spanish army that participated in the recapture of the Territory from the Indians. He owned a grant of land in Santa Fe county, and lived there until his death, at the age of seventy years. He married a Miss Madrid, a daughter of one of his comrades, and from them has sprung the family of that name in New Mexico. In old Mexico they were professional people, and some were authors, physicians, engineers and lawyers, but in this Territory they have principally followed the peaceful vocation of farming and stock-raising. The father of our subject, Simon Segura, was born in Santa Fe in 1839. He married Miss A. Dominguez, a daughter of Don Guadalupe Dominguez, a soldier under the Spanish and later under the Mexican rule. They had two sons—N. Segura, a lawyer at Las Vegas, and the subject of this sketch.

The latter received his education at St. Michael's College, graduating at that institution in 1870. After serving for a time as Police Justice of Las Vegas he made a tour of the East and Mexico, returning thence to Santa Fe, and in 1885 became the founder and sole owner of a weekly newspaper, "El Boletin Popular." Mr. Segura is still its editor and owner. In 1890-1 he was Indian Agent at Santa Fe, receiving his appointment from the President. He traveled among all the pueblo

settlements in the Territory, established a number of schools, was influential in having them regularly attended, and thus proved an efficient officer. In January, 1895, Mr. Segura received the appointment of Territorial Librarian, which he is now filling in addition to his other work.

November 20, 1891, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Howland, a native of this Territory and a daughter of Major George Howland, of Santa Fe. They have one child, Gustavo. Mr. Segura is a man of intelligence and ability, is well spoken of in the city of which he is a native son and in which he has a pleasant home.

JAMES R. HUDSON, a wholesale and retail jeweler of Santa Fe, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1837, of Scotch-English ancestry, who were early settlers in America. His grandfather, James Hudson, was a non-commissioned officer in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived to the age of eighty-six years. His son, Robert Hudson, our subject's father, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1803. He married Miss Rebecca Scott, a native also of that county. Soon after their marriage they removed to Ohio, where Mr. Hudson was engaged in the manufacture of furniture, but later returned to Philadelphia, continuing in business there until his death, in 1866, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife died soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch.

The latter was raised by his aunt in northern Ohio, where he attended the public schools, and also attended school at West Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1861, when the great Civil war burst upon the country, Mr. Hudson, in response to Lincoln's call, enlisted in Company B, Second Volunteer Infantry, and was on detached service most of the time until the expiration of his term. In August, 1861, he again enlisted, entering the Eighty-

third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received the commission of Second Lieutenant. He served in Virginia under Generals Pope and Sigel, was afterward in the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the first and second battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Kenesaw mountain. At the last engagement Mr. Hudson suffered the loss of his leg, and previous to that had also been three times wounded. Mr. Hudson had been promoted from time to time until he became Major of his regiment, serving as such when obliged to retire from the service.

Recovering from his wounds, Mr. Hudson received the appointment of Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1868 he resigned that position to engage in the jewelry business in Chillicothe, Ohio, remaining there until, on account of failing health, he was induced to take up the open-air pursuit of farming and stock-raising, following that occupation several years. In 1878 he located at Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he was engaged in placer gold mining and merchandising for several years, having owned the first store at Golden and was the first Postmaster of the town. Since 1883 Mr. Hudson has been engaged in the jewelry business in Santa Fe.

In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Platte, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Peter Platte, who died on the farm he had improved in that State, at the age of eighty-six years. In the East Mrs. Hudson had been a sufferer from asthma, and it was to prolong her life that they came to New Mexico, and she is now enjoying good health. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have three children: Mary, now Mrs. N. M. Norfleet; Frank H., engaged in the grocery business, and Arthur, in business with his father. On coming to Santa Fe Mr. Hudson immediately became identified with the affairs of the city. He purchased property, built a good home, has served as City School Clerk, and has been a member of the Board of Education since its organization. He is an enthusiast on the sub-

ject of free schools, and was instrumental in establishing the public-school system, of which Santa Fe may well be proud. Religiously he is an acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church; politically, has been a life-long Republican; and socially, has held various offices in the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hudson is still interested in mining in this Territory, and is looked upon as a most reliable and worthy business man.

HON. ALEXANDER L. MORRISON, ex-United States Marshal of New Mexico, now residing at Santa Fe, was born at Ballycastle, county Antrim, Ireland, October 20, 1831, and received his education in his native country. He emigrated to America in 1846, and volunteered in the Second New York Infantry, in the war with Mexico. He now takes considerable pride in wearing the badge of the Mexican war veteran. Receiving an honorable discharge at New Orleans, Mr. Morrison returned to Ireland, hoping to aid in the liberation of his native land, but soon after his arrival he was suspected, and, without evidence against him, was thrown into prison. After six months of confinement, he was discharged without any more process of law than that with which he had been seized and imprisoned! Mr. Morrison then returned to America, glad to set foot again on the land of the free, and worked at the chair-maker's trade. In 1850 he removed to Troy, New York, and there married, and in 1855 they went to Chicago, where our subject worked at his trade for a time, and in the meantime read law. In 1871 he was admitted to practice. He was subsequently elected a member of the State Legislature of Illinois, and while there had the pleasure of voting for Hon. John A. Logan for United States Senator, the General having been one of his dearest friends. Mr. Morrison was also a warm friend and supporter of General Garfield. When the latter was elected President, he promised Mr. Morrison the position of United States Mar-

shal for the Territory of New Mexico, but the beloved Garfield meeting with his untimely death before the appointment was made, President Arthur carried out Mr. Garfield's intentions, and in 1881 Mr. Morrison received his appointment and came to the city of Santa Fe. He held the position until after the election of President Cleveland. When President Harrison was elected, Mr. Morrison received the appointment of Register of the Land Office, which position he filled until Cleveland again came into power, and he then stepped down and out. He has since been engaged in the practice of law.

July 16, 1851, at Troy, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage with Miss Jane Clark, a native of Troy, and a descendant of a prominent Irish family. Seven children have been born to this union, namely: Robert Emmet, a lawyer in Arizona; Alexander, in the employ of the American Express Company in Chicago; John V., manager of their ranch in Arizona; Hugh O'N., in the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad at Albuquerque; Joseph, a lawyer in Arizona; Erin, a member of the order of Lorette; and Mary, at home. They are all faithful members of the Catholic Church, and are an intelligent and estimable family. They have a pleasant and commodious residence in Santa Fe.

FRANCISCO GONZALES y BACA, Assessor of Santa Fe county, is a native son of the Territory, born August 15, 1855. He is a descendant on both sides from the early Spanish conquerors of the country. He is the son of Hon. Nasario Gonzales, whose history also appears in this work, to which the reader is referred for a more complete account of the family.

Francisco Gonzales y Baca received his education in the Christian Brothers' College in Santa Fe and in an academy at St. Louis. He began life on his own account as a farmer and stock-grower, and now owns 320 acres of the family ranch, where he has been interested in

sheep-raising. He was also engaged in merchandising in Santa Fe for about six years. In politics, like his father, Mr. Gonzales y Baca is a reliable Democrat, and in 1894 he was elected by his fellow citizens to the important office of Assessor of the county, which position he is now creditably filling.

Our subject was united in marriage with Miss Agrapina Delgado, a native of Santa Fe and a descendant of the renowned Delgado family. Six children have been born to that union, namely: Jose, Manuela, Leopoldo, Cornelia, Federico and Narsario, all residing with their parents and attending school. Mr. Gonzales y Baca is a prominent and faithful citizen, as well as a most reliable and honorable public officer.

CRONIN is one of the most prominent residents of Lincoln, New Mexico. He has probably held more official positions, and had more of a variegated career than any other resident in the Territory.

A native of the southern part of the Emerald Isle, he was born September 24, 1839, and at the age of nine years left Ireland for America, taking up his residence in Massachusetts. For eight years and a half he remained in the Bay State, and its public schools afforded him his educational privileges, but before the prescribed course was completed, he ran away from school and joined the army in New Mexico, being under eighteen years of age. He has since been connected with the history of the Southwest, and the story of his life if given in detail would recount some of the most exciting experiences that are found on the pages of New Mexico's annals. Fearless and true in the discharge of the duties that devolved upon him, he was engaged in the arduous warfare with the treacherous savage in numerous fights and skirmishes.

In 1859 Mr. Cronin was in the Rio Gila expedition, engaged with the Apaches in Burro mountain, where the celebrated chief Cuchillo

Negro was killed. In 1859 he participated in a desperate engagement with the Apaches, which occurred in Dog Canyon, of the Sacramento mountains, the Americans being under command of Lieutenant La Salle. In 1860 he accompanied the expedition which went to the Canadian Red river under command of Porter and Ruff. Subsequent to the battle of Valverde in 1862 Mr. Cronin was assigned by General Canby to the command of his department guards, stationed at Santa Fe. In 1864 he was commissioned in Colonel "Kit" Carson's regiment of New Mexico Cavalry. In 1865, southwest of Fort Sumner, he with fifty men of his regiment attacked and captured a band of fifty-two Indians. For so doing the Indians and their friends demanded his court martial for killing a few of the band. In 1866, at his own request he was mustered out of service, though one of the officers selected by General Carleton to be retained in service in a hold-over battalion of the regiment.

On his retirement from the army, Mr. Cronin engaged under contract in supplying beef to the army, being thus employed for two years. His fidelity then, in 1869, was recognized by an appointment to the position of United States Deputy Marshal for Southern New Mexico, there being at that time only three deputies in the entire Territory. He was also Clerk of the United States District Court for the Third Judicial District; filled the office of Inspector of Customs at El Paso, Texas; served as Assistant United States Marshal; and in 1870 as census enumerator for Grant and Donna Ana counties—holding all four offices at one time. In 1873, in connection with Captain Paul Dowling, he conducted a sutler's store at Fort Stanton, and the following year received the appointment of Indian trader at that place. In 1876 he went to Arizona, furnishing army supplies under Government contract, and the following year became a resident of Lincoln county, New Mexico.

From 1879 until 1882 Mr. Cronin was engaged in mining and organized the mining district of White Oaks, and was elected its first

Recorder. In connection with a Mr. James Redman he selected the town site of White Oaks. In 1883 and 1884 he was again in official life, serving as Deputy County Clerk and Assessor of Lincoln county. He was also the first secretary of the Lincoln County Stock Association. His popularity and the confidence reposed in him by the leaders of his party was shown in 1884, when he was nominated by acclamation by the Democracy for the office of Clerk of Lincoln county. This honor, however, he declined, and in 1886 he also declined an appointment of Inspector of Customs at Deming, New Mexico. Mr. Cronin was at this time engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lincoln and did not wish to sacrifice his commercial interests. He is now conducting a good store, having built up a fair trade.

To other offices he has been called by the will of the people and by appointment. In June, 1887, he was appointed by Judge Henderson United States Commissioner for the Third Judicial District, and in 1887 was appointed, by Governor Ross, Probate Judge of Lincoln county to fill out an unexpired term. In 1889 and 1890 he was Chairman of Board Commissioners of Lincoln county, and Probate Judge during the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, being elected thereto without opposition for the later term.

WILLIAM EGGERT, M. D., a prominent medical practitioner of Santa Fe, was born in Berlin, Germany, August 29, 1824, received his early education in his native land, and graduated at the University of Berlin. He graduated at the New York Homeopathic College in 1863, and has since practiced in accordance with the teachings of that school of medicine, residing at Indianapolis, Indiana, until 1880. In that year he came to Santa Fe, where he has since exerted his utmost energies to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. In 1882, by Governor Sheldon, Dr. Eggert was made a member of the Medical Territorial Examining Board,

on which he has ever since served. He is a member of the various medical societies, and has written a number of books on medical subjects, which have been published and sold by the large publishing houses in the East. His works have met with a satisfactory demand and have elicited favorable comment. Dr. Eggert has given the energy of his whole life to the knowledge and practice of his profession, and has gained the esteem of his brethren in the profession, as well as the confidence and good will of the people among whom he has practiced and lived.

GEORGE LUDEMANN.—The gentleman now under consideration is well-known as the builder and proprietor of the large wool-scouring establishment located at Las Vegas, it being the largest and best plant of the kind in the great Southwest. Before passing to a biography of Mr. Ludemann, we wish to make reference to this large establishment of which he is the head.

Mr. Ludemann's plant covers a tract of six acres. The main building is of brick, is 50 x 100 feet in dimensions, is two stories high, and is covered with an iron roof. On one side of this main building is a lean-to, built of brick, 24 x 48 feet, this addition being used for the engine room; and on the other side of the building is a lean-to of the same material, 30 x 100 feet, used for the storage of wool. The first main lower floor contains machinery for wool-scouring, which is extensive and of the most modern in use. The wool is also dried in this room partially and in the upper room sorting and drying is completed. On the front of this property Mr. Ludemann has his own commodious residence and in other parts of the ground are residences for the workmen, and a place for the large quantities of wood used for fuel. The plant is as nearly fireproof as practical, and the other buildings are placed at the greatest possible distance from it. The whole property has an air of cleanliness and thrift and at once stamps the owner as an enterprising and

prosperous man. Mr. Ludemann had a large experience in the business in Australia before coming to Las Vegas and since the establishment of his business in New Mexico has improved the market for wool by taking from it all the dirt and reducing its weight for shipment. As showing the volume of his business, we state that in a single season he has handled as high as 5,600 sacks of scoured wool.

Mr. Ludemann is a native of Germany. He was born in Holstein in the year 1832, was reared and educated there, and in that country learned the business which he has since so successfully followed. In 1849 he went to Australia and located at Melbourne, there conducting his business profitably for some time, thence removing to New Zealand, where he also continued it successfully. In the meantime he was engaged to some extent in placer gold-mining in Australia. It was in 1882 that he came to Las Vegas and established himself in the business above described.

Mr. Ludemann was married in 1874 to Miss Ellen Green, a native of England, and they have two children, Lillie and Rosaline, the former now in college in Missouri and the latter at home with her parents.

In all public affairs, and especially those relating to this city and Territory, Mr. Ludemann takes an intelligent and commendable interest. His political views are in harmony with the principles advocated by the Republican party. A public-spirited citizen and thoroughly reliable business man, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of the city in which he has created so important an industry.

HENRY G. COORS.—Nearly every city contains a few residents, whose personal history, if written, gives a very fair idea of the growth of the town itself, so closely identified are the interests of the man and the town. Such a one is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Coors is the leading lumber and

building supply dealer in the city of East Las Vegas, and a gentleman of such unquestioned business ability and integrity as to make his name a most familiar one throughout a very large portion of the Territory. He came to the place where East Las Vegas now stands just previous to the building of the railroad, and is therefore one of the pioneers and builders of the town which has made such rapid and substantial growth within the past fifteen years.

Mr. Coors was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th day of December, 1851, and is of German ancestry. His father, Henry Coors, was born in Germany, and emigrated to the United States when a young man, settling in Cincinnati, where for several years he was a successful cabinet maker and furniture dealer. Later the family removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where the father died at the early age of thirty-five years. His wife survived him and died at the old homestead in her sixty-ninth year. They were both members of the Lutheran Church and were people who enjoyed the highest esteem of all with whom they were acquainted.

Their son, Henry G., was the third in order of birth in a family of seven children. He was educated in the State University of Arkansas, after which he served some years as Assistant Postmaster and was also in the stationery business at Van Buren. He came from that place to Las Vegas in 1879 and at once entered upon a business career which has been eminently successful. He formed a partnership with Mr. Lockhart and embarked in the lumber business, the firm name being Lockhart & Company, which continued up to 1885, when Mr. Coors' brother, William F. Coors, took the place of Mr. Lockhart in the firm. The business was continued in this way until 1890, when our subject became the sole owner of the business. The enterprise, which had been begun at first in a small way, steadily grew until it became the leading business of its kind throughout the Territory of New Mexico. Handling as they did all kinds of building material, including building hard-

ware, at wholesale and retail, it was but natural that Mr. Coors and his partners should engage extensively in the erection of buildings. This branch of the business they carried on in a highly successful manner. They have built a large number of structures in the city, thus being most prominent factors in the material growth and prosperity of the place. Mr. Coors has erected for himself a handsome residence and is at this time engaged in building a large brick block, 25 x 150 feet in size and two stories high, for the accommodation of his own constantly increasing business.

In 1882 Mr. Coors was married to Miss Lula A. Seewald, a native of Ohio. They have three children, all born in Las Vegas, their names being Henry G., Mary K. and Alice. Mr. Coors' religious views are those of the Lutheran Church, while his wife is of the Episcopal faith. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and is identified with other social organizations. He is deservedly popular in both business and social circles and is counted as one of the best citizens of East Las Vegas.

JOHN HILL, the leading contractor and builder of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, and the owner of the best planing-mill in the city, is the gentleman to whose life history we now direct attention.

Mr. Hill was born in England, July 13, 1846. His youthful days were spent in his native land and he there received a fair education and served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and builder. May 1, 1863, he sailed for America, when our great civil war was in progress, and becoming interested on the side of the North, he volunteered in the Union army immediately after his arrival here. He served in the Army of the Potomac and in the Shenandoah valley, participating in the campaigns which led up to the surrender of General Lee and the close of the war, after which

he was honorably discharged. He then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and worked at his trade there and in different places in the West up to the time of his coming to East Las Vegas in 1879. From 1879 until 1881 he worked in the old town as a journeyman, and after this until 1884 had charge of the building business of Lockhart & Company. In the last named year he launched out in business on his own account and since then has built many of the best and most important buildings in the city, among which may be mentioned the large school building in the northwest part of the city, the Asylum for the Insane, the fine Taminie opera-house, and the large Ward block. He also built the Guadalupe court-house and jail, the Union county court-house and jail and the Santa Fe court-house. The same year in which he began building and contracting on his own account he erected his own handsome residence in East Las Vegas, where he now resides with his family, and it was in 1887 that he built his store and planing-mill, this being a brick structure. He manufactures sash, doors and blinds, all kinds of molding, dresses lumber, etc. His business is, indeed, one of great value to East Las Vegas.

Mr. Hill was married in 1872 to Miss Hattie Guenther, a native of Missouri, and they have two children, John and Samuel, both born in Las Vegas.

Fraternally, Mr. Hill is identified with the Masonic order. He is Past High Priest of the chapter and is one of the Masons who has been prominent in the inception and building of the fine Masonic Temple which is now such a credit to the order and ornament to the city. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and his political sympathies are with the Republican party. Mr. Hill has seen the whole of the growth of East Las Vegas and has contributed largely to the substantial and creditable buildings which adorn its streets and which go to make it one of the nicest cities in the Territory of New Mexico, and in all the walks of life he has proved himself to be one of its best citizens.

NL. ROSENTHAL is entitled to distinction in this connection as one of the oldest and most successful merchants of East Las Vegas. Following is a *resume* of his life:

N. L. Rosenthal was born in Prussia, September 13, 1830, educated in his native land and there learned the trade of tanner with his father, who followed that business. In 1864 he came to America and located in New York, was in business there a short time and then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained six months. His next move was to Omaha, Nebraska, in which city he continued to reside until 1871. After this he was successively in Denver, Elmore and Otero, Colorado, and from the last named place came in 1879 to Las Vegas, New Mexico. At that time there was no sign of the new town, and to him belongs the distinction of having built the first store in that place, which is located at No. 109 Railroad street, and he is still engaged in business in that building, but it has been enlarged. He carries a large stock of general merchandise and does both a wholesale and retail business. His sons, Charles, Samuel and William, were associated with him in business until 1885, the firm being known as Rosenthal & Sons; but since then the sons have been given a liberal capital by their father and are now running a large store in the city on their own account. In 1890 Mr. Rosenthal associated with him in business his son-in-law, Mr. Leon Monka, and the firm has since, as before, continued to prosper, having an immense trade in both the city and surrounding country.

Mr. Rosenthal has been a most successful merchant. He owes his success to his industry and to the liberal and honorable methods with which he has always conducted his business. In this way he has not only acquired a handsome fortune, but has also secured the good will and high esteem of his fellow citizens. Such a record is creditable alike to him and to the city in which he has been able to achieve success. Mr. Rosenthal was one of the organizers of the San Miguel Bank and has



Alfredo Buey
L. B.

been one of its directors. He has erected a number of buildings in the city, has in various ways been an important factor in its growth, and has always directed his influence on the side of right and truth. To educational matters especially has he given attention, having served for some time as president of the City School Board. He is a member of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, of the Territory, and is one of the Grand Trustees of the order. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed all the chairs in the order, and is Past Grand Master of the jurisdiction which extends over Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

In Prussia, in 1859, was consummated Mr. Rosenthal's marriage to Miss Hulda Bukofzer, a native of Germany, and they have six children—three sons and three daughters. Their daughter Fannie is now Mrs. Julius Abrannsky, and resides in East Las Vegas. The second daughter, Jennie, married Mr. Leon Monka, who has already been referred to as her father's partner; and the youngest daughter, Miss Lucy, is at home with her parents. Their home is one of the delightful ones of East Las Vegas.

JULIUS GRAAF, the pioneer grocer of East Las Vegas, was born in Hamburg, Germany, November 26, 1840, where he received his education and learned the trade of cigar-maker. He emigrated to the United States in 1865, ignorant of the language of this country and with only \$1.50 in his possession. He obtained work at his trade in New York, where he remained one year, after which he went to Independence, Missouri, and from there to Kansas City. In 1872 Mr. Graaf removed to Las Animas, Colorado, where he opened a grocery store remaining there until 1878, and then opened a store at Trinidad, same State. In the following year he came to Las Vegas, having been engaged in business in the old town until 1882, and then opened his store in East

Las Vegas. Mr. Graaf began business on a small scale, but by close attention to his affairs and liberal treatment of his customers it has steadily increased until he is now the leading retail grocer of East Las Vegas. The firm is now known as Graaf & Bowles. Since coming to this city our subject has been fully identified with its best interests, and has taken a leading part in all its public enterprises. He was a stockholder in the first electric-light company, was a member of the Las Vegas Building & Loan Association, and in every way in his power has helped to build and make the city what it now is. Mr. Graaf has also prospered with the prosperity of his town, having built and still owning a number of the business buildings of the city, carries a large stock of groceries and provisions, and enjoys the confidence and good will of the people with whom he has so long been identified.

In Kansas City, in 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Paulina Veal, a native of Hanover, Germany. To this union have been added two sons, Jacob and Joseph, the former assisting his father in the store and the latter attending school. In his social relations, Mr. Graaf is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically, affiliates with the Republican party. The family reside in a pleasant home of their own in the city which they have helped to build, and of which they are respected citizens.

ALFEBO BACA, County Clerk of Socorro county, New Mexico, and the junior member of the prominent law firm of Freeman & Baca, is a native of the city in which he lives, Socorro, born February 27, 1865.

Mr. Baca belongs to that branch of the Baca family which has long been prominent in New Mexico. Francisco Baca, his father, was born in Socorro county, New Mexico, on the Government grant owned by the family. He

married Miss Juanita Baca, his second cousin, and to them were born six children, only two of whom are yet living, namely: A. B. Baca, at this writing acting as chief Deputy Sheriff of Socorro county, and Elfego, the youngest of the family and the subject of this article. Their mother died at Topeka, Kansas, at the age of thirty-five years. The father is still living. He has for years been engaged in stock-raising and farming, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace.

In his native town Elfego Baca was reared and educated. He read law in the office of Judge Hamilton, a prominent lawyer of this place, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1894. In February, 1895, the law firm of which he is a member was organized, his partner, Judge Freeman, being the late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and thus giving the firm a prestige which insures its success. Mr. Baca is the owner of considerable real-estate both in and adjacent to Socorro, and he has shown himself to be of a progressive and enterprising nature by the erection of numerous buildings in the town and improvements upon his land. He has his farming land worked on shares.

Politically, Mr. Baca is a strong supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party. In 1883, when only a boy in his 'teens, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the county under Peter A. Simpson, and, although only a boy in years, proved himself to be a man in strength and ability. In 1884 he was made Deputy Sheriff of Bernalillo county, was re-appointed in 1886, and served as such until the winter of 1887-8, when he was appointed United States Deputy Marshal for the Territory of New Mexico. In 1893 he received the appointment of Clerk of Socorro county, in 1894 was nominated and elected to the office, receiving a majority of 882 votes, his majority being larger than the number of votes received by his opponent, and he is now serving acceptably in this office.

Mr. Baca was married, in 1884, to Miss Francisqueta Pohmer, a native of New Mexico

and a descendant of German and Spanish ancestors. They have three children, all born in Socorro, namely: Alfredo A., Josephena and Sofia.

THOMAS WALTER HAYWARD, proprietor of the leading meat market of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, opened his business in this town in 1882, has been here ever since and is consequently now ranked with the oldest dealers in the city.

Mr. Hayward was born in Dorset, England, June 29, 1846, a representative of an old English family. His father, Robert Hayward, was an army contractor, a butcher, farmer and maltster. He married Miss Charlotte Eliza Dunning, of Corne Abbas, England, and they became the parents of seven children—two daughters and five sons. Three of the sons are still living. The father died at the age of seventy-eight years; the mother at forty-four. They were members of the Episcopal Church, and were people of the highest respectability.

Thomas Walter Hayward is their eldest son. He was educated in his native land and there learned the meat market business of his father. In 1870 he emigrated to the United States, locating first in Chicago, subsequently went from there to Chetopa, Kansas, and at the last named place engaged in business for himself, continuing there for ten years and meeting with satisfactory success. His brother, George James Hayward, had preceded him three years to East Las Vegas. This town was then only fairly started. Entering into partnership, in 1882, they continued together ten months, since which time Thomas W. has carried on business alone, and by fair and honorable dealing and prompt attention to the wants of his customers he has established and maintained an excellent trade. In addition to his market here he has a branch shop in the old town of Las Vegas, and thus delivers meat to customers in all parts of both towns. The Las Vegas branch of the business is now in charge of his son George. •

Since coming to East Las Vegas Mr. Hayward has in various ways become identified with its interests, has acquired considerable city property, and has built one of the fine residences of the town. In politics he is a Democrat. He has interested himself in the educational affairs of the town, has served several years on the School Board, and the last year of his service was its president. He has also been elected and served two years as one of the County Commissioners of San Miguel county, and as such rendered his county all the valuable service in his power. He is a Master Mason, and has held the office of Junior Warden of his lodge. In short, in every position of life he has conducted himself uprightly and honorably.

Mr. Hayward was married, in 1872, to Miss Samantha Josephine Hanson, a native of Ohio, their marriage being consummated in Chetopa, Kansas, and their union has been blessed with four sons and a daughter, namely: Robert, George Hanson, Walter H., William H. and Charlotte Josephine.

Mr. Hayward and his family are members of the Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the Trustees, and they are well known and highly appreciated in both the old and the new town of Las Vegas.

ANDREW A. WISE, the representative real-estate dealer of East Las Vegas, was born in Pennsylvania, January 18, 1829, and is of German descent. His ancestors located in Pennsylvania previous to the Revolution. They were residents of Philadelphia, and were Loyalists during that struggle, on account of which they were obliged to leave the city. They afterward became residents of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Mr. Wise is a descendant of the Pennsylvania side of the family. His grandfather, Aaron Wise, born in that State, was the father of eleven children, and at his death, at the age of ninety-five years, he had ninety-three grandchildren. Jacob Wise, the father of our sub-

ject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1803, and was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. He married Miss Harriet Alexander, and they had eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom only three are now living. Four of the sons volunteered in the service of the country during the great Civil war, and two died from the effects of wounds received in the army. Cyrus re-enlisted and died soon after returning home. The father died of typhoid fever in 1845, at the age of forty-three years. His wife survived him fifteen years, departing this life in her fiftieth year. They were Free-will Baptists, and were highly esteemed by all who knew them as people of integrity and worth.

Andrew A. Wise, their eldest child, obtained his early education in the primitive log schoolhouse in the new State of Ohio. He was sixteen years of age when his father died, and, being the eldest of the family, the care devolved upon him. He says of himself that he was rather inclined to be a lazy boy, but the struggle for life brought out his energy, and from that time he became an industrious and hard-working citizen. They owned a blacksmith shop, and Mr. Wise afterward learned carpentering and wagon-making. As he grew older he purchased a farm in the woods, which he cleared and sold, and then purchased another, which he also cleared and sold. In 1866 he went to Johnson county, Missouri, where he followed contracting and building until 1881. In that year Mr. Wise came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, having followed mining in the White Oak district, and made money in that venture. Since that time he has been a resident of East Las Vegas, and was engaged in the real-estate business with his brother, J. H., doing business under the firm name of A. A. & J. H. Wise. When they opened their office there were thirty real-estate men in the city. He is now the only one of that number in business.

In political matters, Mr. Wise was raised a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Franklin Pierce. During the war his

sympathies were with the North, and he has been a staunch Republican since the organization of that party.

In 1852 Mr. Wise was united in marriage with Miss Julia Wheaton, a native of Ohio. They have had four children—Jeanette, now Mrs. Clinton Frye; Hattie, the wife of Dr. A. B. Peak; Clara, wife of Perry C. Hoysett, engaged in business with our subject; and Edward William, of this city. Mr. Wise has built a pleasant and commodious home in this city, where he and his family reside in peace and plenty.

GROSS, BLACKWELL & COMPANY, wholesale dealers in groceries, provisions and wool in East Las Vegas, is the largest firm of its kind in New Mexico. They also have a large store in Albuquerque and one of the most extensive wool houses in the country located at St. Louis, Missouri. The pioneers in the business were Otero Sellar & Company, they having opened their store in 1867, and sold goods along the line of the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads. During the construction of the railroad they located the main house at East Las Vegas, and Messrs. Jacob Gross and H. W. Kelly then became connected with the firm. A. M. Blackwell was connected with the old firm of Chick, Browne & Company. In 1881 these gentlemen organized the firm of Gross, Blackwell & Company, and bought out the business of Otero Sellar & Company. They now have the largest wholesale house of the kind in the Territory, selling throughout New Mexico, Arizona and portions of Colorado. They handle all kinds of produce, hides and wool. The store and warehouse at East Las Vegas covers acres of ground. Their wonderful success may be attributed to their energy, business integrity and the considerate and liberal treatment of their customers.

Mr. Gross, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Baltimore, but his entire business life has been spent in the West, where he is

widely and favorably known throughout business circles. He now resides in St. Louis. Mr. Blackwell was born in Carrollton, Missouri, and he too has spent his business life in the West, and has attained an equally wide and favorable acquaintancé throughout the country.

Mr. Kelly, who has charge of the entire business in New Mexico, is considered one of New Mexico's representative business men. He was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1858, and was only fifteen years of age when he began his mercantile career. In 1879 he came to East Las Vegas, and has since been indentified with its growth and development, aiding in every enterprise which has for its object the advancement of the city. Mr. Kelly takes a deep interest in educational affairs, and is serving as School Director. He is also Vice-President of the Las Vegas Savings Bank. In his social relations he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ADOLPH HARSCH, one of the early pioneers of Albuquerque and a veteran of the great Civil war, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 30, 1841. Both his great-grandfathers were members of Napoleon Bonaparte's body guard, and were taken prisoners at Moscow. He is also a cousin of the Postmaster General of Wurtemberg. The parents of our subject, John George and Elizabeth (Deshly) Harsch, were also natives of Germany. Our subject came with his father to America when ten years of age, locating at Peoria, Illinois, where he continued to reside until his father's death, when he was aged seventy-one years. His wife survived him many years, departing this life in her eighty-second year. They were Evangelical Lutherans, and were people of honesty and industry.

Adolph Harsch, the third of their twelve children, seven now living, began working for his own support when thirteen years of age, following the vocation of farming two years. He then obtained a situation as clerk. When

the great Civil war burst upon the country, Mr. Harsch answered to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and enlisted in Company I, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under General Sherman, participated in Grant's first victorious campaign, in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and while making a charge in the last engagement his company lost twenty-nine men! Mr. Harsch next participated in the battles of Shiloh and Fort Gibson, in which he was wounded by a piece of shell, but was in the hospital only one day, when he rejoined his regiment and went with them to Black river. At the battle of Champion Hill his regiment made a charge which broke the enemy's line and turned the battle in favor of the Union army. At the siege of Vicksburg Mr. Harsch was a sharpshooter, and during the thirty days in that capacity he shot 100 cartridges each day, having made it interesting for any enemy that came in sight. From that time he took part in all the campaigns which led up to and included the taking of Atlanta, and from there he accompanied Sherman on his triumphant march to the sea. During that time Mr. Harsch also did a great deal of foraging for his regiment, and while on an expedition of this kind to New Goldsboro, North Carolina, with a few comrades, they were captured and taken prisoners, having been held fifteen days at Salisbury. They were then taken on a freight train to chop and load wood, and he and his comrades decided they would make a break for liberty, jumping from the top of the freight car while it was in motion. Although they were fired on by the guards they succeeded in making their escape. Mr. Harsch's jump proved a severe one for him, as his ankle was put out of joint, both sides were injured, and he was struck in the back by a ball, which he has ever since carried. But such was his courage that he walked to Knoxville, a distance of 150 miles, in that condition, remaining in the woods during the day, and traveling by night! Before going on the foraging expedition he had drawn new clothes, but during

his imprisonment most of them were taken from him, and he was obliged to make the journey in his bare feet, which greatly added to his suffering. After the expiration of his term, Mr. Harsch enlisted for three years, and at the close of that term of service he enlisted to serve to the close of the struggle, thus becoming a veteran of veterans. Mr. Harsch also narrates the following little incident which occurred while he was a sharpshooter. A Confederate crawled up behind a little knoll and fired at him and his companions, but he and a comrade instantly returned the fire and killed the Confederate. A second crawled up to pull him away, and they wounded him, and an old man then came up to pull the wounded man back. As they were about to take aim at him a comrade came and asked them to let the old fellow go, and they withdrew their fire. A book could be filled with incidents of interest in his life as a brave Union soldier, but enough has been said to show that he served his Government valiantly, and is deserving of the highest praise.

At the close of the war Mr. Harsch returned to his home in Illinois, where he was engaged in the grocery, bakery and confectionery business with his brother for five years. In July, 1880, he arrived in New Mexico. The town of Albuquerque had then just been started, where he at once opened a restaurant and bakery, but discontinued the former a year afterward. He remained in the bakery business seven years, meeting with satisfactory success. Since 1889 he has been engaged in the manufacture and bottling of soda water, and is the owner of the Coyote Canyon Springs, which yield a mineral water that has become noted for its curative properties. The business of marketing this water is one of the successful enterprises of the city. In 1880 Mr. Harsch erected the building on First street in which they now conduct the trade.

November 3, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Stauffer, a native of Berne, Switzerland. They have four children—Edwin B., Walter A., Katie E. and Rosa

May J. Mr. Harsch has been a life-long, tried and true Republican, and has represented his ward, the Second, in the City Council. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the National Union and of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has served in the latter as Vice Commander and as Accountant of the Territory.

GEORGE K. NEHER, one of Albuquerque's most successful business men, was born in Wisconsin, October 12, 1862. His father, Melchias Neher, was a native of Germany. Soon after marriage he came to America, locating in Wisconsin, and engaged in the brewery business for a number of years. His death occurred at the age of fifty-one years, and his widow is still living, now a resident of Nebraska.

George K., their eldest child, received his education in his native State, and began work for himself as clerk in a store. He arrived in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1881, with just \$1.60 in his possession, but he soon found employment in old Albuquerque, remaining there for three years. He then became sole owner of the business. In 1884 Mr. Neher came to the new town and became proprietor of the St. Julian, which he conducted, with success, for a year and a half. After retiring from that business he was employed as clerk one year for Dr. Faver, after which he conducted a meat market one year, for the following seven months was engaged in manufacturing and bottling soda water, then purchased a half interest in the Mint, but a year later sold his interest to his partner, and in 1889 started the White Elephant, which rapidly became one of the most popular places in Albuquerque, patronized largely by the leading business men of the city. Mr. Neher has been very fortunate in all his business ventures. He now owns valuable improved and unimproved lots in the city, is the owner of the St. Elmo building, which was erected at a cost of \$12,000, has one of the

finest brick residences in the city, and is one of the owners of the Cathrine Liliput gold mine, one of the most promising mines in the country. He is a great lover of the "chase" and marksmanship, giving much attention to pigeon-shooting. He is an active, capable, liberal and enterprising gentleman, ever ready to contribute his full share toward the improvement and advancement of the interests of his city.

April 5, 1885, Mr. Neher was united in marriage with Miss Georgia Zirhut, a daughter of Hon. Matthew C. Zirhut, of Albuquerque. Mrs. Neher died June 1, 1895. Mr. Neher has four children, all born in this city—Willie G., Carrie, Lola and George.

ARTHUR EVERITT, the leading jeweler of Albuquerque, was born in England, December 26, 1853, was educated in his native country, served an apprenticeship there at the jewelry business, and for five years was chief examiner of the English Watch Company's manufactory in Birmingham. In April, 1881, he left his native land for America, landing in New Orleans May 1st, following. After residing in that city two years he came to the new town of Albuquerque, where, on February 1, 1884, he embarked in business. Mr. Everitt has ever since occupied the same location, on Railroad avenue, has built up an extensive trade, and enjoys the full confidence of the citizens of Albuquerque. His stock comprises many beautiful diamonds, emeralds, opals and other rare jewels, watches, silverware and art goods. In addition he manufactures filigree and diamond mountings, and is a good optician. Mr. Everitt is a thorough workman, giving close attention to his business, and by honorable methods has succeeded far beyond his expectations. Since coming to this city he has been fully identified with its interests, and has purchased much real estate. In addition to his other occupations, he has planted a beautiful orchard near the city.

In 1875 our subject was united in marriage with Miss Annie Reynolds, a native of Coventry, England. They have four children, all attending the city schools, namely: Edyth Lenore, Olivia, George and Evelyn. Mr. Everitt was a charter member and is a stockholder in the fine building of the Commercial Club, and is a prominent Mason, a member of the blue lodge, Royal Arch, Temple and Shrine. He is independent in political matters. Mr. Everitt is a man among men in everything that pertains to the growth and well being of his city, and is a worthy and highly esteemed citizen of Albuquerque.

EDWIN S. CUMMINGS, Alderman of Albuquerque, was born in Pine Creek, Ogle county, Illinois, April 7, 1855. His father, Benjamin F. Cummings, was a native of Vermont, but when a young man he removed to Illinois. He was there married to Miss Elizabeth Yates, and they had six sons and four daughters, of whom seven are still living. Mr. Cummings was a prominent farmer in Illinois. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church, and were industrious and honest people. He died in Missouri in 1871, aged sixty-six years, and the mother still survives, now seventy-seven years of age.

Edwin S. Cummings, their sixth child in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of his native town, and began to earn his own living at the age of twelve years. In 1873 he came West, and was engaged as a "cow-boy" in Colfax county, New Mexico, for a number of years, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade, and in 1893 he embarked in the mercantile business, keeping a second-hand store on First street. He now occupies a building 25 x 110 feet, also a large warehouse 50 x 60, filled with a large variety of such goods as a second-hand store demands; and he also has a large stock of new goods. Mr. Cummings has built up a large and remunerative business in Albuquerque, and has

the reputation of being a fair and honorable dealer.

In political matters he is a staunch Republican. In 1895 he was elected by that party to represent his ward in the City Council, and is now serving in that capacity, doing all in his power for the improvement and upbuilding of his chosen city.

Mr. Cummings was married in 1886 to Miss Nettie Lott, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born three children, all in Albuquerque, and two are now living—Grace E. and Claud E. Mr. Cummings is a man of much ability, and since residing in New Mexico he has acquired the Spanish language, and is thus able to transact business readily with the natives of the country, as well as with the English-speaking people. He is active, enterprising and progressive, and has the credit of making his own way in the world, aided by none.

CESARE A. GRANDE, Alderman of Albuquerque and one of the city's prominent business men, was born in Naples, Italy, March 15, 1854, of Italian ancestry. He was educated in his native country, and learned the stone-cutter's trade, as well as that of stone-mason. Mr. Grande came to the United States May 1, 1882, arriving in Albuquerque, New Mexico, twelve days later. After coming to this city he immediately began work at his trade, having assisted in the erection of a number of the principal buildings here. In 1890 he opened a brick-yard in the city and furnished brick for the Catholic Church, the San Felipe Hotel, the finest hotel in the city, and for a number of other buildings. In 1887 Mr. Grande embarked in the saloon and grocery business in Albuquerque, and has met with more than ordinary success in this venture. In 1888, at 305 Broadway, he built for himself a large, two-story building for a store and residence, in which he now resides and carries on his extensive business.

In 1884 our subject was united in marriage with Miss Felicita Tushan, and they had one daughter, Rosie. The wife and mother departed this life in March, 1890, and two years afterward Mr. Grande married Macedonia Garule, a native daughter of New Mexico. In his social relations Mr. Grande is a member of the Christopher Columbus Benevolent Society. Politically he is one of the leading Democrats of his community, and he has won the confidence and esteem of the citizens of the First Ward to the extent that in 1893 they elected him to represent that ward in the City Council, a position which he is now filling to the best of his ability and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is ever ready to do all in his power to advance the interests of the city of his choice.

EMIL E. STOFFEL, the leading harness-manufacturer and dealer of Albuquerque, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, May 21, 1866. His father, Louis Stoffel, was a native of Germany, and came to America when young. He was married in this country to Miss Mary Frey, and they had fourteen children, eleven of whom are now living. The father departed this life in 1880, at the age of fifty years, and the mother is still living, in her sixty-fourth year. They were active members in the Presbyterian Church, and were honorable and upright citizens.

Emil E. Stoffel, their eighth child, received only a limited education in the public schools of his native town, and, as he began making his own way in the world at the early age of fifteen years, he can justly be termed a self-made man. After learning the harness-maker's trade he followed that occupation three years in his native place, and then worked in Missouri. August 20, 1885, he arrived in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and, rather than be idle, he obtained employment in a livery stable. Mr. Stoffel subsequently found work at his trade with Johnson & Prager; later worked for

J. H. Hughes, and then removed to Denver, following his trade there for two years. While there, in 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Hornisher, a native of Germany. In the following year Mr. and Mrs. Stoffel came to Albuquerque, where he opened a shop of his own, and by close attention to business and honorable dealings he has met with wonderful success. In 1892 he erected his brick building, 50 by 50 feet, on Copper avenue, and it is filled with a well-selected stock of such goods as are to be found in a first-class harness and saddlery establishment. His business still continues to prosper, and he has acquired the reputation of being the leading merchant in his line in the city. The family reside in their home on South Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. Stoffel have three children—Eda, Clara and Louis.

Mr. Stoffel is a member of the Red Men and of the Woodmen of the World, and in politics he is a staunch Republican.

CHARLES MAUSARD, of Albuquerque, is one of the active, progressive business men of the Territory of New Mexico, who by his own efforts has rapidly attained prosperity.

Mr. Mausard was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, March 23, 1854, and is a descendant from German and French ancestry. He was reared and received a public-school education in his native town. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the flouring-mill business, and to this business he has ever since given his attention, meeting with merited success. He worked in the Shellabarger mills in Decatur, Illinois, the Shawnee mills at Topeka, Kansas, and Star's mills at Vallejo, California—all among the best mills in the country, and in these he early acquired a thorough knowledge of the business in its every detail.

It was in 1886 that Mr. Mausard came to New Mexico, and that year, at old Albuquerque, in partnership with his brother Theodore and Mr. J. R. Smith, he leased the Hun-

ing mills, which they ran successfully. Three years later he began the erection of his present brick, steam flouring-mill, which is located on the railroad, corner of Railroad street and Fruit avenue, in the new town. This is both a merchant and custom mill, has a full roller process and a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day, and is as conveniently arranged and well designed as practical experience could suggest. It turns out an excellent quality of flour, which has given general satisfaction wherever sold, and from the completion of the mill up to the present time its owner has done a prosperous and paying business. It goes without saying that this enterprise is one of the desirable accessions to the business of the city.

Mr. Mausard was happily married in September, 1889, to Miss Alice Sanders, a native of Lisbon, Iowa, and they own and occupy one of the commodious and elegant homes of the city. Their residence, a handsome brick, is situated on the corner of Fruit avenue and Second street, and was erected by him in 1892. And thus in the erection of his residence as well as mill has he added to the material growth of the city.

In fraternal as well as business circles Mr. Mausard is prominent and active. He belongs to the Masons, having taken the degrees of the Commandery and also those of the Mystic Shrine. In politics, he is a firm adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and he is a member of the School Board of Albuquerque.

While some people are ashamed to state that they began business without any capital, Mr. Mausard is justly proud of the fact that when he and his partners established themselves at old Albuquerque they had just ten dollars in money. A year later, when the firm dissolved and he bought out his partners, he had four dollars left, and by honest toil, careful economy and the exercise of good judgment, he has made a showing that is creditable alike to himself and the city in which he is located. He takes a deep interest in the

upbuilding of Albuquerque, and, like her other progressive citizens, opens his purse when it is needed. In his case that saying proves true—"The liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand."

CHARLES W. LEWIS.—It is now the privilege of the biographer to present a *resumé* of the life of one of New Mexico's prominent native sons, a man who has descended from distinguished ancestors, who has spent his whole life in this Territory and who has figured conspicuously in its affairs.

Charles W. Lewis was born at Peralta, Valencia county, New Mexico, July 16, 1844. His father, George W. Lewis, a native of Kentucky, descended from two of the noted families of the South, the Lewises and Woods. When a young man he came with Kit Carson to New Mexico, and for a number of years was engaged in trapping beaver in the Rocky mountains. At one time he was made a prisoner by the authorities at Santa Fe. After his release he settled here and gave his attention to prospecting, mining and speculating, and at times aided the inhabitants in fighting the Indians, who frequently made savage attacks upon the settlers. And here he met and married Miss Marcadena, the daughter of Hon. Juan Antonia Salis, at that time Quartermaster of the King's Command at Santa Fe. In 1860 Mr. Lewis was at Memphis, where he took part in a fight and was killed; aged sixty-five years. His widow still survives. She has attained her eighty-fifth year. Her mother was an Ortiz, the Ortiz family also being ranked with the most distinguished early settlers of the Territory. George W. Lewis and his wife had thirteen children, Charles W. being the fifth born and one of the seven who are still living, the others having died in infancy.

Charles W. was educated in the Christian Brothers' school in St. Louis and after completing his studies gave his time and attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he was engag-

ed for a period of twenty-nine years, nine years at Peralta and twenty at Albuquerque, doing both a retail and wholesale business. He also became largely interested in the raising of cattle and sheep, and acquired a vast landed estate. At one time his sheep numbered 68,000, and his broad acres stretched away for miles and miles. He purchased the whole of the M. Montanzo grant, consisting of 45,000 acres of land, had 18,000 acres adjoining it, and owned a third tract of 4,000 acres. This Montanzo grant is now in the hands of a syndicate, composed of seven gentlemen and known as the Western Homestead and Irrigation Company, of which Mr. Lewis is a large stockholder, and they expect to improve and colonize it. Its location is in the Rio Puerco valley, some eighteen miles west of Albuquerque, and it is well supplied with timber and coal, and, what is best of all, an abundance of water. With all these natural advantages and with these gentlemen of enterprise and capital at its back, the movement is sure to meet with success.

Mr. Lewis is also the owner of a valuable mining property located twenty-one miles southeast of Albuquerque, which will, no doubt, bring a fortune to its operators. It is Mr. Lewis's intention, in the near future, to form a syndicate and develop the property. Besides this, he is interested in other mines in the same locality.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Jessie Evans, a native of St. Louis, and they are the parents of four children, all born in New Mexico, namely: George E., Jesse, Charles B. and John W.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Lewis has all his life been an ardent Republican. He has served his county both as Assessor and Treasurer, and could have held various other offices had it not been that his extensive business interests demanded his entire attention. In the early days before the advent of railroads, Mr. Lewis, like other pioneer merchants of the Territory, did much freighting from Kansas City. He had a freight train of nine wagons, with five yoke of oxen to a wagon. These long

journeys to and from Kansas City were not infrequently attended with great danger from the hostile Indians. He, however, was seldom molested. In his business life he has been enterprising and liberal, he has done his full share to bring about a higher civilization here, and he is entitled to the respect and esteem which is accorded him.

HENRY V. HARRIS, late County Clerk of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, ably filled this position for the past eight years, and for this reason, if no other, is entitled to honorable mention in the history of his county; but, more than this, he was a pioneer of the Territory, spent more than thirty-five years of his life here, witnessed the advent of the railroad, watched with interest the advance of civilization, and in all these years he did his part toward promoting the best interests of the Territory.

Mr. Harris was born in Potosi, Washington county, Missouri, January 8, 1841, son of Henry and Mary A. (Hefner) Harris, the former born in Poland, of German and Polish parentage, the later a native of Bardstown, Kentucky, her father a German and her mother an American. Henry Harris, our subject's father, spent his life in the jewelry business, and died at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died of cholera when their little son, Henry V., was ten years old, consequently our subject never knew a mother's love and care.

In his native town and at Independence, Missouri, Mr. Harris was sent to school and acquired a fair English education, graduating at the Catholic Brothers' College, St. Louis, Missouri. In 1859 he was employed as book-keeper for Roberts & Porter, mail contractors who carried the mail from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico; and that same year young Harris made the trip by stage to Santa Fe. The mail which they carried was the first the people of Santa Fe had received for a period of three months. On his arrival in New Mexico he stayed five weeks, then re-

turned to St. Louis and stayed one year, then came again to New Mexico and became book-keeper and manager at the sutler's store at Fort Union, holding the position fifteen years, after which he was for ten years agent for the Government freight contractor, during that time experiencing much of wild life. When the railroad was built he followed it to Deming. The railroad, of course, killed the old freighting business, and after that he kept books for T. Romero & Son at old Albuquerque, and later in the new town. This firm sold out to Dold & Hostetter, and he continued with them until they sold out. Still later he was book-keeper for W. E. Talbort, a wholesale liquor dealer. In 1888 Mr. Harris was chosen by his party (the Democratic) as candidate for County Clerk and was duly elected. He proved himself such an efficient and reliable officer that he was ever afterward County Clerk, being elected to succeed himself four times in succession. Socially, Mr. Harris was identified with the Red Men. He was a pleasant and obliging gentleman, spoken of in highest terms by his many friends in the Territory. He died June 16, 1895.

Mr. Harris was married in 1868 to Miss Mary McIntosh, a native of Mora, New Mexico, and of Scotch and Mexican ancestry. They had seven children, viz.: Josephine and Louise, born at Fort Union; Lucy, in Las Vegas; and Frank, Lola, Estelle and Barbara in old Albuquerque.

THE SOUTHWEST BREWING & ICE COMPANY, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, is an enterprise which sprang into existence in this city in 1889, the members of the company being Messrs. Jacob and Henry Loeb and Mr. Don J. Rankin, the first named gentleman, its president and his brother, secretary.

The Loeb brothers, Jacob and Henry, were born in Germany and when seventeen and fourteen years of age, respectively, came to America to better their fortunes in this land

of the free, landing here without money but with plenty of pluck and courage and with a determination to succeed in life. They located in St. Louis, where Jacob obtained work in a large brewery and remained for a number of years, and by his honesty and industry and his skill in the business he earned promotion from time to time until he became superintendent of the establishment. Henry also was engaged in the same business and had an experience similar to that of his brother; and Mr. Rankin is a civil engineer by profession, and a practical ice manufacturer and an industrious worker. They started up in business at Albuquerque with no capital but with a vast store of experience, and the choice quality of the beer which they produced soon gained for them a name and a demand for all the product which they could manufacture. They manufacture the celebrated Culmbacher and Bavarian beers and a superior article of bottled Lager, all of which has a sale throughout New Mexico and adjoining States and Territories and in California. In the ice business also they have a large trade, and their bottling works is an industry not to be overlooked. Their whole plant covers a lot 125 x 480 feet. Enterprising, enthusiastic business men, they have the word success written all over them, and they hold themselves in readiness to help along every movement which they believe will advance the interests of Albuquerque.

All three of the above named gentlemen are married and have pleasant homes in this city. Mr. Rankin has served on the Board of Aldermen of the city and proved himself a valued and useful member of that body.

JKORBER, one of the successful and enterprising citizens of Albuquerque, came to this city in 1882, and established the leading pioneer carriage manufactory and blacksmith shop in the town. He was born in Germany, October 17, 1860, and received his education in his native land. In 1881 he came to the United States, locating at

Pueblo, Colorado, where he worked at his trade for wages one year. Coming to Albuquerque, he opened an establishment of his own, and has met with satisfactory success. In 1884 he formed a partnership with C. Lamparter, under the firm name of J. Korber & Company. Mr. Korber was first engaged in business on Third street, but after the partnership was formed they located on Copper avenue, where they have erected a large brick building, and are enjoying a large and lucrative trade. They manufacture carriages, wagons, etc., and do a large general blacksmithing business. Since coming to this city Mr. Korber has invested in lots, and has erected eight residences. Their carriage depository was built in 1888, and three years afterward they erected their shops. Mr. Korber has not only succeeded in his manufactory, but has been an important purchaser in real estate in Albuquerque, and has assisted in many ways in the improvement and up-building of the city.

In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Spinner, a native of Germany, but she was reared in Missouri. To this union have been added two children, both born in Albuquerque—Albert and Annie. In his social relations, Mr. Korber affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and has the honor of being the first and only Democratic Alderman from the Second ward elected in Albuquerque. He has made a careful and conscientious officer, and has acquired the reputation of being a reliable, worthy and successful business man.

ALPHONSO SIMPIER, the pioneer and leading boot and shoe dealer of Albuquerque, New Mexico, belongs to that progressive element which has come into this city from the North and contributed largely to its growth and development.

Mr. Simpier is a native of Canada, born in Montreal November 24, 1851, and traces his origin back to the French. His great grand-

father, Nehemias Simpier, when thirty years of age, emigrated from France to Canada and became the head of the family in America. He lived to be one hundred and twelve years of age. His son Amos, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Assumption, Canada. He was a jeweler by occupation, was in business at Pointe aux Trembles, was a prominent man in public affairs, and lived to the age of seventy-two years. In his family were three sons, one of whom, Nehemias, born in Assumption, Canada, in 1820, grew up there and married Miss Sophia Brodeur, a native of that town and like him descended from the French. They became the parents of fourteen children, Alphonso being their fifth born and one of the nine who are still living. The father was a shoemaker by trade, which occupation he followed through life. He started the first shoe manufactory at Pointe aux Trembles and was the owner of the first sewing-machine ever taken to that town. After an active and useful life, he passed away, in 1885. His widow is still living and makes her home in Chicago.

Alphonso Simpier was educated at Pointe aux Trembles, where he graduated June 12, 1867, and for some time thereafter he traveled for his father, selling boots and shoes. In 1875 we find him engaged in the dry goods business in Chicago, a member of the firm of Ranson & Simpier, and there he prospered financially. But while in Chicago he had the misfortune to lose his wife and child, and after their death he sold out and went to Leadville, Colorado, arriving there in 1879. He prospected and mined there, meeting with good success, until 1881, when he returned to Chicago and opened out a dry goods and clothing business. In 1883 he again sold out, this time to his brother, and that same year came to Albuquerque and established himself in the shoe business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Simpier at first opened up a small stock of goods in a little room on Railroad street, and for six years he did a constantly increasing business at that stand, at the end of that time removing to larger quarters on the same street.

Recently, in 1895, he removed to his present splendid room, 22 x 90 feet, in the N. T. Armijo building, where he has a large and well assorted stock, and where he is doing the leading business in his line in the city.

At the time of Mr. Simpier's arrival here Albuquerque was just beginning to grow. He immediately became identified with its interests in more ways than one, and during the past dozen years has done his part to bring about the prosperity that has attended it. He bought property and built and sold a number of residences, and is still the owner of considerable real estate here. Politically, he has always given his support to the Republican party. In 1894 he was elected Alderman to represent the Third ward in the City Council, and served most acceptably in his position. His record is that of an enterprising and reliable business man and a worthy and esteemed citizen.

Mr. Simpier was married in 1888 to Miss F. Ackert, a native of Germany, and they have one daughter, Ruth.

FREDERICK G. PRATT. — Prominent among the leading citizens of Albuquerque is the subject of this sketch, Mr. Frederick G. Pratt, who has been engaged in the grocery business here since the commencement of the new town.

He was born in the State of Vermont on the 28th of December, 1851. The Pratts were early settlers of the Green Mountain State, and his father, Edward L. Pratt, was born there. Edward L. Pratt is a veteran of the Civil war and for a number of years has been a resident of Massachusetts. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, served valiantly in eighteen hard-fought battles and was with his command at the surrender of General Lee, and came out of the struggle unharmed, a veteran and a victor. He has now passed his three-score years and ten, and his good wife has attained the

age of sixty-five. She, too, is a native of Vermont. Her maiden name was Miss Helen M. Henry, and she is a daughter of Colonel Henry, one of the prominent early settlers of that State. Their family was composed of three children, two of whom are living, Frederick G. being the first born. The other son, W. E. Pratt, is engaged in the coal business.

Frederick G. Pratt received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts. He began his mercantile career, as a traveling man, selling hardware, and on account of failing health sought a change of climate and occupation and came to Albuquerque, New Mexico, arriving here in 1882, when the town had just gotten under way. In July of that year he opened his store in partnership with M. D. Dobson, and they continued together for two years. At the end of that time Mr. Pratt purchased the interest of Mr. Dobson, after which he became associated with his uncle, W. W. Henry, and they have since conducted the business under the firm name of F. G. Pratt & Company, Mr. Henry being a silent partner and Mr. Pratt having full charge of the establishment. He began without capital and the success to which he has attained is due wholly to his own efforts. By his liberal and honorable business methods he has won the confidence of his patrons, and by his genial and courteous manner he has made friends with all with whom he has had dealings.

September 6, 1876, Mr. Pratt was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Woodard, a native of New York, and their union has been blessed with three children—Helen E., William H., and Mayme L. Their pleasant home is located in the highlands of the city.

In his political views, Mr. Pratt is in harmony with the principles advocated by the Republican party. He has served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Albuquerque, and in every way in his power is ever ready to advance the interests of the city. Socially, he is an Odd Fellow. He has passed all the official stations in the lodge and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the Territory. He is

chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his family also are active members.

HERMAN BLUEHER, the leading market gardener and wholesale produce dealer, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, is a gentleman in whose make-up is found to a marked degree that thrift and enterprise which characterize the people from whom he descended—the Germans. Here in New Mexico he has not only attained a proud position among the leading business men of the city in which he is located, but he has also shown in a high degree the ability of the soil to produce vegetables in large quantities and of the best quality. It is therefore fitting that some special mention be made of him in this work, and we have secured the following for publication:

Herman Blueher was born in the State of Illinois, January 27, 1862. His father, Franz Blueher, a native of Germany, was born July 11, 1819, and sprang from a family of mechanics. He attended the public schools and learned the trade of weaver in his native land, and then, in order to better his condition in the world, came to the United States, landing here in 1853 and locating in the productive State of Illinois. There he was subsequently married to Miss Katie Frank, and they became the parents of five children, of whom only three are now living. His wife dying in 1892, he came to Albuquerque and has since made his home with his son Herman. He is an intelligent and kind-hearted old gentleman, a devoted Christian and a member of the Lutheran Church.

Herman Blueher, the fourth in the above family, received his early training in the public schools of his native place and when a boy began doing farm work. In March, 1877, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and entered the employ of a market gardener of that city, where he made himself generally useful and where he spent five years, in that time learning all the details of producing and shipping vegetables.

In January, 1882, he came to the old town of Albuquerque. Here for six months he was an employe of a market gardener, and at the end of that time he purchased his employer's interest and set up in business for himself, adopting improved methods and by his skill and industry soon winning his way to success. He now tills twenty acres to vegetables exclusively, has 25,000 square feet in hot-beds, and has his gardens well watered, using a system of irrigation from the Rio Grande, and also having a number of wells the water from which is drawn by force pumps; also has a steam engine. He has two large warehouses at the railroad, ships his own product and the product of others, and makes shipments to various portions of eight different States and Territories. He makes regular shipments to California, where his produce meets a ready sale and at better prices than the products of that State.

Mr. Blueher was married in 1884 to Miss Sophia Spinner, a native of Washington county, Missouri, and they have five children, all born in Albuquerque, namely: Emma, Clara, Oscar, Viola and Arno.

Mr. Blueher in his political views is a Republican. As an enterprising and upright and reliable citizen he has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

RICHARD B. MYERS, one of the reputable pioneer business men of the new town, Albuquerque, dates his identity with this place from March 1, 1881. In him the biographer finds a descendant of sturdy German stock—a man who has seen much of the wild West and border life, and who has by his intelligence and ability since locating at Albuquerque contributed to her material growth and development.

Mr. Myers is a native of Effingham county, Illinois. His forefathers emigrated from Germany to America at an early period in the history of this country and made settlement in Pennsylvania. In that State the grandfather of Richard B. was born. Soon after his mar-

riage he removed with his wife to the then new Territory of Illinois and become one of the pioneers of Wayne county. His son Joseph, the father of our subject, was born and reared in that county, and was married there to Miss Nancy Brazil, a native of Tennessee, but who was reared in Illinois. When the war-cloud gathered and burst upon the country and the president called for volunteers, Joseph Myers left his farm work and his wife and little children and went to the front of the fierce and mighty contest. As a member of the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he fought gallantly in all the battles in which his command participated up to the second battle of Corinth, where, in making an attack, he received a gunshot wound in the breast, which incapacitated him for further service. He was then honorably discharged and returned to his family. But he never recovered from his wound, it causing his death in 1864. The following year his wife died, and thus was a family of little children, six in number, left orphans and penniless and suffering, set adrift in the world. Richard B. was at that time thirteen years old, and he and his older brother, Chester, who has since died, for a time kept the family together, caring for the younger children as best they could.

In 1867 the subject of our sketch went to Oswego, Kansas, and during the following five years was employed as type-setter in a printing office. After that he drifted down to Texas. There he was in Government employ, serving under General MacKenzie and in the detective department, his duty being to discover the plans of the Mexicans who frequently crossed the lines into the United States and committed various depredations. This detective business was a hazardous one and required no little nerve and courage, but Mr. Myers always proved himself equal to the occasion, and by reporting to General MacKenzie he aided largely in putting an end to the lawlessness which then abounded.

As stated above, he came to Albuquerque in 1881. That year he and a partner opened

a bakery and confectionery establishment. In 1882 he erected the brick building on Gold avenue, where he has since done business, and the following year he also opened up a stock of groceries, having since then conducted business alone. By his genial manner and courtesy, and by his fair and square dealing, he has established a large trade and made friends without number. Mr. Myers has been a lifelong Republican, has taken an active and commendable interest in party affairs and has been the recipient of official honors. In 1886 he was elected Police Magistrate of the city, being the second incumbent of this office, and in this position served satisfactorily two years. In the fall of 1894 he was elected County Treasurer, which office he now holds. He has from time to time made investments in real estate in Albuquerque, among other property being his handsome residence on South Second street, which is one of the attractive homes of the city and which was built by him.

Mr. Myers was married January 4, 1873, to Miss Annie Parsons, a native of Quincy, Illinois. Their family comprises a son and daughter—Richard H. and Miss Cora.

HENRY A. MONTFORT, the well-known pioneer undertaker of the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, August 6, 1835. He is of French extraction. His ancestors settled in America during Colonial times and were participants in the Revolutionary war, his great-grandfather, Henry A. Montfort, being a Colonel, and several of his brothers officers of prominence. Albert H. Montfort, our subject's father, was born in Dutchess county, New York, near Poughkeepsie, in 1809. He married Miss Elsie Wiltsie, a native of that county, and, like him, descended from the French. As the years passed by sons and daughters were born to them to the number of ten, seven of whom reached maturity and are still living. He was a farmer and stock-dealer, passed the whole of his life

in the Empire State, and died there at the age of seventy-five years, respected by all who knew him. His widow is now ranked with the octogenarians. She is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, in her youth was a school-teacher, and notwithstanding her advanced age is still a beautiful writer. One of her daughters is principal of a New York school.

Henry A. Montfort, the immediate subject of this article, was the first born in his father's family. He received his education in the academy of his native town and taught school in New York for several years. From school-teaching he turned his attention to photography, which he followed at Poughkeepsie and later in Milwaukee, being in the latter city during the financial panic of 1857. That year he was employed as teacher in one of the city schools of Milwaukee. Returning to New York, he took charge of a college in Delaware county, New York; later he was a bookkeeper and teacher in Cincinnati and in New York city, and resided in the latter city until 1880. That year he came west and established himself in business at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and in January, 1883, removed from there to Albuquerque, his present location. Here since 1883 he has given his attention exclusively to the undertaking business. He occupies splendid quarters in the Armijo building, fronting on Second street, the best building in the territory; keeps constantly on hand a large and well-assorted stock, is especially successful as an embalmer and funeral director, indeed, is up with the times in every department of the business.

Mr. Montfort was married in 1860 to Miss Orphelia Hunting, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have had four children, two of whom are living. Their daughter, Elsie, is the wife of Robert E. Clark of Cincinnati; and their son, William C., is married and lives at Albuquerque, where he is associated in business with his father.

Mr. Montfort was reared by Presbyterian parents, and to this church he and his family

belong. For a number of years he has been a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Such is a brief sketch of the life of one of Albuquerque's leading citizens—a man prominent in business, social and religious circles, and in every way worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JESSE M. WHEELOCK, who may well be termed Albuquerque's architect, first came in 1879 to the site where this beautiful city now stands; returned in 1881 to make permanent settlement here, and has since that date been intimately connected with the material growth and development of the place. All of the best buildings in the city are monuments to his architectural skill. Mr. Wheelock is yet a young man and is very youthful in appearance, but he is ranked with the pioneers. Therefore as a pioneer, an enterprising young man and the architect of his city, it is eminently fitting that his name be placed well to the top on the list of her leading citizens, and we here take pleasure in making biographical mention of him.

Jesse M. Wheelock was born in Boonville, Oneida county, New York, December 13, 1859, and is descended from Scotch ancestors who were among the early settlers of America. His father, Charles Wheelock, was born in Massachusetts in the year 1820; was married at Boonville, New York, to Miss Eliza Manchester, a native of that place, and they are the parents of five children, four sons and a daughter, all of whom are living, Jesse M. being the third born. Charles Wheelock is by profession an architect. He is now a resident of Birmingham, Alabama, where he is well known and highly respected. He is Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama, Free and Accepted Masons.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the State Normal School of Kansas and under the instruction of private tutors. He studied architecture in his father's office and under his

directions, and he also devoted no little time to work at the carpenter's trade in order that he might fully master the profession of his choice. On coming West his first location was at Pueblo, Colorado. He remained there, however, only a short time, and then came to Albuquerque, as above stated. Albuquerque was then an embryo town. In the spring of 1882 he formed a partnership with M. J. Mack, a civil engineer, and they opened a real-estate and insurance office. A year later the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Wheelock has since conducted the business alone, transacting a large amount of business both in real estate and insurance, and being uniformly successful in his operations. In the meantime he designed and erected the Commercial Club building, the Armijo Block, University of New Mexico, the Grant, Cromwell and Whiting blocks, and, in fact, nearly all the best buildings in the city. And while handling property and erecting buildings for others he has himself acquired a large amount of real estate. He is general agent for New Mexico for the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and also represents a number of other leading and substantial insurance companies.

Mr. Wheelock's political views are those of the Republican party, and he has always taken a laudable interest in public affairs. He aided in incorporating the city of Albuquerque, was a member of its first Council and served as its first Recorder. Public-spirited and generous, he can be counted upon to support any measure which is intended to advance the interests of the city of his adoption.

AUGUST H. HILTON, the pioneer merchant of the new town of San Antonio, New Mexico, is one of the representative business men of Socorro county. He is a citizen of the United States by adoption, being a native of Scandinavia. He was born in Norway, August 21, 1856, and in his childhood was left an orphan.

At the age of nine years he said farwell to the scenes of his birth, and accompanied by an elder brother crossed the sea to America. Arriving in the United States, he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he was employed on a farm, and attended school during the winter season. In 1878 he went to Denver, Colorado, and there secured a clerkship in the clothing house of L. Garson & Company. His connection with this house continued three years, and at the end of that time he came to San Antonio. For a time he was engaged in prospecting and mining, but met with unsatisfactory results. He quarried the rock for the stamp mill of Socorro, which was built by the Torrence Mining Company, and was the first constructed in the county.

When Mr. Hilton embarked in the mercantile trade in San Antonio, it was in the old town, but in 1883 he moved to the new town, where he has since established a large and profitable business. He carries a general stock of dry goods, and handles wool, hides and pelts in large quantities. He is also proprietor of an important freight line, owning fifty teams that haul goods to the interior towns. In 1888 he organized the Hilton Mercantile Company, of which he was elected president, and of which he is the principal stockholder. In addition to his commercial interests he has heavy investments in lands, the chief product of which is fruit and alfalfa.

He was married at Fort Dodge, Iowa, February 11, 1885, to Miss Mary L. Lauferweiler, a native of Fort Dodge, and a daughter of Conrad Lauferweiler, one of the oldest and most prominent settlers of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton have an interesting family of four children: Felice, Conrad, Eva and Carl. Our subject belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics adheres to Democratic principles. He was first Postmaster of the new town of San Antonio, an office he held for eleven years. Honorable and upright in all his dealings, he has the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances.

JOSEPH McQUILLIN, one of the earliest settlers of the town of San Marcial, is a highly-respected citizen of Socorro county, and is entitled to more than passing mention in this history.

He was born in the State of Rhode Island, May 10, 1842, a son of Richard McQuillin, who was born among the hills of bonny Scotland. The father emigrated to the United States in 1838, accompanied by his wife and one child. He settled at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and there held the position of ticket agent for the Providence & Worcester Railroad for a period of thirty-nine years. His wife's maiden name was Catherine Davy, and she was a native of Ireland. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are still living. The father died at the age of seventy-one years; the mother lived to be sixty-seven years old. They were most worthy and highly-respected citizens of the town with whose history they were closely identified. Joseph McQuillin is the third-born of the family. He received his education in the common schools of his native State, and at the age of fourteen years went to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was employed in the mills.

When there was a call for troops to defend the Nation's flag he left the loom, and shouldered his musket, and having enlisted in the Seventh Massachusetts Militia, went into active service. He served through the war, from April, 1861. He participated in the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, and after the engagement retired to Washington, where he remained until March, 1862. Then, under General McClellan, he took part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, and in the Seven Days' fight. He was in camp at Harrison Landing until the fall of 1862, at which time he went to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Alexandria. He was in the second fight of Bull Run, in the engagement of Harper's Ferry, Antietam and at Culpeper Court House. In the campaign with General Grant he fought at Rappahannock river, and was in the Seven-Days' battle of the Wilder-

ness; there he received a scalp wound, a rebel bullet plowing its way across the top of his head and making an ugly scar, which he carries to this day. He was next in the battle of Spottsylvania, and was afterward at Cold Harbor, Harrison's Landing and Petersburg. June 29, 1864, he received an honorable discharge, the term of his service having expired.

As a fighter of the Indians our worthy subject has a record, which should here be noted. He was invited to go in search of the Indians under Chief Victorio, who was giving the settlers much trouble in the Magdalena mountains; after stubborn resistance the savages were compelled to fall back, three of their men having been killed. After this encounter Mr. McQuillin returned with a number of men to San Marcial and guarded the town for some time, the railroad company paying for the service.

After a short stay at home he went to Nashville and there began his career as a railroad man, first as fireman, then brakeman, and finally as conductor. For ten years he was a resident of St. Louis, making his run from that city until 1873, at which time he went to California. From 1874 until 1881 he was conductor on the Central Pacific. July 12, 1881, he came to San Marcial and assisted in laying out the town. He has been one of the heaviest real-estate dealers in the place, and has always been loyal to its best interests. Since the founding of San Marcial he has been employed as conductor in both Texas and California, three years on the Texas & Pacific Railroad and three years on the International Mexicana Railroad. He has since resided continuously in San Marcial, and is now Justice of the Peace, the duties of which office he discharges with ability and promptitude. He is a zealous Republican, supporting the principles of that body with warmest enthusiasm. He is a member of the United Order of Red Men, and is Treasurer of the organization at San Marcial.

Mr. McQuillan was married in San Francisco in 1879, to Miss Maggie Davy, a native of Massachusetts. They have two children, Joseph and Richard.

FRANCIS WILSON, one of the old reliable citizens of San Marcial, New Mexico, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1841, and comes of a good old family of that county, of Episcopal faith. He received his education in his native land, where he thoroughly learned the trade of a coachmaker. When about twenty years of age he emigrated to America for the advantages to be derived in this land of the free, and first worked at his trade in Boston, after which he was engaged with the Old Colony Railroad.

Mr. Wilson's heart, however, was in England, to which country he returned in 1867, and was there united in marriage with Miss Ann Pilling, a native of his own county. In 1869 he came again to the United States, bringing with him his wife and their first-born son—Francis P.—and for the following eleven years they resided in Massachusetts. In 1880 they came West by way of Buffalo, St. Louis and Kansas City to Topeka, Kansas, where Mr. Wilson was employed for a short time by A. P. Roland. Later he was with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company at Topeka, Albuquerque and at Deming, New Mexico, and on the 7th of November, 1885, was transferred to San Marcial and given charge of the car department of the works at this place, where he has since continued to render valuable service. He has usually from twelve to twenty men under his supervision, and the principal work at this point is the rebuilding and repairing of cars.

In 1886 Mr. Wilson purchased lots in the town, on which he has built one of the best homes of the place, and there the family now reside. Since coming to America the family circle has been increased by a daughter—Margaret—born in Fall River, Massachusetts, a most excellent young lady, who is now capably filling the position of Assistant Postmaster of San Marcial. The son, a machinist by trade, is one of the respected citizens of the town, and by his marriage has one daughter. In religious faith the family are Episco-

pals, and socially hold an enviable position in the community. Mr. Wilson is a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of San Marcial, of which lodge he was made the first Master Workman. Formerly his political support was always given to the Republican, but he now votes independently of party ties, and has the reputation of being one of San Marcial's most highly respected citizens.

JAMES M. HILL, one of the most prosperous and reliable business men of Socorro, is a native of the State of Tennessee, born at Waynesboro, December 25, 1838. His father, J. G. Hill, was born in Tennessee, and became prominent as an agriculturist and railroad contractor. He removed from his native State to Illinois, where he continued contracting for railroads and also engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Susan Hodges, of Alabama, and to them were born ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Hill died at the age of seventy-nine years; his wife died one year later, in her seventieth year. James M. Hill is their third child. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty years, left the parental roof, and began to make his own way in life. He first went to the Rocky mountains, passing through Denver when there were only a few houses there. He worked at placer-mining until the breaking out of the Civil war.

Moved with the zeal of the true patriot, he returned to his home and December 22, 1861, he volunteered in the Union army, enlisting in Company G, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry. The first active engagement in which he participated was at Little Rock, Arkansas; he aided in driving General Price out of that country, and served under General Steele and under General Clayton. He was in many of the smaller engagements and skirmishes in the Western department, and after a faithful service of three years four months and eleven days he was honorably discharged as First Sergeant.

He returned to his native town and embarked in the wholesale grain and seed trade, establishing a large business.

It was in 1879 that he went to Logan, Kansas, where he remained in business a year. The promising reports of Socorro, New Mexico, reaching his ears, he decided to try his fortune in the Southwest. Hither he came in 1881, and at once opened a meat market, which proved a profitable venture. Later he turned his attention to stock-raising and mining, and has acquired much valuable property in the Magdalena district. He formed a partnership in 1890 with W. C. Bruton, a well-known stock dealer; this relationship has proved highly satisfactory to all parties.

In politics Mr. Hill supports the issues of the Democratic party, which he is representing a term in the City Council. He is one of the charter members and Past Master of the Masonic Lodge at Socorro, and takes an enthusiastic interest in the prosperity of the order.

He was married, in 1866, to Miss Malinda White, and of this union two children were born, Homer, who is now Deputy United States Marshal, and John W., telegraph operator at Socorro. The mother of these two sons died in 1876, deeply mourned by her family and lamented by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Hill was married a second time, July 4, 1889; he was then united to Miss Lidia Lasley, a native of Ohio. They have one son, born in Socorro—James M. Hill, Jr. Mr. Hill owns a considerable interest in mines, some in ranch land and other valuable property.

JOSEPH E. SMITH, one of the leading citizens of Socorro, has had a wide and varied business experience. He is a native of Massachusetts, born at Abington, September 27, 1858, and is descended from old New England stock. His father, James Edward Smith, was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1833, and was reared and educated in his native State. Arriving at

manhood, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became proprietor of a wholesale carpet house. He married Miss Nancy C. Jackson, also a native of Massachusetts, belonging to one of the old families of that State. Of this union one child was born, Joseph E. Smith. James Edward Smith died in 1893, in the sixtieth year of his age; his widow survives him. Joseph E. Smith enjoyed superior educational advantages in his youth, taking a special course in the School of Technology, Boston. In 1879 he went to Chicago, and there studied photography in all its branches; he remained in that city until 1881, at which time he removed to Darlington, Wisconsin. He was interested in the business of photography in this place for some time, but finally turned his attention to cattle-raising, and became a member of the Diamond D Cattle Company.

This new association brought him to Socorro, New Mexico, in February, 1882, where he filled the position of assistant manager of the company. The herd numbered six thousand head, and were in his charge on the St. Augustine Plain when the company went out of business. Mr. Smith then turned his attention to mining in the Magdalena district and the mountains, having charge of the men in the mines. In 1886 he disposed of his interests there and came to Socorro.

He was united in marriage September 11, 1886, to Miss Myscia Driver, a native of Darlington, Wisconsin, and the daughter of Josephus Driver. They are the parents of three children: Marvel M., James Avery and Irenc J. After coming to this city Mr. Smith accepted the position of manager of the lumber and hardware business of J. C. Baldrige, in which he continued until he purchased the insurance business of W. E. Leonard. This is work to which he is peculiarly fitted, and in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. He represents a large line of the leading companies of both Europe and America, and also handles life and accident policies. In connection with this business he acts as Notary Public and conveyancer.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed the chairs, and is Past Grand and District Deputy. He is also a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He was appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to fill the unexpired term of W. E. Leonard as County School Superintendent. In all the varied interests to which he has given his attention he has displayed the enthusiasm born of aptitude. His integrity is unquestioned, his success well-deserved.

JACOBO YRISARRI, one of New Mexico's prominent and successful native sons, now residing in the city of Albuquerque, was born in the year 1865. His grandfather, Pablo Yrisarri, was a native of New Mexico, and his father was a native of Spain, and came thence to New Mexico, settling near the present city of Albuquerque, where his son, Mariano, father of our subject, was born. The latter became a successful merchant, and was also largely interested in stock-raising. He married Manuela Armijo, a native of New Mexico, a member of the distinguished Armijo family, so conspicuously identified with the history of this section of the Union, she being a relative of the celebrated General Armijo, and the daughter of Juan Cristoval Armijo. Mariano Yrisarri and wife became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living at the present time. The father died in the sixty-eighth year, his widow surviving him, and being now (1895) about fifty-four years of age.

Our subject was accorded exceptional educational privileges, receiving his discipline in this line at Saint Louis and Philadelphia, after which he returned to his native Territory; where he engaged extensively in stock-raising, also making large investments in real estate in Albuquerque and in ranch property in the surrounding country. In each branch of enterprise his efforts have been attended with signal

success, and he is recognized as one of the representative business men of the section. His operations have been of no inconsiderable extent, his stock list having represented as high as 3,000 head of cattle and a herd of 2,500 head of sheep. On certain of his ranches he raises large quantities of alfalfa, which he utilizes in feeding his stock. Mr. Yrisarri has erected on Silver avenue a commodious and attractive residence, and has made other notable business improvements in the city—prominent among such being the fine structure known as the Yrisarri Block, a substantial brick building, 50 x 140 feet in dimensions, and two stories and basement in height. The building is of modern architectural design, the first floor and basement being utilized by one of the most extensive mercantile concerns in the city, while the upper floor is conveniently equipped for the accommodation of those who desire private apartments for rooming purposes. The block is one of the finest in the city and is a valuable accession to the business quarter as well as a credit to the enterprising owner.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in 1886, when he was united to Miss Barbara Perea, a native of New Mexico, and the daughter of Hon. Jose L. Perea, one of the Territory's distinguished citizens and a member of the noted Perea family, whose name has been intimately linked with New-Mexican history. Mr. and Mrs. Yrisarri are the parents of four children, namely: Eloisa, Jacobo, Jr., Eduard and Sophia. The members of the family are staunch adherents to the faith of their fathers, and are zealous members of the Roman Catholic Church. Our subject is a man of broad mental grasp and progressive spirit, and his life has been such as to gain to him the confidence and high esteem of all who know him.

EDWARD L. HAMBLIN.—The subject of this sketch is an Alderman of East Las Vegas and a well-known and influential business man of the city. Some personal mention of his life and

ancestry is therefore appropriate here, in connection with those of other representative citizens of his place.

Edward L. Hamblin first saw the light of day in the city of Portland, Maine, September 13, 1853. His grandfather Hamblin was a native of England, was one of the early settlers of Farmington, Maine, and was a farmer by occupation. His son Edward (our subject's father) was born in Farmington, was reared in his native State and was married to Miss Mary J. Daniels, daughter of Ebenezer Daniels, a prominent merchant of Portland. Edward Hamblin was for many years engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Portland and at the same time was large interested in the West India sugar and molasses trade. In politics, an ardent Republican, and at one time a member of the State Legislature of Maine, he was well and favorably known throughout the State. He died at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow, still surviving, has recently entered the octogenarian ranks. They had a family of four children, Edward L. being the only son.

He was reared in the Pine Tree State, was a student at Topsham and for three years attended Franklin University. On leaving college, he went, in 1869, to Chicago, where he accepted a position as salesman for Sprague, Warner & Company, with whom he remained three years, after which he was with Franklin McVeagh & Company up to 1876. That year he came West and located at Denver, Colorado. At Denver he was for seven years resident agent for Franklin McVeagh & Company, of Chicago, selling large quantities of goods at wholesale. Afterward he was engaged in the brokerage business at Denver, as a member of the firm of Hamblin & Savagan. His next venture was in the sheep industry in Colorado. In this latter business he met with heavy losses, after which he returned to his former employers, Franklin McVeagh & Company, and continued with them until 1887. In 1887 he became identified with East Las Vegas. On his arrival here he opened up his present

brokerage business, and has been engaged in it successfully ever since. He now represents many of the largest wholesale houses in the country. He sells sugar for the Western Sugar Refining Company of San Francisco; coffee for Arbuckle Brothers of New York; canned and dried fruits for J. K. Armsby & Company, San Francisco, and also green coffees for J. W. Doane & Company, Chicago; and represents the Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, Nebraska, besides various other equally large companies. He has a large trade with the leading merchants all over New Mexico and Arizona, and more than this—the confidence and good will of all with whom he has dealings.

Mr. Hamblin is a man who keeps posted on the general topics of the day and takes an active interest in political affairs. He is an Independent. As such he was in 1895 elected one of the Aldermen of East Las Vegas. Fraternally, his associations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

In 1885 Mr. Hamblin was united in marriage with Miss Irene Tenney, a native of Sacramento, California, and they have an interesting family of two children, Irene and Ruth T. They own and occupy one of the pleasant and attractive homes of East Las Vegas.

ANECITO C. ABEYTIA.—This gentleman is well known as the popular jeweler of Las Vegas. He is a native of New Mexico and is descended from ancestors who have for years figured prominently in the history of the Territory, their origin being traced back to Spain. His great-grandfather, Jose Antonia Abeytia, was an officer in the Spanish army, and as such came to Mexico in the time of the conquest. His wife was a daughter of Nicolas Ortiz, the Ortiz family likewise being of Spanish origin and subsequently becoming noted in New Mexico. Grandfather Abeytia was a Lieutenant in the Mexican army and was promoted to Captain.

In New Mexico he became a prominent ranchero and had his residence in Santa Fe, of which he was Alcalde, and later in the history of the city its Mayor. He married Josefa Armijo, a representative of one of the leading Spanish families here and a niece of General Armijo. Their son, Anecito, was our subject's father. He was born in Santa Fe, April 17, 1830; was educated there and in old Mexico; and after his father's death continued the mercantile business which his father had established in Santa Fe, and also at this time became heir to his portion of the 62,000 acres of land which his ancestor, Nicolas Abeytia, had received from the Mexican Government. Later in life Anecito Abeytia drifted into politics and became prominent therein, holding numerous important official positions. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union volunteer service, was commissioned a First Lieutenant, and participated in the battles which drove the Confederates from the Territory. He was a Justice of the Peace for a number of years, was a member of the Territorial Constitutional Convention, served in the Territorial Legislature, and is now engaged in the practice of law and is a notary public in his native city. He has been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization. In 1849 he wedded Miss Clara Nieto, a native of Chihuahua, Mexico. Eight children have been born to them, and thus far death has not entered their family circle.

Their son, Anecito C. Abeytia, was born in Santa Fe, April 20, 1856. He was educated at St. Michael's College in that city, and after completing his college course spent five years in learning the jewelry business. For eight years he was in partnership with his brother at Santa Fe, under the firm name of F. Abeytia & Company, manufacturers of filigree jewelry, having a number of men in their employ and doing a large wholesale business. Since 1885 Mr. Abeytia has been identified with Las Vegas. That year he opened up his jewelry business here, was subsequently for about a year in partnership with a Mr. Mares, then bought

out his partner and continued alone until 1895, when he incorporated the Mexican Filigree Jewelry Company. This company manufactures its own filigree work and carries on both a large wholesale and retail business.

Like his father, Mr. Abeytia is a staunch Republican, and he, too, has been honored by official preferment. He was elected to and served most acceptably as Superintendent of Schools of San Miguel county, and as School Director; was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners and by his fellow officers was chosen its president. The only fraternal organization with which he is connected is that of the Catholic Knights of America.

Mr. Abeytia was married in 1880 to Miss Fidelia Ortiz, and they became the parents of three children, of whom only one survives—Justiniano. Mrs. Abeytia departed this life July 4, 1894. Hers was a beautiful character, devoted and loving to her husband and children, amiable at all times, entertaining and charming in her own home and warmly welcomed wherever she went.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY is one of San Marcial's worthy citizens and representative business men. He arrived in this place in April, 1885, since which time he has been identified with her interests and growth. His birth occurred in Cass county, Indiana, on the 18th of December, 1848. His grandparents were natives of the Emerald Isle, from which country they emigrated to the New World, locating in Pennsylvania while they were still young. Their son, Robert Montgomery, the father of our subject, was born in the Keystone State in 1814. On attaining manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Stewart, a native of the same State, and he and his father, accompanied by their families, removed to Cass county, Indiana, becoming honored pioneer settlers of that locality. From that county the father went to Carroll county, Indiana, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death,

which occurred in 1881. His wife, who survived him for three years, departed this life in 1884. They were Presbyterians in religious faith and were people of the highest respectability. They had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom only five of the sons now survive.

Joseph Montgomery was the seventh child in the family, and his childhood and youth were passed on the home farm, aiding in the labors of the field during the summer months, while during the winter season he attended the district schools. His primary education, however, was supplemented by a course in an academy of Logansport, Indiana. He began life on his own account as a farmer, which vocation he continued to follow until 1885, at which time he sold out and came to San Marcial, where for the first two years he was engaged in ranching. He then opened his meat-market business in the town, where he has since conducted an honorable and successful business.

In 1871 Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Miss Martha Jane Martin, a native of Indiana, her father's farm being near their own. Four children were born to them, one passed away. Those living are: Willard M., Edmund Garfield and Roscoe Conkling. The daughter, Effa Pearl, a beautiful child, died when only fifteen months old. Mr. Montgomery has built for himself and family one of the most pleasant residences in the town, where he is also interested in other property. In politics he is a supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party. He is spoken of as being one of San Marcial's very best citizens, and by all who know him is held in the highest confidence and esteem.

ALFRED M. BERGERE.—One who has been eminently concerned in the industrial enterprises which have furthered the normal development and progress of the Territory of New Mexico, and one whose ancestral lineage is of distinguished

and interesting order, there is a particular degree of satisfaction in turning specific attention to the life history of the honored subject of this review, who stands as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Las Lunas, Valencia county.

Mr. Bergere is a native of Liverpool, England, where he was born on the 10th of October, 1857. Though thus by birth a subject of Great Britain, his ancestry is of Italian extraction and of most patrician order. His father, Joseph Charles Bergere, was born in fair Italy in the year 1804, and was reared and educated in his native land, where was consummated his marriage. He soon after removed to Liverpool, England, and eventually he became one of the prominent and influential business men of that great seaport, dealing largely in iron and steel. Ultimately he engaged in steamship building, and was one of the first owners of the line of steamers plying between Liverpool and the Mediterranean ports, being thus concerned from 1849 until 1872, when he retired from active business life and took up his residence in London, where his death occurred in 1892. His wife had preceded him into eternal rest, her demise having occurred in 1865. They were people of education and refinement, and were devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. The father attained high precedence in the business world and was known as an able and honorable man. He became the father of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are residents of London, England, except Alfred, who is the immediate subject of this sketch.

Alfred M. Bergere received his preliminary education in Liverpool, and completed his literary discipline in Queen's College, London. In the year 1873 he came to America, locating first in New York city, where he remained for a time, after which he came to the Southwest and was engaged in the mercantile business along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad during the period of its construction. In the latter year he was compelled to go to the East by reason of impaired health, but in 1884

he again returned to New Mexico, and locating in Los Lunas here engaged in merchandising and in quite extensive operations in the line of stock-raising. In 1888 he closed his mercantile business, and has since devoted his attention almost exclusively to the stock industry, which represents one of the most important branches of enterprise in the Territory. He has also become largely interested in New Mexico real estate, being associated with others in the ownership of 2,000,000 acres of land. He has a herd of fully 30,000 head of sheep, and is an extensive operator in this line, being successful in his efforts, which have been directed with signal ability.

Thoroughly in touch with the progressive American spirit, and in every way fully in sympathy with the interests of his adopted country, Mr. Bergere has taken an active part in local political affairs, being a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. He has been a delegate to party conventions, has been a leading spirit in the same and has used his influence to further the advancement of the cause which he has espoused. He has been called upon to serve as County Commissioner of Valencia county, and proved a most capable executive. Further official preferment was accorded him in his election to the responsible office as County Treasurer, in which position he is serving at the present time. His ability is recognized, as is also his unflinching interest in the welfare of the county, while his fidelity to every detail of the official duties devolving upon him has gained him the confidence and good will of all classes, regardless of political affiliations.

On the 15th of August, 1886, occurred the happy ceremonial which united the destinies of our subject and Miss Eloisa Luna, daughter of Judge Antonio Jose Luna, concerning whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Los Lunas and completed her education in New York city, being afforded the best of advantages and being a woman of culture and refinement. Mr. and Mrs. Bergere are the parents of seven children, all of whom were born in Los Lunas,

their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Edward Manuel, Manuel Basil, Adelina Amelia, Anita Eloisa, Elvira Estella, May Bernedetta and Antonio Jose. Our subject and his wife cling to the religious faith of their fathers and are devoted members and communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. The family home is one in which are observed all the courtesies and amenities of refined elegance. Mr. Bergere is a man of marked influence and extensive capitalistic interests and is most favorably known throughout the Territory.

FREDERICK C. FOX, the trainmaster of the Rio Grande division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, residing at San Marcial, New Mexico, is a native of Ohio, born in Marysville, October 9, 1883. His parents, George A. and Susan M. (Kuhlman) Fox, were both natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1835, and at Columbus, Ohio, was married, in 1845. They still make their home in Marysville, where they have the respect of all who know them, and are members of the Lutheran Church. The father follows the trade of bricklaying and is a contractor and builder.

In the family of four sons and one daughter, Fred C. Fox is the youngest. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and as a boy worked on a farm. Later he learned telegraphy, and on the 9th of July, 1881, began his railroad career by entering the employ of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company as night operator, being for the first year stationed in his home town. On the 19th of August, 1882, he went to work at Wagon Mound, New Mexico, being employed by the company with which he is still connected. He was soon afterward made day operator at Wallace, where he remained until the 1st of January, 1884, and was then transferred to Rincon, where he was employed as day operator until the 15th of June of the same year. At that time he was sent to Lake Valley to open a telegraph office

and station. On the 15th of July, 1885, he was appointed relief agent for the Rio Grande division, and December 27, 1886, was made ticket and freight agent at Carthage, New Mexico, where he remained until the 1st of August, 1887, when he was appointed freight and ticket agent at Rincon. On the 17th of September, 1890, he received the appointment of chief train dispatcher of the Rio Grande division of the road, and on the 1st of May, 1893, was promoted to his present position, now having charge of the station and train service. Thus it can be seen that he has given the company the fullest satisfaction while in their employ. He has mastered every department of railroading, and is now considered one of the most competent railroad men in New Mexico.

Mr. Fox was married on the 22d of September, 1892, his union being with Miss Mary A. Ryan, a native of Buffalo, New York. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and keeps himself well informed on the public affairs of the country, but devotes his whole time and undivided attention to railroading and the duties of his office.

SAMUEL G. HANNA, the senior member of the popular grocery firm of S. G. Hanna & Company, of San Marcial, New Mexico, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Darlington, on the 1st of April, 1856. His grandfather, S. G. Hanna, became one of the early settlers of that region, where Joseph Hanna, the father of our subject, was born and reared to manhood on the old home farm. There the latter married Miss Sarah Johnson, a native of Fayette county, the same State. Besides his agricultural pursuits, he also engaged in carpentering. His death occurred at the age of sixty, but his wife, who still survives him, has reached the age of sixty-eight. They were worthy, respected people and faithful members of the United Presbyterian Church. They became the parents of seven children, of whom one is now deceased.

Samuel G. Hanna is the fourth in order of birth. He was given good educational privileges, being able to attend the academy of his native town, and for a time engaged in farming in Illinois. In 1878 he began work for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company in the water-service department, and in the spring of 1881 came to San Marcial, New Mexico, when the town was just starting. He remained in the employ of that railroad, however, until 1891, at which time he opened his grocery store in connection with his brother, W. J. Hanna. By close attention to business and upright, honorable dealing, they have acquired the good will of their customers, and have built up a deservedly prosperous business.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Samuel G. Hanna and Miss Minerva Beedle, a native of Kansas, and the daughter of W. D. Beedle, of that State. Three children grace this union—Samuel G. Jr., Sarah Alice and Walter Clark.

With the order of Knights of Pythias, Mr. Hanna holds membership, in which lodge he is now serving as master of finance, and his political support is given to the Republican party. He has built one of the best residences in the city, where with his family he makes his home. He gives his entire attention to his business interests, and has acquired the reputation of being one of San Marcial's best citizens and most honorable business men.

JF. MATHESON is connected with various business enterprises in Eddy, and has therefore been a promoter of the material welfare of the city. His operations have been extensive and varied and have not only advanced his individual prosperity, but have been of benefit to the community by accelerating commercial activity and furnishing employment to many.

Mr. Matheson is yet a young man. He was born in Taylorsville, North Carolina, in 1861, but was reared in East Tennessee, the home of the family being at Mossy Creek, Jef-

person county. He was educated in the seminary two miles from the town of Black Oak Grove, and on leaving school engaged in farming, which pursuit he successfully followed in Tennessee until 1883. In that year he removed to Abilene, Texas, where he carried on farming, and also run a water wagon for a year. He then engaged with Pratt Brothers, dealers in wool and hides in Abilene for several years, and in 1889 went to Pecos, Texas, to represent the business of the firm at that place, where he continued until 1891.

Mr. Matheson then came to Eddy, as a representative of the same firm, and in 1894 bought out their business, now dealing in grain, wool and hides. His grain warehouse is a very large structure, and in 1894 he did an immense business, handling nearly all the grain sold to freighters for the upper Pecos country. In 1892 he purchased an ice-house and has since dealt in that commodity, receiving a liberal patronage. He is a wholesale dealer in beer, carries on a coal business, is agent for the Continental Oil Company, and has a large trade in wool and hides. He is one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of Eddy, and carries forward to prosperity, whatever he undertakes. He is also engaged with the financial affairs of the city as director of the bank.

On the 28th of November, 1883, Mr. Matheson was united in marriage with Miss Coride Hayworth, a native of Tennessee, and they now have one son, William Walter. Our subject is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Eddy, and is a gentleman of sterling worth, who has already achieved success that might well be regarded as the fitting reward of a life-time of earnest toil. There is every reason to believe that more brilliant successes yet await him in the future.

FRED O. BLOOD, one of San Marcial's most enterprising and influential citizens, is a division storekeeper for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. He is a native of New

York, born at Westport, Essex county, on the 2d of January, 1859, of English ancestry, who first settled in Vermont. In that State the paternal grandfather was born, and with his father removed to Essex county, New York. They were farming people of the highest respectability, and in religious belief were Methodists. The father of our subject, Leander A. Blood, was born on the old homestead in Essex county, in 1828, and married Miss Minerva Miller, who was born in the same county. In 1869 they left the East, going to Kansas, where the father purchased land twelve miles from Topeka, which he has now placed under a high state of cultivation. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-three years. By her marriage she became the mother of eight sons and one daughter, only four of whom are now living.

Fred O. Blood is the fifth child in order of birth in the family, and at the age of nine years was brought by his parents to Kansas, where he was reared on the farm, while his education was obtained in the common schools, which he attended until twenty years of age. In 1877 he became connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, with which he remained for four years, when he went to White Oaks, where he engaged in mining, meeting with fair success. After three years of this work he sold out his mining interests, and in 1885 went to Topeka. In 1886 he became storekeeper for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company at San Marcial, which position he has since filled in a most satisfactory manner, and has become one of the leading citizens of the place. Mr. Blood has invested in land, and within the corporation limits has erected a good home, which he has surrounded with beautiful shade-trees and other shrubbery. His home place comprises fourteen acres, which must ultimately become of great value, and he is also greatly improving his land outside of the city limits, which will some day become the most valuable and productive in this part of the Rio Grande valley. He is also about to test this locality for an artesian well with a fair prospect of success, and

if successful will be entitled to great credit for his enterprise in this direction, as it will be a discovery of universal value to his vicinity. Mr. Blood is an ardent lover of horses, and now owns Andy B., a two-year-old colt of the Hambletonian stock, which is a son of Dandy O., a trotter with a record of 2:11. His grand-sire was Dalbrino, and his dam, Mary Phelps, by Coriander, by Iron Drake, by Hambletonian 10. The horse is a splendid one and our subject is to be congratulated on the ownership of so fine an animal.

On the 5th of August, 1886, Mr. Blood led to the marriage altar Miss Laura La Master, a native of Kokomo, Indiana, and a daughter of Isaac La Master, of that State, though her parents are now residents of San Marcial. Two sons have come to grace this union—Ernest R. and Elmer Orrin. Socially, Mr. Blood is connected with the Masonic fraternity, while politically he is a Republican, and a man of much ability who takes a very active interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the Territory.

HO. BURSUM, the Sheriff of Socorro county, is a native of the State of Iowa, born at Fort Dodge, February 10, 1867. His parents, Frank O. and Maria (Hilton) Bursum, were natives of Norway. They bade farewell to the pine-clad hills in 1865, crossed the sea and after landing in the United States went to Iowa and settled at Prairie du Chien. Later they removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, near which place Mr. Bursum owned a farm. Here he died, at the age of twenty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Bursum had two children, a daughter, Louisa, who married George J. Woolfinger, and now resides at San Antonio, New Mexico, and H. O. Bursum, whose history is as follows:

His boyhood, until he was nine years of age, was passed upon a frontier farm; for two years he was a pupil in the Fort Dodge school, and then, at the age of eleven years, began to earn his own living. The failure of his moth-

er's health necessitated a change of climate, and she went to Boulder, Colorado, accompanied by her husband and family. She failed to regain the much-coveted strength, and finally died, in 1879, aged thirty-six years. Relying upon his own resources, Mr. Bursum secured work as a chore boy in the store of Bradley & McClure, where he remained until after the death of his mother. He then went to Denver and was in the employ of Mr. Durbin for a year. In 1880 he came to Raton, New Mexico, and took a position in the drug store of Mr. Norwood. At the end of two months he returned to Denver and worked for the Colorado Telegraph Company. Having lost this position, and failing to secure anything more to his taste, he served as dish-washer in a restaurant, and made himself generally useful until opportunity offered for something else.

In 1882 he came to San Antonio, New Mexico, and for eight years was in the general mercantile establishment of his uncle, A. H. Hilton. In 1890 he went to Fort Wingate and was there engaged in contract freighting for the United States Government, hauling the supplies for the fort. At the end of two years he became interested in railway construction, and was employed by Mitchell Brothers, who built a branch of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad to a lumber camp. After the completion of this enterprise he returned to San Antonio with his freighting outfit, which consisted of twenty-eight mules and a number of wagons. These he traded for twelve hundred sheep, but at the end of six months disposed of the sheep and turned his attention to farming. He is still interested in agriculture, and now owns two ranches east of San Antonio, comprising three hundred and eighty acres. He makes a specialty of fruit-raising, producing fine crops of apples, peaches and pears.

Mr. Bursum has always given zealous support to the Republican party, and October 17, 1894, he was nominated Sheriff of Socorro county. He made a good race and was elected to the office by a majority of three hundred and eighty-four votes. He entered upon his

official duties January 1, 1895, and since that time has made several important arrests. In the apprehension of criminals he has displayed a skill little short of genius. One of the culprits arrested by him has been sentenced to serve a term of twenty-five years, and another one is to be hanged. The business of this office absorbs the entire time and attention of Mr. Bursum. He belongs to no societies, and is unmarried.

NESTOR P. EATON, Assessor of Socorro county, New Mexico, is a native son of this Territory, born at Santa Fe, March 18, 1872. His forefathers came to this country from England and were among the early settlers of New York State. Ethan W. Eaton, his father, came out west to New Mexico when a young man and was subsequently married in Santa Fe to Miss Marcelina Chavez, a native of the Territory and a representative of one of its noted Spanish families. Here he settled down to ranching and mining and has acquired a large amount of valuable property, including rich silver mines. During the Civil war he joined the Union forces, was commissioned Colonel and participated in a number of engagements, thus playing an active part in helping to drive the Confederates from this Territory. In his family are eight children, Nestor P. being the fifth born.

Nestor P. Eaton was educated in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and in Arizona learned the drug business, at which he was employed for some time both in New Mexico and in Arizona. Since 1880 he has been a resident of Socorro and has been largely interested in mining enterprises, associated in this business with his father and brothers. They have both silver and lead mines at Magdalena, this county, which they are operating on a paying basis.

In his political views Mr. Eaton harmonizes with the Republican party. By this party he was in 1892 elected Assessor of Socorro county for a term of two years, was re-

elected at the expiration of that time, and is now serving his second term, his duties being performed in a manner which reflects credit both upon himself and his constituents. He is an active member and an officer in the organization known as Catholic Knights of San Miguel, of Socorro.

In 1883 Mr. Eaton was united in marriage to Miss Delfina Padilla, a native of New Mexico and a member of one of the old Spanish families of the Territory. She is also related to the Bacas, another Spanish family long resident here. Their home, which Mr. Eaton built, is one of the pretty residences of Socorro. Both Mr. Eaton and his wife are popular in the social circles of their town and at their pleasant home entertain in a charming manner their many friends.

MELQUIADES ARMIJO, a prominent citizen of Socorro and a stockman well known throughout the West, is a native son of New Mexico, born at Sabinal, Socorro county, December 20, 1846, and descends from a distinguished Spanish officer who came to New Mexico at the time of the conquest, and for his services here was rewarded by the government with a land grant, twelve leagues square, called the Belen land grant. A considerable portion of this property is still owned by his heirs, and several generations of the family have been born there. Grandfather Jose Armijo was an officer in the Mexican army. He secured the patent for the property from the United States. His wife was before her marriage Miss Juanita Silva, she being a native of New Mexico and of Spanish origin. He lived to the ripe old age of seventy-five years. Their son Martin was the father of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was born in the year 1825, was educated at Santa Fe, and has been a prominent citizen of the Territory all his life. During the Civil war he was loyal to the Union, and enlisted in the volunteer militia, where he served as First Lieutenant, and his cousin, Juan

Armijo, as Captain. He continued on active duty until the Confederates were driven from the Territory, after which he was honorably discharged. Martin Armijo was twice married—first to Miss Altagracia Esquibel, and after her death to Miss Victoriana Ortego, his present companion. His first wife bore him seven children, of whom five are now living, and of the eight children by his second wife all are living except one. He is a devout Catholic, and a man whose life has been such that it entitles him to the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Melquiades Armijo, the immediate subject of this article, was the first born in his father's large family. He received a Spanish education in New Mexico, and is a self-taught English scholar. On attaining manhood, he chose the stock business for his vocation, has given it his close attention, and has been fairly prospered. In 1876 he went to the Black Hills, and spent some time in mining and prospecting. There he had a streak of luck, and it was in this way that he got his first start in the way of capital. He now keeps some five or six hundred head of cattle and about two hundred head of horses, the latter being a cross of Morgan and Norman-Percheron, and considered a good breed.

Mr. Armijo was married December 22, 1876, to Miss Mary Armijo, who departed this life in 1886, leaving an only child, Roman, who is now in school. In 1892 Mr. Armijo wedded Mrs. Rufina V. de Abeytia, widow of Antonio Abeytia. Mr. and Mrs. Armijo have one of the finest residences in Socorro, a handsome brick structure, surrounded with spacious and attractive grounds, and giving every evidence of taste and refinement. They also have other valuable city property, and he is the owner of some farming lands.

In politics, Mr. Armijo takes an intelligent and commendable interest, affiliating with the Democratic party. Also he takes a deep interest in educational matters. At this writing he is a member of the School Board. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of

Pythias. Mr. Armijo has a wide acquaintance, and is favorably known not only throughout New Mexico but also in various portions of the West.

FREDERICK A. BECKER, a successful fruit-grower and practical winemaker, has for twenty years been identified with the various interests of Belen, New Mexico, and needs no introduction to the people of this place. A sketch of his life is appropriate in this connection, and is as follows:

Frederick A. Becker was born in Germany, March 17, 1854. In his native land he was educated and learned the mercantile business, and in 1871, at the age of seventeen, he emigrated to America, his first location in this country being in Illinois, where he was engaged in farm work. From Illinois he went to Melrose, Missouri, and learned the business of wine culture, and in 1875 came to Belen, New Mexico, where he has since resided. Here for five years he clerked for his brother, John Becker. When the railroad was built to the town, railroading seemed to offer special attractions to him, and he accepted the position of station agent. For thirteen years he served as station agent and telegraph operator, much of the time working both night and day, and after this long experience and close confinement he sought a change of occupation. From railroading he turned his attention to the business he had learned in Missouri, that of fruit-growing and wine-making, in which he is meeting with satisfactory success. He owns 100 acres of land, on which, in addition to his grapes and other fruits, he raises alfalfa and is to some extent interested in feeding hogs and cattle; and besides taking care of his own place, he has charge of his brother's wine cellar.

Mr. Becker has a wife and six children. He was married in 1880 to Miss Johana Vieltstich, a sister of Mrs. John Becker and, like himself, a native of Germany. Their children

are Adolph, Helen, Louie, Carl, Freda and Willie, all born in Belen. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

FREDERICK SCHOLLE. — Among the prominent and representative business men of the thriving city of Belen, Valencia county, New Mexico, the subject of this sketch demands particular recognition, and it is practically imperative that in this connection there should be incorporated a specific record of his life and accomplishments. It is a recognized fact that in making up the complex fabric of our national commonwealth there has entered no element of more value and more sterling reliability than that furnished by the great Empire of Germany. From that country have come men of the stanchest integrity, sturdy honor and indefatigable industry, and these attributes have been signally fruitful in insuring a stable prosperity and furthering a normal progress in our marvelous Western Republic. The subject of this review has been a resident of New Mexico since 1873, but he may well take pride in the fact that he is a native of Germany, where he was born on the 7th of December, 1852. His educational discipline was secured in the excellent schools of his fatherland, and he there passed four years most profitably in acquiring a subsequent knowledge of the mercantile business. Attaining his majority, the young man became desirous of trying his fortunes in the New World, believing that here were afforded greater opportunities for advancement and for the attainment of a fuller measure of success in temporal affairs. Arriving in New York, he soon made his way to St. Charles, Missouri, where he was for a year employed in a clerical capacity in one of the leading mercantile establishments of the place. From there he went to St. Louis, in the same State, and secured employment in the wholesale house of Dodd, Brown & Company, one of the leading dry-goods concerns of the central West. This incumbency enabled him to acquire a full

and comprehensive knowledge of that line of industry, and this has proved of inestimable value in his individual operations since that time. After remaining with this house for a period of one and one-half years, he became impressed with the idea that in New Mexico was offered a desirable field for a properly conducted mercantile enterprise, and he accordingly came hither and eventually formed a partnership with Franz Huning, of Albuquerque, and opened a small store at Belen in the year 1876. The undertaking proved successful, and after retaining his association with Mr. Huning for a period of four years he effected the purchase of his partner's interest and has since conducted the business upon his own responsibility. His methods have been scrupulously fair and honorable, and this fact, as taken in connection with his animating spirit of enterprise, has gained him the confidence of the people of the community and insured him a distinctively representative patronage. It is needless to say that his business has shown a gratifying and consecutive expansion, and that he has kept pace with the demands by providing a finely equipped establishment in which is ever to be found a select and comprehensive line of goods. The attractive building which he now utilizes is 90 x 110 feet in dimensions and is of unique architectural design, being constructed after the picturesque Swiss mode. Within this spacious building is displayed a very extensive line of general merchandise, every department being under the immediate supervision of the able proprietor. In addition to general lines, Mr. Scholle also handles all kinds of produce.

Our subject has not confined his operations to this one line of enterprise, but has become prominently concerned in an industry which promises much as taken into connection with the commercial activities of the Territory. He has engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of wines and has a large wine cellar, 50 x 150 feet in dimensions, in which he has stored large quantities of choice products in this line. He is also prominently identified with the sheep

and cattle business, having at the present time a herd of 15,000 sheep, besides 2,000 head of cattle.

Mr. Scholle has given distinctive evidence of his faith and confidence in the growth and development of this favored section by investing quite extensively in town and county realty. He owns about 2,000 acres of ranch land in five different ranches, and he operates a steam thresher with which he has for a number of years threshed grain produced upon other ranches in the vicinity.

In his political proclivities our subject renders allegiance to the Republican party, in whose interests he uses his right of suffrage, though in no sense a seeker for political preferment. His religious views are those of the German Lutheran Church.

So marked an acquisition to the business portion of the town and so ornamental in its appearance is his attractive place of business that it will not be inappropriate to refer to it in this connection. Built in somewhat the style of the Swiss chalet, the building is surrounded with wide verandas or galleries, and is surmounted with a large cupola, the whole structure being painted in tasteful colors of light hue. Its sight is a most eligible one and the building may be seen from a great distance up and down the valley, thus proving not only an ornament to the village, but an effective advertising medium.

Mr. Scholle has attained to a marked degree of success in life entirely by his own efforts, and he may be considered distinctively as a self-made man, being well worthy of the respect and esteem in which he is held in the community to whose development and progress he has contributed in so signal a measure.

OSCAR GOEBEL, who is one of the representative business men and most popular citizens of Belen, Valencia county, is one of the sturdy sons of the German empire who in his youth came to America in order to avail himself of the supe-

rior advantages here afforded for a young man of honor, integrity, intelligence and ambition to better his condition in life and to win for himself a place in the world. His career has been an interesting one in many particulars, and in its success may well be held worthy of emulation. Mr. Goebel is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born on the 3d day of March, 1850, his parents being intelligent and well-to-do people of that country. He received his educational discipline in the excellent schools of his native land, and there subsequently became associated with mercantile enterprises, acquiring a valuable preliminary knowledge of business methods. Like other young men in Germany he was subject to military discipline, and in this way he was one of those who valiantly participated in the Franco-Prussian war, having volunteered for one year's service. After the close of this memorable conflict he went to Chili and other South American republics, and was there engaged in selling merchandise as the representative of a wholesale house. This experience is one that also added to his discriminating knowledge of the line of enterprise with which he subsequently became individually concerned.

From South America Mr. Goebel returned to Germany and made quite an extended visit to his relatives and other friends. In 1877 he came to the United States, and in seeking for a mild climate finally determined to locate permanently in New Mexico, whither he came in the year mentioned. His first occupation after arriving in Los Lunas was that as a salesman in the mercantile establishment of Louis Huning, for which service he received a salary of forty dollars per month. From Los Lunas he came to Belen as a manager of Mr. Huning's branch store in this place, and after retaining the position for a year he effected the purchase of the branch store and has since continued the enterprise, his correct methods and fair and honorable dealings having gained him the confidence of the people of the community, who have shown their regard by ac-





THE HOME OF PEDRO SANCHEZ, TAOS VALLEY.

ording him a patronage of distinctively representative character. The business has shown a gratifying increase in proportions each year, and Mr. Goebel now controls a representative trade extending for a radius of thirty miles in each direction. The stock carried is one of select and comprehensive order and includes full lines of general merchandise, while produce of all kinds is also handled. In addition to conducting this important enterprise our subject has devoted no little attention to stock-raising, and has owned at one time as many as 2,000 head of cattle, having been very successful in his operations in this line. Confident of the continuous growth and development of the Territory he has invested quite largely in town and county real estate, and is thus the owner of large tracts of very fine land, which he devotes to grazing, fruit propagation, vineyards and the raising of various cereals and alfalfa. He raises excellent crops of wheat and oats, this section of the Territory being rich and productive, as a most effective and reliable water supply is obtained by irrigation from the Rio Grande, which runs through the valley. His vineyards render him excellent returns, as he manufactures choice brands of wine, which he has facilities for thoroughly maturing.

The marriage of our subject was solemnized in 1879, when he was united to Miss Hedwig Grabau, a native of Germany and a friend of his youth. She came to America in the year of her marriage and was met in New York city by her future husband, and in that city the wedding ceremony was forthwith performed, after which they came to their home in New Mexico, where in mutual affection and solicitude they have been the truest of companions and helpmeets, Mrs. Goebel having encouraged her husband in all his efforts and contributed in no slight degree to his success in life. They became the parents of seven children, of whom two are deceased, namely: Rainer and Erna, the former of whom died at the age of thirteen months and the latter at the age of three years. The two little graves

have been watered with the tears of a tender mother, and her loving remembrance is shown in the roses which cluster over the sacred earth. The surviving children are: Oscar, aged thirteen years (1895); Walter, twelve years; Edgar, eleven years; Curt., aged seven, and Herbert, five. Mr. and Mrs. Goebel are zealous members of the Lutheran Church. They are both musicians and thoroughly appreciative of the refining influence of this art, Mrs. Goebel having excellent accomplishments as a vocalist. Their home is one in which their acquaintances are ever certain of a hearty welcome, and is one which it is a pleasure to visit. Our subject is of genial and jovial nature and has a pleasant word for each one he meets—a fact which has given him a great popularity in the community, where he is honored as a capable and reliable business man and one whose integrity is shown in his every action.

In his political views Mr. Goebel renders a support to the Republican party and its principles, and he has been an active worker for the cause. Although in no sense an office seeker, he was called upon by his fellow citizens to serve in the capacity of County Commissioner, and proved a most faithful and capable executive.

HON. PEDRO SANCHEZ is one of the most prosperous and respected citizens of the Taos valley, and when his life's labors are ended it will be said of him that the world is better for his having lived. He is prominent as a business man, takes rank among the most progressive citizens of the community and has been an important factor in the work of public improvement; but that which has won him the never ending gratitude of many is his kindness to the poor, the needy and the friendless. Without ostentation of display he has proved himself a benefactor to many.

Mr. Sanchez was born in Valencia county, New Mexico, February 22, 1831, and is a son

of Christabel Sanchez, who died in Mora county in 1881. In 1837 the family removed to Taos county, locating at Cordova, near the present city of Taos. There our subject was reared to manhood. His father was very poor and during his early boyhood he herded sheep in order to assist in the support of the family, and by the aid of himself and brother his father became well off. At the age of sixteen Pedro was thrown entirely upon his own resources and after a time engaged in merchandising in Taos. In 1862 he located upon a farm, which has since been his home.

He has a model farm, his place comprising 300 acres of choice land, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. The place is modern in all its appointments and supplied with all the latest improvements.

At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Third Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, serving under General Canby for eight months. He held the rank of Major and was a favorite officer of General Canby. At the battle of Valverde, February 21, 1862, his company was the first to enter the engagement, and therein lost fifteen horses, but no men. He received an honorable discharge at Fort Union, and then returned to Taos.

The ability and worth of Mr. Sanchez have frequently called him to public office. In 1863 he was elected to represent his district in the Territorial Legislature. For six years he served as Probate Judge, and was then elected to the Legislative Council, serving for four years, during which time he served as its president. He was then again elected Representative, and was a prominent member of the House, making a number of speeches during the session, which reflected credit upon himself and his constituents. In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur as United States Indian Agent for the Pueblo tribe, filling that office until the election of Cleveland, when he resigned. The arduous duties of this position were discharged in a most satisfactory and acceptable manner, and he received the praise of the press and the public. The Deming Tribune, writing of him,

says: "It will be a long time before the Pueblo Indians will have an agent who will take a more intelligent interest in their improvement, or one who will manage their affairs with greater fidelity or more scrupulous honesty. He has taken a very active interest in the matter of educating the Indian children, and has devoted a great deal of time to securing the attendance at the schools and promoting the educational work."

A copy of the Morning Star, printed by the pupils of the Carlisle (Pennsylvania) Indian Industrial School, contains Dr. Given's report of his trip to New Mexico, and includes the following: "I called on the agent, Pedro Sanchez, whom I found greatly interested in the education of the Pueblos. He was born in their country and communicates with them through the Spanish language, which is his native tongue, and is using all his influence to break up their old customs and to have them send their children to school. He is in favor of compulsory education, for there are between seven and eight thousand of these people scattered throughout that country, in ten or twelve villages, their children growing up in ignorance and superstition."

Another paper says: "Major Sanchez makes a good Indian Agent. He is a man of inflexible energy, firm yet kind in his management of the Indians, and competent to ably administer every detail pertaining to his office. The Major is strongly interested in the improvement of the Indian race, and labors very earnestly in endeavoring to promote their well-being in every particular. He is striving to educate them, also to make them industrious, and as far as possible self-dependent. Matters are in very good shape, and Agent Sanchez is the right man in the right place."

The question of education has always been one of deep interest to Mr. Sanchez, who realizes its great importance, both to the white and the red races. While in the Legislature, in explaining his vote on the educational bill, among other things he said: "Politically, I am a Republican; my principle is reason. I am a

friend of full education. I believe in complete separation between the church and the state, and in such cases I believe that the state should teach the art of living in this world and let the church teach the art of living in the other. I vote Aye."

He has ever been noted for his loyalty and patriotism, his devotion to all that tends to produce good government and benefit humanity. At the instance of Senators Taylor and Ingalls he was appointed Census Supervisor of New Mexico, and the census of 1890 was taken under his management.

In 1856 Mr. Sanchez was united in marriage with Miss Refugio Martinez, a most estimable lady. They have no children of their own, but probably no private residence in all the United States has been the home of so many orphan children as that of Mr. Sanchez. With a heart large enough to take in the whole world, a sympathy that always responds to a tale of sorrow or distress, his benefactions are innumerable. His charities are unassuming, his kindness entirely free from ostentation, for it springs from a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men. Twenty orphan children have found loving care and attention in his home, including twelve Navajo Indians, who as they have reached a sufficient age have been given land, sheep, cattle and horses to enable them to begin life on their own account. A loved daughter in his house is a niece of Mrs. Sanchez, who came to live with them during her infancy. She was educated in the Sisters' school in Taos, and is cherished with all the tenderness that might be bestowed on an own daughter, and her love for her foster parents repays them in part. Christoval Sanchez, now County Superintendent of Schools of Mora county and a nephew of our subject, was also reared to manhood in the home of this benefactor. His education was acquired in the Christian Brothers' College, after which he taught school in Colorado and New Mexico. He married Miss Placida Chavez, and they have one child, Pedro Sanchez, named in honor of our subject.

It would be difficult in a work of this kind to give a complete analysis of the character of such a man as Mr. Sanchez, but much may be read between the lines, and the lessons which his record contains are valuable. He has gained considerable property, and in addition to the beautiful farm on which he resides has a large tract of land in Colfax county, over which roam some 15,000 sheep, besides large numbers of cattle. He holds to the religious faith advanced by Father Martinez, who was one of the most aggressive men that ever lived in New Mexico, a pioneer to whom the Territory owes an unbounded debt of gratitude. He was the first to found an educational institute and publish papers west of the Mississippi river. His life has ever been an honorable and upright one. Mr. Sanchez has had many friends among prominent men, including General Logan. His genuine worth and many manly virtues have always commanded the respect and admiration of those with whom he has come in contact, and this volume would be incomplete without his history.

HM. DOUGHERTY, Prosecuting Attorney of Socorro county, is a promising young lawyer of New Mexico and has but recently started out upon a career which bids fair to be attended with marked success.

Mr. Dougherty was born in North Platte, Nebraska, April 7, 1868, and descends from Irish and English ancestors who were prominent in the early settlement of Virginia. Some of his maternal ancestors were participants in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Dougherty's parents, Ralph C. and Mary E. (Sims) Dougherty, were born in Kentucky and are still living. In their family were eight children, Harry M., subject of our sketch, being the youngest and one of the three of this number that survive.

H. M. Dougherty was educated in Nebraska and at Fort Worth, Texas, after which he entered the St. Louis Law School, where he attained a high standing in his class and where

he graduated in 1890. He first came to New Mexico in 1881, and since his graduation in the law school he has maintained his residence in this Territory. For a time he was engaged in the practice of law in partnership with the Hon. Estanislao V. Chavez in Socorro, but on account of ill health he retired from the firm and for some months was out of practice. On recovering his health, he was appointed by Governor Thornton to the position of Prosecuting Attorney of Socorro county, an office which he is now ably filling. He has a nice office room, a choice collection of law books and standard works, gives his whole time and attention to his profession, and his success is assured. Politically, he is a Democrat.

SIMON NEUSTADT—This gentleman is another one the many enterprising Germans who are playing an important part in the business circles of our Western towns and cities. He has been a resident of New Mexico since 1878, and during these years has become thoroughly identified with America and American interests.

Mr. Neustadt was born in Germany, June 11, 1859, a son of German parents, and was reared and educated in his native land and there learned the mercantile business. In 1878 he came to this country and direct to Los Lunas, New Mexico, to clerk for his brothers, who had preceded him to the United States, and he was employed by them as clerk for three years. At the end of the three years they sold their Los Lunas business to him and embarked in a mercantile enterprise at Albuquerque. Soon after this the subject of our sketch formed the Los Lunas Mercantile Company, comprised of Messrs. Mike Mandel, Leon Hertzog and himself, and they have since done an extensive and prosperous business. Their store is 75 x 100 feet in dimensions. They have one wareroom 25 x 100 feet, and two other warerooms, each 50 x 75 feet. All are filled to their utmost capacity with the immense stock of general merchandise belonging

to this company. Besides dealing in general merchandise, they handle wagons and farm implements of all kinds and a large amount of hay and grain, their chief market for hay and grain being Fort Wingate. All the members of the firm are men of marked business ability and experience, are liberal, honorable and upright in their dealings, and are justly entitled to the enviable reputation which they have built up.

Mr. Neustadt on coming to this country identified himself with the Republican party and has remained a staunch and active member of the same. He has twice been honored with election to the office of County Clerk of Valencia county, in which position he has served most acceptably. Fraternally, he is a Knight of Pythias.

JAMES CORY.—The Emerald Isle has contributed an important element to the composite fabric which makes up the national commonwealth of the United States, one whose alert characteristics and quick intelligence has greatly subserved the progress which has marked the history of the republic.

In the case at hand we have one who, born on Irish soil, has made his way to a position of honor in the New World, and who has gained to himself the respect and confidence of men, the while proving his capacity for well-directed and successful endeavor in the line of industrial enterprise. Mr. Cory holds the responsible preferment as Treasurer of the county of Colfax, New Mexico, and retains his residence in the thriving village of Springer, whither he came in 1884, since which time he has been closely identified with the interests of the place, being recognized as one of her most progressive and honorable business men.

Our subject was born in county Down, Ireland, on the 5th of November, 1845, the place of his nativity having been in the immediate vicinity of the famous old city of Belfast. He was educated in his native land, and there

learned the carpenter's trade, becoming a skillful and expert workman. For several years he was employed at his trade in Belfast, but in 1867 he followed out the plans which he had long been considering, and emigrated to the United States, believing that here were offered better opportunities for a man to make his way in the world and to attain that measure of success to which his capabilities entitled him. Arriving in New York city, he there remained for several years, being engaged in contracting and building, and being very successful in his endeavors. In 1873 he determined to push his way Westward, and reaching Chicago he was for some time engaged there in working at his trade, after which he continued in the same line at various other points, including Davenport, Audubon and Sioux City, Iowa. Finally, in 1884, he made his way to New Mexico, locating at Springer, and there devoting his attention to operations in the line of his trade until 1892. In the progress and substantial upbuilding of the town he has contributed largely, and to his efforts may be ascribed much of the attraction which the town now claims as a place of residence.

In the year 1892, Mr. Cory opened a furniture establishment in the village, and this enterprise he has since continued with much success, this being the only establishment of the sort in the town. He keeps a select and comprehensive stock and has gained the good-will and confidence of the local public by his fair and honorable business methods.

In politics our subject has lent an active support to the Republican party and its principles, having identified himself with that organization immediately upon gaining citizenship in the United States. The popular confidence in his ability has been manifested in the official incumbencies which he has been called upon to fill. For several years he served as Justice of the Peace, and in 1894 he became the Republican candidate for the office of Treasurer of the county. His opponent was a strong one, but Mr. Cory ran ahead of his ticket at the ensuing election, securing a very

flattering majority in his own precinct and gaining a decisive victory at the polls. His administration of the affairs of this important office is being shown to be all that could be desired, thus clearly justifying the confidence placed in our subject by the people of the county. Since coming to Springer he has made an enviable record as a capable business man and as one of marked intelligence and unswerving honor. His place in the respect and confidence of the community is clearly assured.

Mr. Cory owns a fine farm of 160 acres, located near Springer, and upon this place he has made excellent improvements, including an attractive dwelling-house. Among the representative citizens of the county he holds unmistakable place and is clearly entitled to the consideration that has been accorded him in this history of the Territory with whose interests he is so closely identified.

JOHN W. KINSINGER, M. D., devotes his time and energies to the practice of medicine, and his close application, combined with his abilities, both natural and acquired, has given him a prominence in the profession which might well be envied by many an older practitioner.

He was born in Pulaski, Davis county, Iowa, on the 16th of May, 1863, and acquired his education in Bloomfield, same State, where he pursued a classical course and was graduated in 1883. The following year he entered the College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati, and on completing the curriculum of the three-years course was granted a diploma and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He first opened an office in Utica, Iowa, where he remained for two years, when he returned to Pulaski, serving on the staff in the hospital in Bloomfield until the fall of 1891.

At that date the Doctor left the State of his nativity and came to New Mexico, taking up his abode in Eddy. Here he opened an office, and not long after his arrival he received an appointment as City Physician, still serving

in that capacity. The following year he was made County Physician, which position he still holds. He has built up a large general practice and his patronage is constantly increasing as his skill is demonstrated. He is a young man devoted to his profession, and does all in his power to perfect himself in his chosen calling, keeping thoroughly abreast of the times by his review of the leading medical magazines and periodicals. He is now serving as chief surgeon of the Pecos Valley railroad, having held that office since the establishment of the road to this point.

In 1887 the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Florence Richards, a native of Kentucky, where the wedding was celebrated. The lady died in 1889, leaving one child, Hollie. The Doctor afterward married Miss Leonora Richards, a sister of his first wife, and they have two children—Hugh and Marie. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and one of the highly esteemed citizens of Eddy.

JACOBO CHAVEZ, a native son of Valencia county, New Mexico, and a prominent factor in the business circles of Los Lunas, was born July 15, 1860.

Francisco Antonio Chavez, his father, also a native of Valencia county, was born September 16, 1817, and was descended from one of the oldest and most prominent Spanish families of the Territory. He was one of the wealthy stock-raisers of New Mexico, having large bands of both cattle and sheep, and, like most of the early stock-raisers here, suffered heavy loss from depredations committed by the Indians. At one time all of his cattle and sheep were driven off by the Red men, and for the loss then sustained the subject of our sketch now has a claim pending against the United States Government. The senior Mr. Chavez joined in many of the campaigns to chastise the Indians for their hostilities, and in these campaigns had many narrow escapes. His wife, *nee* Juana Chavez, was a distant relative of his, and they were the parents of seven

children, four daughters and five sons, of whom five are living. He departed this life August 23, 1892, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His widow still survives and maintains her residence in Valencia.

Jacobo Chavez was reared in his native county and was educated at the St. Louis University, and the Christian Brothers' College at Santa Fe. On his return from college he accepted a position as clerk in the store of William W. Lewis, of Peralta, and afterward clerked for Louis Huning, remaining in the employ of the latter gentleman eight years. In 1893 he opened his present business at Los Lunas. Here he has established a large trade, and in other enterprises also is meeting with success. Adjacent to the town he owns a nice fruit farm, comprising twenty-five acres and devoted to a variety of choice fruits, including wine grapes. Mr. Chavez is to some extent engaged in the manufacture of wine, making a superior quality, and has a ready sale for all his product. His land is especially adapted to fruit culture, his apples, peaches and pears are among the finest raised in the Territory, and among his peaches are found specimens which weigh no less than a pound.

In 1882 Mr. Chavez was married to Miss Rafaela Romero, a native of Peralta and a daughter of Andres Romero, who, like Mr. Chavez, is descended from a distinguished Spanish family long resident of New Mexico. Two children were born to this union and at the birth of the last the young mother died, that sad event occurring June 6, 1888. April 18, 1889, Mr. Chavez married her sister, Miss Emilia Romero. They occupy one of the commodious and attractive residences of Los Lunas, which Mr. Chavez built in 1885.

He is in politics a Republican, active and ever ready to aid his party, and in 1886 was honored by it with election to the office of County Treasurer. This office he filled most acceptably for a term of two years. He is a progressive and intelligent citizen and has the good will of the people of this county where he was born and where he has always resided.

FRANZ HUNING.—The thrilling tales of adventure and the narrations which relate the hardships and vicissitudes incidental to the initial march of civilization into the Southwest read like a romance, and there are now few living representatives of the intrepid and stalwart bands of men who braved all dangers and endured all privations in thus traversing the plains and scaling the mountain heights, dauntless in the face of the relentless foe, the Indian, and steadily pushing forward to win fortune's smiles and to open the way for the magnificent period of progress and development which has given to this section of the Union populous cities with all modern accessories, a network of railway lines, and productive of industry on every hand. All honor to the brave men, and well may be their utterances treasured by those who now profit by their labors.

In the subject of this sketch we find one who recalls from personal experience of an intimate sort the stirring events of the early days in New Mexico and the Southwest, and who has undoubtedly done as much as any other one man to bring about the prosperity and growth of the city of his home, Albuquerque, at whose christening he was present and in whose projection he was largely instrumental. In noting the life records of such pioneer citizens this work exercises its most important functions.

Mr. Huning is a native of Germany, having been born in Hanover, on the 28th of October, 1827. He received his educational discipline in the Fatherland and later gained a valuable experience in merchandising. Upon attaining his majority he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and bidding farewell to home and friends the young man started courageously forth as an emigrant to America. Arriving here he forthwith made his way to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he secured a clerical position in a mercantile establishment, remaining thus employed for a period of seven months. This was in the year 1849, which marked the period of the great

gold excitement in California, and contracting the "fever," he started out with a company to cross the weary stretches of plains and find destination in the Golden State. Mr. Huning drove six yoke of oxen and was compelled to walk the greater portion of the distance traversed. When the party reached New Mexico, winter had set in, and they could not with safety proceed farther. After spending a few months in Santa Fe our subject secured a clerkship in the country, in the employ of a Mr. Latz, a Pole, with whom he remained a few months, after which he returned to Santa Fe. Here he remained about a year and then came to the old town of Albuquerque, held a position in a mercantile establishment for another year, and then accompanied a military expedition to Gran Quivira in search of \$40,000,000 in gold, said to have been buried several centuries before by the Jesuit Fathers. This quest for the hidden treasure was fruitless, but Major Carleton, in command of the party, in order to preserve specimens of the decorative art found in one of the old churches, had cut out of the building a beautifully carved beam, which was afterward sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

In 1855 Mr. Huning opened a general merchandise store in old Albuquerque, and continued the enterprise successfully for the long period of thirty-four years, disposing of his interests in the same in 1889. After the founding of the new town he also conducted a mercantile establishment here. In connection with the inception of the city our subject played a most important part, purchasing all of the land for the town site, together with Messrs. Stover and Hazeltine and the New Mexico Town Company. Mr. Huning himself became the owner of much valuable realty in the incipient city, and his liberality and earnest desire to further the development of the town are shown in the generous bequests which he made for public and semi-public purposes. He and Messrs. Stover and Hazeltine gave to the railroad the grounds for their depot, he contributed land for schoolhouse

sites and other public purposes, and sold many of the lots on which the city now stands. His public spirit was still further shown in an important acquisition which he gave the city in the erection, in 1864, of the flouring-mill, which proved of inestimable benefit to the entire section. This has since been finely equipped with the roller-process system and the mill still controls an excellent custom business.

The marriage of Mr. Huning was celebrated in 1863, when he was united to Miss Ernestine Franke, a native of the province of Saxony, Germany. They became the parents of four children, of whom two are living at the present time, namely: Clara, the wife of H. B. Fergusson, a prominent attorney of Albuquerque; and Arno, who is an accomplished mechanical and electrical engineer. In 1883 Mr. Huning erected a palatial residence, which is located on the line of street cars between the old and new towns. Here he has 130 acres of land, the grounds about the home being improved according to the most approved methods of landscape gardening and constituting one of the most beautiful demesnes in the entire Territory. On the place our subject raises large quantities of fruit of different varieties.

People who come into New Mexico in the palace cars of these latter days have little idea of what the brave pioneers endured in paving the way for the present civilization. Mr. Huning relates that in 1851 he started on a trading expedition among the Apache Indians at Rio Gila. In the company were twenty-eight Mexicans and two Americans. On the return trip they missed their way and were lost for twenty days in the White mountains, where the snow was very deep. They had exhausted their provisions and were compelled to subsist upon the flesh of the horses and mules and finally to make their way out on foot as best they could. Much of the time they suffered intensely from hunger and cold, but they were at last enabled to reach the pueblo Yuni, where the Indians fed and cared for them until they were able to recruit their vitality sufficiently to

reach their destination. From 1860 until 1872 Mr. Huning spent most of his time on the plains, engaged in freighting between Albuquerque, Leavenworth and Kansas City, during which decade his brother had charge of the mercantile business in Albuquerque. The freighting outfit comprised ten wagons, with ten or twelve oxen or six or eight mules to each, and they were from April to June in reaching Kansas City. He made some thirty of these trips, from Kansas City, Leavenworth and points on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In 1867, when Mr. Huning was accompanied by his mother and brother-in-law, and while the party were in the vicinity of the great bend of the Arkansas river, a band of Cheyenne and other Indians swept down upon them, cut out four of the wagons and forty of the mules, killed Mrs. Huning's mother and brother and made way with the mules and the wagons which they had captured. Nothing but the intrepid bravery of our subject and his men and the cowardice of the savages saved the lives of the remainder of the company.

Such brief recitals afford but a slight idea of the dangers, sorrow and suffering which the pioneers endured with that fortitude which happily few are called upon to display. The pecuniary loss to our subject just mentioned amounted to \$18,000, for which he has never been reimbursed to the slightest extent by his Government. In the spring following the unfortunate trip just alluded to, he sent a train to Pinos Altos, and the Navajo Indians stole forty-eight mules. For this loss our subject has at last succeeded in securing from the Government the sum of \$7,000.

Mr. Huning has always given close attention to his business enterprises, has labored without ceasing and has been economical in his habits and methods. He has been a leading factor in all the public enterprises of the city of Albuquerque, has ever held her welfare closely at heart and is known and honored as one of her sterling and representative men. A fact worthy of incidental note is that he as a member of a company aided in building the first

bridge across the Rio Grande river at this point. He aided in the building of the Albuquerque street railway system and in the securing of the gas-works. He enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens and is reaping the just reward of an honorable and useful life.

S P. ASCARATE, a prominent native son of New Mexico, residing at Las Cruces, is now (in 1895) Receiver of the United States Land Office for the department embracing the counties of Donna Ana, Grant, Sierra and a portion of Socorro and Lincoln counties.

His birth occurred in Las Cruces on the 22d of June, 1861, and he descends from Spanish ancestry. His grandfather, Anecious Ascarate, was born in Spain, and as a General of the Spanish army, crossed the Atlantic and located in New Mexico. He brought with him his wife and family, and they settled in Chihuahua, where he had received a forty-acre land grant from his Government for his services in the army. He continued to reside on this grant throughout the remainder of his life, and became a prominent stock-raiser and a wealthy and influential citizen. He was called to the home beyond this world in the seventy-fifth year of his age, while his wife passed away in her sixtieth year. They had a family of five sons and one daughter. The son, Anastacio Ascarate, became the father of our subject.

He was born in Spain, and during his boyhood was brought by his father to America. He inherited a part of the family estate, and also became prominent as a stock-raiser, continuing in that business until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he espoused the Union cause and joined the New Mexico militia. He was commissioned as Captain, and was actively engaged in service in New Mexico until the Confederates were compelled to retreat from the Territory. A valiant soldier, he rendered the Government in its time of need very valuable service, and made for himself an honored

military record. He married Miss Nemecia Asozasalla, a native of Spain, and they had seven children—five sons and two daughters. The father died in 1877, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his wife, surviving until 1890, passed away at the age of sixty. They and their family were members of the Catholic Church, and were people of the highest respectability, esteemed by all who knew them.

The gentleman whose name heads this review is the youngest of the family. He was educated in the Christian Brothers' College at Santa Fe, graduated with the class of 1877, and for some years was with his father in the stock business on the ranch. In 1882 he received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff of Donna Ana county, and served in that capacity until 1886. The following year he was nominated by his party for the position of Sheriff, and was elected by a majority of 166. He most creditably served for a term of two years, and was then re-elected for a second term, continuing in the office for four years, and winning the commendation of all concerned by his faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon him. His administration was notable for several arrests, as for instance the Woods and Cooper gang, composed of a number of dangerous desperadoes that had committed several murders in this locality. Mr. Ascarate, with the assistance of one deputy, arrested twenty-two of them, and in this very efficient way put a check upon the lawless element which at that time infested the county. On the 16th of February, 1892, he was appointed by President Cleveland as Receiver of the United States Land Office at Las Cruces, a position he is now filling in the most satisfactory manner.

In 1884 Mr. Ascarate was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Van Patten, daughter of Major Van Patten, a prominent citizen and ex-Sheriff of Donna Ana county. The lady is a native of Mexico, and by her marriage has become the mother of one child, Nenecia, born in Las Cruces, where Mr. Ascarate has erected a nice brick residence, which is the abode of

hospitality. He is still engaged in the stock-raising business on the old estate in Chihuahua. The family still own their large land grant there and are keeping it undivided, and the father's and grandfather's homes still stand upon the place. In the Catholic Church they hold their membership, and the family is one held in the highest regard wherever known. Our subject is a gentleman of ability, and has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the Territory, of which he is a creditable son.

ALBERT GRUNSFELD, deceased.—The measure of success to which any man may attain in life is often influenced by environment and the opportunity presented, but the individuality will ever impress itself and ability and honest endeavor render results, even though the range for operations be of narrow radius. In the case at hand we have the privilege of touching briefly upon the life history of one to whom was granted a high degree of success in the temporal affairs of the world, who had that mature judgment and that discriminating knowledge of cause and effect that enabled him to seize upon and make the best use of opportunity as presented, and whose integrity and honor were proof against all temptation. The late Albert Grunsfeld held distinction as one of New Mexico's most capable and successful merchants, having been the founder of the extensive wholesale and retail dry-goods house at Albuquerque, which is now owned and conducted by his sons, under the firm name of Grunsfeld Brothers, and which stands at the very head of all mercantile enterprises in the Territory.

Albert Grunsfeld was born in Germany, on the 15th of October, 1836, receiving his educational discipline in the city of Hamburg, after which he became concerned in the mercantile business, with whose details he thoroughly familiarized himself while still a young man. He continued his connection with the mercantile trade in his native land until 1871, at

which time he emigrated to America, having come to a realization of the superior advantages here offered for the accumulation of a competency through legitimate and well-directed industry. Arriving in New York, he forthwith made his way to New Mexico, and at Santa Fe accepted a position as traveling salesman for Spiegelberg Brothers, who at that time conducted one of the most extensive wholesale houses in this section of the Union. His educational privileges had been of very superior order, and he was able to converse fluently in the Spanish language—a fact which gave him particular prestige in the section which he traversed in the interests of his firm. For several years he was retained in the position noted and traveled far and wide over a country which had not as yet been provided with the modern facilities for traveling and for the accommodation of those engaged in his line of business. He had to cover the major portion of his territory by other means of transportation than that afforded by the railroads, whose lines were then very limited in mileage, and he made periodical visits to portions of old Mexico and also touched the important, but more or less isolated, points throughout New Mexico and Arizona. Only those familiar with the character of the section at that time can realize the hardships and dangers which our subject had to encounter, but he was indefatigable in his efforts and practically without physical fear, and thus worked up a large and profitable business for his house. Eventually he discerned the imperative need for a branch establishment at old-town Albuquerque, and he prevailed upon his firm to locate a branch there. Over this he was placed in charge and when, after a few years, the proprietors manifested a desire to dispose of their interests, he effected a purchase of the business at this point, where he continued to conduct a prosperous trade for several years—up to 1881. At this time the new town of Albuquerque began to show signs of outdistancing its old Spanish rival of the same name, and Mr. Grunsfeld deemed it expedient to link his fortunes with the new and

progressive American town, whose substantial upbuilding was rapidly advancing. He accordingly transferred his base of operations to the new town, erecting a large and substantial business block on Railroad street. From this headquarters the enterprise has ever since been conducted, and its growth from a point of merely local operations to that as the leading commercial enterprise of the city has been of consecutive order. It is not necessary to state that our subject was a man of marked business sagacity, for the results of his efforts make this plainly manifest, but it is incumbent that we call attention to the more intrinsic elements in his character,—his generosity, public spirit and specific interest in every undertaking which had as its object the furthering of the higher interests of the city. Of broad intellectuality and discernment, it was but natural that he should assume a position as a leader in all that marked the advancement of the city, and it is known that he was at all times actively concerned in all enterprises looking to the benefiting of the city, and that the successful forwarding of the same in many an instance showed the effect of his discriminating direction. When the Albuquerque Commercial Club was organized he was deeply interested in its work, becoming one of the large stockholders and thus contributing in a large measure toward the erection of the fine club building, one of the most elaborate business blocks in the city.

Mr. Grunsfeld did not confine his attention alone to the development of the city, but was signally alive to the great resources of the Territory, and he acquired valuable interests in the mines of the county and became a large land owner in the Territory. His reputation as a capable business man and as one of unimpeachable integrity and honor insured to him the confidence and esteem of all classes, and thus his credit and influence became far-reaching and valuable not only to himself but also to the city in which he retained his residence.

The marriage of our honored subject was celebrated on the 27th day of March, 1861,

when he was united to Miss Hildeget David, a native of his own county in the Fatherland, where the nuptial ceremony was performed. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Alfred, Sallie, Helen, James, Ivan and Eddie.

After a long and useful life Mr. Grunsfeld was summoned into eternal rest on the 30th day of November, 1893, his loss being deeply lamented by the entire community and proving the greatest possible bereavement to the members of his family, to whom he had ever been particularly devoted. He left a large and valuable property and estate to his widow and children, the eldest son, Alfred, being made executor of the estate.

To the trust imposed Alfred Grunsfeld has been faithful in every detail, and the management of the estate could not have been given into better keeping. He was but thirteen years of age when the family took up their abode in Albuquerque, and he and his brothers may be said to have grown up with the city, so closely are they identified with all its interests. They all received exceptional educational advantages, completing their studies at Notre Dame College and then becoming associated in turn with their able father in the mercantile business. They have since continued to be associated together, and their correct methods, high honor and liberality stand not only in evidence of their adherence to the principles instilled by their worthy father, but stand to their personal credit and to that of the city where they have grown from boyhood to positions as representative business men of the place. In the wholesale branch of the enterprise the firm transact a more extensive business than any other concern in the Territory, while in the retail line they secure a thoroughly representative patronage. The building occupied is 50 x 140 feet in dimensions, one store being utilized by the wholesale department and the other for the accommodation of their fine retail emporium,—the stock carried in each being extensive and comprehensive.

The firm keep two traveling representatives constantly employed throughout their very considerable trade territory, and the business is constantly increasing in extent and importance,—building strong and sure upon the solid foundations of commercial honor and integrity laid by the projector of the undertaking.

Alfred Grunsfeld, the senior member of the firm, is happily married and maintains a beautiful home of his own in the finest residence portion of the city, enjoying a marked popularity in both business and social circles. Eddie, the youngest of the family, is now in Boston, completing his education in law and music. The honored father not only left to his sons wealth, but that greater heritage, a good name, and they have ever shown that determination to so follow in his footsteps as to never bring reproach on the name of Albert Grunsfeld, the kind and indulgent father, the good and worthy citizen and the successful and progressive business man.

SAMUEL C. MEEK, a most worthy citizen of Socorro, has been a resident of the Territory of New Mexico since 1862. He has had a wide and varied experience on the Western frontier, and is justly entitled to the space that has been accorded him in this history.

He is a native of the State of Indiana, born at Newcastle, Henry county, February 19, 1837, and is a son of Lorenzo Dow Meek. He traces his ancestry to the English and Irish Colonial settlers of Virginia. His paternal grandfather, John Meek, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. After that struggle was ended he removed to Kentucky and was a pioneer of the Bluegrass State, going later to Indiana when that State was still on the frontier. He married Miss Peggy McGregor, a native of Ireland, and to them were born six sons: John, Joseph, William, Jephthah, Jesse and Lorenzo Dow. The father of these sons died in 1849, in the ninety-sixth year of his age.

Lorenzo Dow Meek was born at Centre-

ville, Wayne county, Indiana, 1812, and was reared and educated there. He was united in marriage to Miss Martha Cary, who was born at Mill Creek, Ohio, in October, 1812. They were the parents of eight children: Hampton, Isophene, John D., Samuel C., James A., Irvin R., Sarah J., and Cristabell I. When the gold fever of 1849 swept the country, the father joined the train of prospectors, crossing the plains, and went to California. There he met with fair success in the mines, but after two years returned to his home on account of ill health. He died in 1855. His wife survives him, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years.

Samuel C. Meek, the fourth born of the family, received his elementary education in the common schools of his native town, and afterward served an apprenticeship at the saddle and harness maker's trade. In 1856 he went to California and settled at Grass Valley, Nevada county, where he resided until the breaking out of the Civil war. The blood of the patriot flowed in his veins, and, impelled by the zeal that had moved his grandfather in the Revolutionary days, he promptly took up arms in defense of his country. He enlisted August 1, 1861, in Company G, First Volunteer Infantry of California. He was at once sent to New Mexico to assist in the capture of the Navajo Indians who had left their reservation bent upon doing all possible damage while the country was engaged in the war in the South. After numerous fights with the savages, the troops succeeded in putting them back upon their reservation. Once Mr. Meek, with sixteen comrades, was attacked by forty Indians; a desperate battle ensued, in which fifteen Indians and several of "boys in blue" were severely wounded. Mr. Meek received three wounds in this fight. One arrowhead pierced his left forearm, and he went to Fort Craig where he had it removed after much suffering. With this arrowhead buried in his flesh there was also planted in his blood an everlasting grudge against the red man,—a grudge which to this day remains unsatisfied.

After the war was ended and peace restored Mr. Meek settled in New Mexico, and for several years was engaged in prospecting and mining. In 1875 he went to Magdalene City, then a very flourishing mining camp, and opened a general store, where he did a prosperous business. Always a crack shot, from this point he often took hunting excursions in the mountains, many times unaccompanied save by his trusty rifle. He has brought down much of the finest game of the mountains, and has made an enviable record as a sportsman. One Christmas day, when it devolved upon him to provide the feast, he went out with his gun, killed a number of fine turkeys and a large bear, which were served at the delicious repast. Upon another occasion, when he was out hunting alone, from his quiet hiding place he spied three Apache Indians in the distance. He discovered from their movements that they were stealing upon an old man and his son near by who were yoking up their oxen, entirely unaware of the danger threatening them. Mr. Meek considered three against two an uneven balance, and determined to take a hand in the encounter. Just as one of the Indians was about to spring upon the unsuspecting settler, Mr. Meek's gun spoke out in a clear, unmistakable tone, to which the Indians gave unwilling response; the second Indian was treated in like manner, and the third took refuge in flight; his retreat, however, only gave Mr. Meek a clear range, and he shot him in the back, not one of the three escaping!

Our worthy subject dates his arrival in Socorro January 6, 1867, and since that time he has been numbered among her most enterprising and energetic citizens. He served as Justice of the Peace, as Deputy County Clerk, as Deputy Sheriff, and he is now Deputy County Assessor. He is a fine penman and is thoroughly well qualified for the keeping of all official records. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and during twenty-four terms has kept the records of that order. He has served as Quartermaster General of the Grand Army of the Republic of New Mexico, and assisted

in the organization of the post at Socorro,—Slough Post No. 6, named in honor of General Slough, who fought against the Apaches near Santa Fe.

Mr. Meek was married at Socorro on the day of his arrival there, June 24, 1876, his bride being Miss Manelita Padella, the daughter of Philip Padella, a descendant of one of the early Spanish families of the county. One daughter has been born of this marriage, Emily Cary. The family have a pleasant home, a fine orchard of their own planting, and are surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences that are the reward of industry and thrift. Mr. Meek is an accomplished Spanish scholar, and has translated the records and abstracts of the county from that language into English. He has wide acquaintance in the Territory and enjoys the friendship of all who know him.

CONY T. BROWN, one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of Socorro, came to the city in 1880, and for the past fifteen years has been closely identified with her leading business interests. Born in the State of Maine, November 30, 1856, he descended from the best New England stock. His ancestors were among the Mayflower passengers, and the name also appears in the history of the war of the Revolution. Thomas Brown, his grandfather, settled at Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, where he became extensively interested in agriculture and lumbering, was a prominent citizen and held offices of honor and trust, and died at the age of sixty-six years. His only son, Cephas Brown, was born on the homestead farm in Maine, and there passed his boyhood and youth. He was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Spalding, who was also a native of Maine, born on the Kennebec river. They were the parents of two sons, one of whom is deceased. The other son, Cony T. Brown, is the subject of this sketch. He was an infant of nine months when his father died.

His mother then took him to Somerset county, Maine, where her relatives resided. He received his education in the North Anson Academy, and at the age of sixteen years left school to learn the trade of tinner. He served an apprenticeship of three years, and at the end of that time went to Ellis, Kansas; there he resided four years, and this brings us to the year 1880, when he came to Socorro. During the early years of his business career fortune had not especially favored him, and he had accumulated no capital. When he came to New Mexico he began prospecting in the Magdalene district, and succeeded in taking out a good deal of valuable ore. Since 1893 he has been extensively interested in gold-mining, being one of the organizers of the company which owns and operates the Oro Fino gold mine. He is president of the corporation and owns one-third of the stock. He was one of the first settlers in the Copper Canyon district, in which the Oro Fino is situated; the prospects of this mine are very fine, the assays running frequently as high as \$1,000 to the ton. In 1889 he established a livery business in Socorro, and for the past six years has supplied the city with everything needed in this line. He has a bus line to the railroads, and has several Government mail contracts. Thoroughly reliable and trustworthy, he is rated as one of Socorro's most valued citizens. In addition to his mining and others interests mentioned, he gives some attention to agriculture, owning a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, from which are produced large crops of alfalfa, apples, pears, prunes, peaches and grapes.

Politically, he is a staunch adherent to Republican principles, and has been twice elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners. The county of Socorro is the largest in the Territory, and the work of the board is therefore of considerable importance.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage, in 1890, to Miss Annie Kornitzer, a native of the State of New York, a daughter of Dr. Kornitzer, a retired physician formerly of New York State, but now a resident of Socorro. Mr. and Mrs.

Brown have had born to them two children, Cony C. and Thomas Coburn. They have a pleasant home in this city, and are among the most highly esteemed members of the leading circles of society. Mr. Brown is a member of Socorro Lodge, No. 9, A. F. and A. M.; Rio Grande Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.; Albuquerque Hiram Council, U. D. R. & S. M.; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 3, K. T., and Ballut Abyad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

J J. LEESON, whose name is prominently connected with the history of the development of the mining interests of the Territory of New Mexico, was born in the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Orleans, September 2, 1845. His paternal grandfather, James Leeson, emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, to America and settled in Louisiana, where he became a prominent planter, as well as a politician of some note. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. His son, Thomas Leeson, the father of J. J., was born in New York city, where his parents were temporarily residing there, but he was reared and educated in New Orleans. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California, and there mined with success on the American river. In an attempt to dam and turn its course he lost the money he had made in mining. He remained in California until 1858. His wife died in New Orleans in 1856. There were born to them six children, three of whom are now living. In 1880 Mr. Leeson came to Socorro, where he lived until his death, in 1889.

J. J. Leeson, the second-born of the family, was educated in his native State, and was attending the State Military School at the breaking out of the late Civil war. Fired with the zeal of patriotism, he volunteered in Company C, Eleventh Louisiana Infantry, and fought to the close of the conflict. He was in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, and surrendered at McDowell's Landing after the surrender of General Robert E. Lee. Although he was only sixteen years of age at the time of

his enlistment, on account of the training he had received in the military school he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and in that capacity fought bravely in the cause he had espoused. After the close of the war, he moved to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and there, in 1869, he was married to Miss Rose E. Neal, a native of Mississippi. They are the parents of one daughter, Lulu B., the wife of William Ogara.

In 1852, Mr. Leeson crossed the plains with his father, and was at one time a pupil in the Sacramento schools. In 1858 he returned to his native State, and entered the State Military School, from which he joined the Confederate service. After his marriage in 1869, he resided in Arkansas until 1878, and in that year removed to California, settling at Alameda. Here for a number of years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and removed thence to Colorado, where he became extensively interested in mining. A severe accident, which he met in a snow-slide, impaired his health, and compelled him to seek a milder clime. He came to Socorro in 1880, and in addition to his mining interests he engaged in the real-estate business; he platted several additions to the town, and became one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the various public enterprises. He still owns a large number of city lots. He also owns the St. Vincent Gold and Silver mine, at Magdalene, which assays forty ounces of silver and five-tenths of an ounce of gold to the ton. In 1883 he established, at Socorro, a second-hand furniture and auction house, of which he is still proprietor.

With the taste of a connoisseur Mr. Leeson has made a fine collection of curios, among the most valuable of which is a three-hundred-pound bell, the first cast in the Territory, about three hundred years ago: his specimens of ore, about fifteen tons in all, are rare and valuable, and furnish an accurate exhibit of the mining resources of New Mexico.

For eight years Mr. Leeson has been a member of the City Council, the election taking place annually. He is first Lieutenant of the New Mexico Militia, and has recently been

appointed by Governor Thornton a member of the Board of Immigration for the Territory. He was a prominent factor in bringing the water from the springs in the mountains to the city, and for years has been chairman of the Water Committee, and no city in New Mexico can boast a purer water supply. A man of broad intelligence and excellent executive ability, Mr. Leeson is a citizen of superior worth. Loyal to all the interests of the Territory, he never loses an opportunity of aiding in the development of her resources.

DAVID CHEVALIER WINTERS.— Every city is judged largely by the good character, push and enterprise of its business men, and one of the foremost of Las Vegas' citizens who possesses the above qualifications in a marked degree is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He came to this place in 1880, and has resided continuously here ever since.

Mr. Winters is a native of West Virginia, having been born in Parkersburg, that State, December 13, 1854. On the paternal side he traces his lineage back to Scotch-Irish ancestors, who were early settlers of Washington county, Pennsylvania. His father, J. R. Winters, was born there, and when a young man removed to West Virginia, and was married at Parkersburg to Miss Olivia Rebecca Chevalier, the daughter of Mr. David Chevalier, of Virginia and of French ancestry. The lady's mother was Susan Jackson, a member of the noted Jackson family of the South, General Stonewall Jackson being one of her cousins. Our subject's father had been educated and ordained a Presbyterian minister. Later in his life he was elected a member of the Missouri Senate, and was also for a number of years editor and part owner of the Hannibal Courier. In 1873 he removed with his family to Trinidad, Colorado, where he revived the Trinidad Enterprise and soon had the paper under way. Within four months after engaging in this enterprise, however, he died, and

upon the shoulders of his son, David C., then a lad of only nineteen years, devolved the task of completing the lease which had been effected by his father. It was a great undertaking for a young man of his years, but his early and constant training in newspaper work, coupled with his innate pluck, carried him through the ordeal, and his success in this line is still remembered in that locality.

His education had been received in private schools and at St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Missouri; but in this line he has been largely his own architect. In Hannibal, Missouri, he did his first work in a drug store, and after this he clerked three years for Dr. Beshvar, of Trinidad, Colorado. He was also for a time local editor of the Trinidad News, and afterward came to Las Vegas and clerked in the drug store of F. E. Herbert & Company. After spending three years with them he clerked for M. R. Griswold a year and then became a member of the firm of William Frank & Company. Mr. Frank sold out, and the firm became known as E. G. Murphey & Company. This firm continued doing a large and paying business for seven years, when Mr. Murphey retired from the business, and Mr. Winters, in July, 1894, organized the Winters Drug Company, of which he is the business manager. Under his efficient direction the enterprise continues to be most successful, the stock carried being the most extensive in New Mexico, and the business is conducted in both wholesale and retail lines.

Mr. Winters is a gentleman who is well informed on the general topics of the day, and he takes an active part in politics, being an ardent Republican. Although he has been often urged to accept from his party the nomination for Territorial Senator and other important offices, he has always declined because of his desire to give close attention to his constantly growing business. However, he was prevailed upon to accept from the Governor of New Mexico the commission of Major, but he prefers his position in the world as a plain, active business man, asking neither public

office nor honors. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Winters was happily married in July, 1880, to Miss Marion A. Bloom, of Trinidad, Colorado, who is a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children, all born in Las Vegas, their names being Mamie, Frank and Ruth. Mr. Winters has made a most enviable record as a successful business man, and his family are among Las Vegas' most highly esteemed residents.

GREGORIO VARELA.—One who figures as a native son of New Mexico, and who has lived to attain marked distinction and to do honor to the place of his nativity is he whose name initiates this review. Mr. Varela holds the important preferment as Judge of Probate for San Miguel county, in which county,—in the town of Pecos,—he first saw the light of day on the 12th of March, 1849.

As the name implies, he is of Spanish descent, his ancestors having been prominent in the old *regime* which opened up the way for the magnificent development which has come to the new Southwest. Representatives of the Varela family were among the earliest settlers in the Territory of New Mexico, in which both the grandfather and father of our subject were born, the former having been Jose by name and the latter Manuel. Manuel Varela was a man of much prominence and of conspicuous ability. He was a member of the Territorial militia, served for many years as Justice of the Peace, and was several times a member of the Territorial Legislature, one time a member of the Senate, and was the Republican nominee at the time of his death. He also held the preferment as County School Commissioner and was a man whose maturity of judgment and high principles of honor brought him into marked favor with the public, who appreciated his endeavors and character both as a citizen and official. He married Miss Ann Maria Quintana, a native of New Mexico and a de-





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John W. Fox

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scendant of one of the pioneer families of San Miguel county. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are yet living. Manuel Varela died in 1886, at the age of sixty-nine years, his widow surviving him and being now (1895) sixty years of age. The members of the family have ever been devoted adherents of the Catholic Church. The eldest son, Antonio Varela, was County Treasurer for four years.

Gregorio Varela, the immediate subject of this review, was the third in order of birth of the children. He received his educational discipline in the Christian Brothers' College at Santa Fe, and after completing his studies he engaged in ranching and merchandising, conducting operations in either line upon an extended scale. He is associated with Mr. Esquivel, under the firm name of Varela & Esquivel, in conducting a general store at San Geronimo. Upon his fine ranch of 320 acres he raises extensive crops of corn, oats and wheat, and he maintains his residence there save during the time when his official duties demand his presence in Las Vegas, the county seat.

In politics our subject is a Republican, rendering a hearty support to the cause of his party. In November, 1894, he was elected Judge of Probate for the county, running on a Union ticket and securing a flattering majority at the polls. He has now been in the discharge of the important function of his office for some time, and his administration of affairs has been such as to gain him the approbation and good will of the public whom he thus serves. Judge Varela is a man of broad general information, incisive judgment and liberal views, and he is held in highest estimation in the county in which he was born and in which he has passed his entire life.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in 1870, when he was united to Miss Paulita Rivera, a native of the Territory and of Spanish lineage. They have had eleven children, all of whom were born in San Miguel county, and all but three of whom are still living.

Those deceased are Pedro, Ramon and Serapio, and the living children are Bernarda, Efren, Petronila, Catarino, Porfirio, Jose, Victoriana and Gregoria. The members of the family all cling to the faith of their fathers and are intimately identified with the Catholic Church.

JOHN W. POE is prominently connected with the history of New Mexico, and to-day is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Roswell. The record of his life indicates in a great measure the state of affairs in the Territory and the progress and development which is now rapidly working a transformation. He was born three miles from Murphysville, Mason county, Kentucky, October 17, 1850, and his parents, Nathan and Louisa (Harber) Poe, were also natives of Mason county. His education was acquired in the public schools of Mason county, pursuing his studies through the winter season, while in the summer months he aided in the labors of the home farm.

Ambitious to make his own living, Mr. Poe left home without the consent of his parents and went to Kansas City, where he worked for a maternal uncle, assisting in the care of his farm for a year and a half. In the winter of 1870-1 he went on a visit to his old home, and after spending one month with his parents removed to Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, eighteen miles west from Emporia, at that time the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Through the succeeding summer and autumn he was in the employ of a stone contractor at that place, but the exposure necessitated by his work impaired his health and he sought medical assistance in Kansas City in the spring of 1872. Through the succeeding year he remained in that locality and was restored to his old-time strength and vigor.

Mr. Poe's connection with the Southwest then began. He went to Fort Griffin, Texas, where he engaged in working with cattle, and also worked on Government contracts for sup-

plying wood and hay. In the fall of 1875 he entered a new field of endeavor, that of buffalo hunting. Forming a partnership with a Mr. Jacobs, he secured a hunting outfit and carried on that business until the early summer of 1878, killing during that time 20,000 buffaloes. The business proved a profitable one, and with the capital they had acquired a flock of sheep was purchased, in 1877, Mr. Jacobs taking charge of the sheep, while Mr. Poe continued buffalo hunting. During the second winter, however, more than one-half of the sheep were lost on account of the severity of the weather, and the following spring the remainder were sold; but the loss was a heavy one.

Mr. Poe's business had made him familiar with a wide extent of territory and also with a class of people then living in this frontier region. In 1878 he returned to Fort Griffin, and for one year filled the position of Town Marshal by appointment. Fort Griffin was situated on the cattle trail, and the wild, rough life of the country made the position a very arduous one, requiring a man of physical as well as moral courage to cope with the desperadoes. The country, however, was rapidly coming under the sway of civilization. The tide of immigration poured into the Pan Handle in 1879; and, many friends of Mr. Poe locating in the region about Fort Elliott, Wheeler county, he removed there, where he served as Deputy Sheriff and Deputy United States Marshal. The headquarters of the former office were at Fort Elliott, but of the latter at Dallas, Texas. Here again the bravery and the fidelity of the man were called forth by the responsibilities of his position. For judicial purposes all the Pan Handle country was attached to Wheeler county. In 1880 Mr. Poe received the nomination for County Sheriff, but was defeated by one vote, for it was well known that he would not falter in his duty to suppress the lawless and wrong of the Southwest, and the worst element rose in force against him; but he received the support of the ranchmen and all the better citizens. In all the relations of life Mr. Poe has

been characterized by a justice and fidelity to the right that has been above question, and this led to his being employed in the winter of 1880-81 to suppress the lawlessness going on in the cattle country. He was also employed by the Canadian River Cattle Association to protect their interests, and he was instrumental in quelling the lawlessness that had made it almost unsafe to live in this section of the Territory. It was at a time when the notorious outlaw, "Billy, the Kid," and men of like character were operating in northern Texas and eastern New Mexico. It seemed as though they were law-proof. They would round up the cattle, run them off and sell them, and it seemed almost impossible to check them in their offenses. The cattlemen were constantly on the watch to protect their own interests, and on entering the service of the Canadian River Cattle Association Mr. Poe was given almost unlimited authority to draw on the company for money to protect their property, for in the then existing state of affairs it had come to a time when they were forced to either destroy the gang of desperadoes or else abandon their business. They proposed to do the former if within their power.

To Mr. Poe is largely given the credit of accomplishing this work. He displayed a tireless energy in his attempts to secure and bring to punishment the desperadoes. In the spring of 1881 he first met Pat Garrett, then Sheriff of Lincoln county, New Mexico, with whom he co-operated in suppressing the lawlessness of the country. At that time Lincoln county included what is now known by that name, also Eddy and Chaves counties. At the time of the killing of "Billy, the Kid," Mr. Poe made his headquarters at White Oaks, where lived an old man by the name of George Gwynn, who came to him one day with the information that "Billy, the Kid," was at Fort Sumner. Mr. Poe replied that there must be a mistake; but Mr. Gwynn insisted that he was right; and his evident sincerity determined Mr. Poe to investigate the matter. Mounting a horse he rode to the home of Sheriff Garrett

in Lincoln, to whom he stated the case. The Sheriff did not put any faith in the story, but finally consented to go to Fort Sumner and investigate the matter. They rode to Roswell, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff McKinney, and on the 12th of July started for Fort Sumner, riding all night. The next day they lay concealed among the hills, and on the morning of the 14th arrived in the vicinity of the town, where the desperado was said to be in hiding. As Mr. Poe was not acquainted in Fort Sumner it was decided that he should go into the town and reconnoitre while the others were to remain in the sand-hills until they could hear from him. If he could not obtain the desired information in Fort Sumner he was to ride seven miles to Sunnyside to see a Mr. Rudolph, carrying a note to that gentleman from Mr. Garrett. He reached Fort Sumner at 1 o'clock on the 14th of July, but could learn nothing of the whereabouts of "the Kid." In his interview with Mr. Rudolph the latter became excited and nervous and denied that "the Kid" was anywhere in the vicinity of Fort Sumner, and said he believed about it as the Sheriff did.

Mr. Poe became more and more convinced that he was on the right track, and with the excuse that it was pleasanter to ride at night when it was cool, he left Mr. Rudolph and hastened back to Mr. Garrett, who was to meet him at an avenue of cottonwood trees, four miles from the fort. Mr. Poe related what Rudolph had said and done, and although the Sheriff had small faith in Mr. Poe's belief he at length consented to go to the house of a certain woman, where they thought the desperado might be found if in that neighborhood. They rode to within a quarter of a mile of the fort, hitched their horses and secreted themselves in a peach orchard back of the house, within twenty steps of the back door. There they remained from nine until eleven o'clock, but saw or heard nothing, and Mr. Garrett said that he believed it best to go back home, without letting the people know they had been in the town. Mr. Poe replied that they had bet-

ter go and see Pete Maxwell, a stock owner and dealer of Fort Sumner, who was supposed to be above reproach, and ask him if "Billy, the Kid," was in the neighborhood. They followed out this plan and on reaching Maxwell's home the Sheriff proposed to go in, saying, "I am well acquainted with Maxwell and know where his bedroom is." Mr. Garrett then made his way toward the house, while Mr. Poe and Mr. McKinney sat on the steps outside. It was a long adobe dwelling, with a gallery extending from end to end and a picket fence flush with the east end of the house which was on the street. Mr. Maxwell's room was in the east end. Mr. Garrett had been inside only a few minutes when Mr. Poe saw a man coming along the fence, barefooted, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves. The fence concealed them and Mr. Poe supposed it was Maxwell or some of his friends. The man came within four feet before he saw them. As soon as he did so he jumped on the gallery, pulled out his pistol and cried, "Quien-es?"—a Spanish word for "Who is it?" Mr. Poe answered, "Don't be afraid; there is no one here to hurt you." He never dreamed that he was talking to the very man for whom they were searching, for he had never before seen the desperado. The "Kid" stepped over the threshold, then putting his head outside the door, again asked, "Quien-es?" Mr. Poe moved toward him a second time and the "Kid" ran up to Maxwell's bed. The room was dark and he did not see the Sheriff. He went up, leaned over the bed and asked Maxwell who it was on the outside. Maxwell felt that something was going to happen and jumped out of bed. About this time the "Kid" noticed the Sheriff and covered him with his pistol, and began backing off, saying, "Quien-es? Quien-es?" It was probably so dark that he could not distinguish Mr. Garrett. At all events he did not discharge his revolver; but the Sheriff did, the ball passing through the heart of the "Kid." Mr. Garrett fired a second shot, not being able to see the effect of the first, and after waiting a few moments

rushed for the door. They could not tell the effect of the shots, and fearing to enter the room in the darkness lest they might meet the same fate of so many others at the hands of the ruffian, they placed a light on the window-sill so that it would shine into the room, and there they saw that the bullet had done its work; and he who had so often taken life, had now given up his own.

The next morning they sent for Rudolph, who was Justice of the Peace, and an inquest was held. The whole country rejoiced at the death of this notorious outlaw, who had killed so many others, and who had for so long terrorized the country. Mr. Poe was given a large share of the credit, for although the Sheriff fired the shot it was largely through the relentless energy and search of Mr. Poe and the substantial aid and encouragement which he gave the Sheriff that he was at last taken.

Through the remainder of the year 1881 Mr. Poe continued his work of prosecuting cattle thieves, and a number of them were brought to justice through his efforts. Several were arrested and the trials set for the fall term of court. The ring-leader employed good counsel, secured a change of venue and was not convicted at the time, but others of the party secured their just punishment. This really broke up the outlawry existing in the country, and it was largely due to the fearlessness and undaunted courage of Mr. Poe. Thinking that the cattle association was not warranted in longer paying him the large salary which he had been receiving, as cattle stealing was for the time suppressed, he resigned in the latter part of 1881.

In the spring of 1882, in partnership with a friend from the Pan-handle, Mr. Poe became the owner of the Salado Springs in the mountains in the vicinity of Fort Stanton, and secured quit-claims on the springs on Little Eagle creek; also acquired possession of a part of Main Eagle creek and some of the lands along the Ruidoso river. Thus they practically had control of the key to a splendid cattle range. Mr. Poe went to Durango, Mexico,

purchased a herd of cattle and brought them to the range. They engaged quite extensively in cattle-raising and the new enterprise proved a profitable one.

While in old Mexico, Mr. Poe was nominated for Sheriff of Lincoln county, and was elected shortly after his return home. The nomination and election came entirely without his seeking, and was a tribute to his merit and ability. Although the lawlessness had somewhat abated, there were still stormy times in this section of the country, many crimes being perpetrated by the lawless characters which still lived in the neighborhood. There was one man particularly noted, Nicholas Aragon, a Mexican, who made a business of stealing horses and highway robbery. Mr. Poe determined on his capture. While attempting to secure him two of his deputies, Johnnie Hurley and Jasper Corn—both brave men—lost their lives at his hand; but the murderer and thief was at length secured and is now serving out a life term in the Territorial penitentiary at Santa Fe.

After filling the office for two years, Mr. Poe was re-elected, in 1884, and continued faithfully to discharge his duties for a year, when on account of his private business interests he was forced to resign.

Our subject then sold his cattle with the intention of engaging in the cattle business in the Argentine Republic. He took passage at New York in February, 1886, on a vessel bound for Buenos Ayres, but did not like the system of government and laws of that country, and after a few months returned to New Mexico. He had traveled 30,000 miles in South America, through Chili, Paraguay and through other countries of the Southern continent, and in that trip concluded that his native land was the home for him. He, however, gained some valuable knowledge on the subject of irrigation, which he put into practical working on his return. He purchased land in the vicinity of Roswell known as the Poe ranch, consisting of 575 acres, and began raising cattle, horses and mules. He has made

this farm what it is to-day,—the finest in New Mexico and probably unequaled in the United States. He divided it into sixteen parts, planted cottonwood trees around each section, sowed it with alfalfa, irrigated every foot of it and raised the finest stock in the West. After the first year the new enterprise proved a profitable one, but it required Mr. Poe to devote much time and labor if the place was carried on successfully, and he sold it in 1892 to J. J. Hagerman.

He then removed to Roswell, and accepted the position with the Pecos Irrigation & Improvement Company as superintendent of their affairs in Chaves county. He remained with this company, and in the employ of Mr. Hagerman, who had large personal interests in the county, until the spring of 1895, buying for them nearly all the land and water rights they own in the county. His own interests at this time claiming his attention, he resigned.

On the 26th of July, 1890, the Bank of Roswell was opened for business and Mr. Poe became one of its extensive stockholders. In 1893 he was elected its president, and the success of the institution is largely due to his efforts and well directed business ability, which have aided in making it one of the solid financial concerns of the Territory. In 1886, in connection with Messrs. Lea & Cosgrove, he organized a mercantile company at Roswell, and was a member of the firm for six years. His interests are all in the upper Pecos valley. He owns considerable land, having one section at the head of South Spring river and other tracts through the county.

On the 5th of May, 1883, Mr. Poe was united in marriage with Miss Sophie M. Alberding, a native of California. He has just completed a beautiful home in Roswell, at a cost of \$7,000. It is built of stone and brick, heated with steam, supplied with hot and cold water, furnished with all modern conveniences, and supplied with all comforts that go to make life worth the living. Mr. Poe is a regent of the military school, having held the position since its establishment, and was formerly on

the cattle sanitary board of the Territory. He is one of the most prominent and valued members of the Masonic fraternity in New Mexico, being a Knight Templar, and Senior Warden in the Rio Hondo Commandery, No. 6; Scribe of the chapter; and Past Master of the blue lodge. He is also a Scottish-rite Mason of the thirty-second degree. His official career needs no laudatory mention. The part which he took in suppressing the lawlessness of the Territory speaks for itself. He has ever been devoted to the public welfare and to the advancement of all that pertains to the development and upbuilding of county and Territory. He has been specially prominent in advancing the interests of Roswell, but in all his work is quiet and unostentatious, seeking not praise. He is charitable and benevolent, but no one knows of his gifts save the recipient and himself. He shuns all publicity of this character, being truly modest and unassuming. He is a man of strong convictions, perfectly fearless in what he believes to be right, and his business standing for straightforward, honorable dealing is unsurpassed by any man in the Territory. He has traveled largely over his own country and over South America; and his life has been filled with scenes of exciting interest and demonstrates the old saying that truth is stranger than fiction.

J A. CARRUTH, who is well known as the leading printer, binder and blank-book manufacturer of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, is a gentleman of Eastern birth, but is in thorough harmony with the progressive and enterprising spirit of the West. For fourteen years he has had his residence in this city, and in all this time he has figured prominently as one of its foremost business men. To such as he does Las Vegas owe its present prosperity, and it is therefore appropriate that a sketch of his life be presented in connection with those of other prominent men here.

Mr. Carruth was born in Cherry Valley, Oswego county, New York, June 1, 1851. His

ancestors were of English origin. James H. Carruth, his father, was born in Phillipston, Massachusetts, in February, 1807; graduated at Yale College and Auburn Theological College, was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and has devoted the greater part of his life to ministerial and educational work. He was married in New York to Miss Jane Grant, who passed away in 1876. They had five children, all still living. After twenty years of active professional work in the East, he removed with his family in 1856 to Osawatomie, Kansas. He was also a professor in some of the prominent educational institutions of that State. Now having passed into the octogenarian ranks, he is living retired.

J. A. Carruth is the eldest in his father's family. He was educated at Lawrence, Kansas, and there learned the trade of printer in the office of Mr. John Speer, after which he was employed in work at his trade successively at Lawrence, Junction City, Emporia and Topeka. From the last named city he came in August, 1881, to East Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he has since been engaged in his present business. Here he has a large plant, supplied with everything needed in his line, and carries on an extensive business in printing, book-binding and in the manufacture of blank books. He also manufactures office stationery, mining blanks, legal blanks, letter presses, seals, rubber stamps, etc. Prompt and progressive and thoroughly reliable, he merits the large trade and proud position he holds among the leading business men of the city. In 1887-8 he was Public Printer for the Territory of New Mexico. At this writing he is a member of the Board of Education of East Las Vegas, and is treasurer of the Citizens' Club, which was organized for the advancement of the interests of the city. He is identified with the A. O. U. W., and, in politics, casts his ballot and influence with the Republican party.

Mr. Carruth was first married in 1873, to Miss Fannie E. Kimball, of Lawrence, Kansas, and their union was blessed by two children—Charles A. and Elsie M. In 1883, after ten

brief years of happy married life, the devoted wife and loving mother was called to her last home, and her little family and a large circle of friends were left to mourn their loss. In 1886 Mr. Carruth wedded Miss Clara H. Gerlinger, a native of Burlington, Iowa. They occupy one of the pleasant homes in East Las Vegas.

SENECA T. KLINE, of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, is one of the successful business men of this place, has been identified with its growth since 1880, and has recently been elected a member of its Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Kline is a native of Seneca county, New York, and is descended from sturdy German ancestry. His great-grandfather, William Kline, was born in Germany, emigrated to America, and located in Pennsylvania in the early settlement of that State. He acquired a tract of land there, passed the rest of his life and died on it, and on it three generations of the family have been born. His son William, the grandfather of Seneca T., emigrated to Seneca county, New York, and died there, his death occurring in 1872, at the age of sixty-four years. Besides this land, he owned and operated a sawmill on the Seneca river. The younger William Kline married Miss Phebe Slocum, a native of Connecticut, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years and passed away August 18, 1894. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Later in life, however, she became identified with the Methodists. Both their lives were characterized by many estimable traits and their circle of friends was as large as that of their acquaintance.

Charles Kline, Mr. Kline's father, is the eldest of a family of thirteen. He was born at the old homestead, where he now resides. June 16, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary Helen Bishop, whose birth occurred in Cayuga county, New York, in 1840. They became the parents of six sons and five daughters, and

at this writing both parents and eight of the children are living, Seneca T. being the eldest of the family.

Seneca T. Kline received his early training in the public schools, and when only ten years of age began working in a grocery store for Mr. A. M. Smith, of Tyre, Seneca county, New York, with whom he remained seven years, Mr. Smith having in the meantime removed to Illinois. Young Kline continued with his employer for a year after the removal to Illinois and could have remained longer but preferred to return to his home in the East. After spending a year on the farm with his father, and not being satisfied to continue farming there, he struck out in life on his own account, directing his course to the far West. That was in 1880. Previous to his attaining his majority Mr. Kline's father collected the son's earnings, leaving him only enough for his clothing, and thus in 1880 when he came West and settled in East Las Vegas his capital consisted only of his strong arm and his determination to succeed. On his arrival here, he worked for the railroad company, inspecting lumber and ties, and was thus employed three years. At this time feeling the need of a better education than had been accorded him in his boyhood days, he went to St. Joseph and took a course in Bryant's Commercial College. On his return to New Mexico, he worked for the Deming & Silver City Railroad Company, inspecting ties and other material, being occupied in this way some six months, and afterward was for a short time engaged in the lumber business at El Paso. Again returning to East Las Vegas, he entered the employ of Mr. Julius Graaf, a grocer, and after eight years with him he became a partner in the business, continuing as such until 1893. That year he sold out to his partner, agreeing not to embark in business in the city for a year, and he has since worked for his old firm.

During his early residence here Mr. Kline made some fortunate investments in property, has in other ways been successful, and is now the owner of several residences and consider-

able unimproved property in the city. He is regarded as one of the most enterprising and successful men here.

Politically, Mr. Kline is in harmony with the principles advocated by the Republican party. In 1891 he was elected a member of the City Council, when it was under the old charter, and this present year, 1885, he was elected Alderman under the new charter. He is fully alive to the interests of his town and is doing all in his power to promote its welfare. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Kline was married September 23, 1884, to Miss Phebe Woodworth, a native of Michigan, and they have two little daughters,—Mabel and Mary Woodworth, both born in East Las Vegas. Mrs. Kline is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which church Mr. Kline also is an attendant and an active supporter. They have a pleasant home, are comfortably situated, and are ranked with the leading people of the town.

SIMON A. CLEMENTS has for nearly thirty years maintained his residence in the West and is ranked with the pioneers of New Mexico. He has for many years been a prominent lumber dealer and mill man of East Las Vegas, as such is deserving of specific recognition on the pages of this work, and the biographer takes pleasure in here presenting a *resume* of his life.

Simon A. Clements is a native of Canada. He was born November 9, 1842, and is of French descent. His parents, Frank and Adelida (Averier) Clements, were both born in Canada, the former in 1814, and is still living; the latter died in her forty-sixth year. They were people of industry and economy and cleared up and developed a fine farm, the one on which he still resides; and in religion, they were devout members of the Roman Catholic Church. They reared a family of ten children,

Simon A. being their fourth born and one of the five who survive.

In Canada and in the State of Vermont Simon A. Clements received his schooling. When he was seventeen he entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, and at that trade he worked for twelve years. In 1866, with two comrades and a mule team, he crossed the plains to New Mexico, making the long and tiresome trip in safety and landing in due time at Santa Fe. From there they went to Taos, where they sold all their goods and outfit except two mules, and then directed their course to Colorado. Mr. Clements secured work as a carpenter at the Greenhorn ranch, where he remained nine months, and while there had the misfortune to cut his foot, this accident resulting in a siege of sickness. We next find him employed at Fort Union. From there he went to Elizabethtown and in the mines at that place sank all he had made; became discouraged and returned to Fort Union. He then went to Sapello and put in place the machinery of the first flouring-mill in the county. Later he established a tannery. In the tannery, however, he was not successful as he did not understand the business. After this he built several mills and finally purchased a sawmill at Los Alamos, which he operated for some time very successfully. In 1886 he bought his planing-mill property at East Las Vegas. This mill is equipped with a large amount of valuable machinery, all of the latest and most improved, and he is doing an extensive and successful business, manufacturing doors, blinds, sash, etc., and dressing lumber and making mouldings. From time to time during his business career in this city Mr. Clements has made investments in real estate and has acquired considerable property. He built a handsome brick block, with three stories and basement, on one of the best locations in the city; and in various ways has he contributed to the material growth of East Las Vegas.

Mr. Clements was married in 1873 to Miss Necanora Martinez, a native of New Mexico

and a descendant of one of the old and prominent families of the Territory. They had four children, two of whom are yet living—Simon A., Jr., and Ida, wife of Frank Goodard. On the third of April, 1886, Mrs. Clements was called to her last home, leaving her husband and little children to mourn their loss, the loss of a most devoted wife and loving mother. After some years Mr. Clements was, in 1891, united in marriage to Miss Lucy Vaur, a native of New Mexico, by whom he has two children, Emil and Lorella.

While Mr. Clements has always cast his ballot and influence with the Democratic party and is a man who is well posted on political and all public affairs, he has never been an office-seeker nor is he in any sense a politician. Like many of the Eastern and Northern people who have become identified with New Mexico, Mr. Clements has acquired the Spanish language.

PEDRO LESPERANCE, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, is a pioneer of the Territory, and owner of a sawmill at the town that bears his name, sixteen miles west of Las Vegas. During the nearly forty years of his residence in New Mexico he has gained a wide acquaintance here, and by many will a sketch of his life be read with interest.

Pedro Lesperance was born in Sorel, in the province of Quebec, Canada, June 29, 1839, son of Joseph and Mary (Ocaim) Lesperance, natives of Canada, and descendants of French ancestors who were among the early settlers of the Dominion. His parents were honest and industrious farmers, and were respected by all who knew them. Each died at about the age of seventy-five years. They had two children, Pedro being the younger. Pedro spent his youth on his father's farm and was educated in his native town, and in 1857, when eighteen years of age, came to New Mexico to live with his uncle Pedro. This uncle had been a resident of the Territory since 1822

and owned a ranch and sawmill here, and having no children of his own wrote for his nephew and namesake to come and make his home with him and be his heir. This generous invitation our subject accepted, and for years they were associated together in business, young Lesperance caring for his uncle in sickness and old age and inheriting the property at his death, which occurred in 1879, at the age of eighty-eight years. And here he has since resided, engaged in ranching and sawmilling. The mill above referred to was built soon after he came to the Territory, and has been in operation ever since. It is run by water power and has a capacity of 8,000 feet of lumber per day. Besides the sawmill and ranch Mr. Lesperance owns the property in Las Vegas, where he and his family reside.

He was married in 1863 to Miss Sebastiana Benavides, a native of New Mexico and of Spanish descent. They have seven children, namely: Pablo; Albino; Margaritta, now Mrs. L. Trugillo; Elizabeth, wife of Fliciano Apodaca; Joseph Marie, Peter and Jennie. Mr. Lesperance and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party and he has ever taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs, especially local matters. He has served efficiently as School Director in his district. He speaks fluently the English, French and Spanish languages, also understands Latin, and is withal a man above the ordinary in intelligence and ability. He has made a deal of money during his active and useful life and has spent it quite as freely as he has made it, thus enjoying with his family the comforts of life and contributing liberally to all worthy causes of a public nature.

JOHAN KNOX MARTIN, a prosperous and reliable contractor and builder of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, who has recently been elected one of the Aldermen of the city, hails from the Buckeye State,

a State in which were born many of the most enterprising men of the Western towns and cities. His birth occurred in Scioto county, Ohio, August 16, 1858. Mr. Martin is of Scotch extraction. His father, John Grant Martin, was born in Scotland in the year 1824, and in 1835, at the age of eleven years, crossed the Atlantic with his parents, their settlement being at Lebanon, a suburb of the city of Pittsburg, where the father was engaged in farming, and also to some extent carried on contracting and building. In their religious faith the parents were United Presbyterians. John Grant Martin when a young man moved to Ohio, where he was subsequently married to Miss Isabella F. McIntosh, a native of Wellsville, that State. As the years passed by five sons and three daughters were given to them, and of this number there now survive three sons and one daughter. The mother departed this life in the fifty-eighth year of her age; the father is still living.

John Knox Martin, the fifth born in the above family, was educated in the public schools of his native State. He learned the trade of carpenter of his father, who was engaged in contracting and building, and later, young Martin for a time gave his attention to farming. In 1871 he went to Kansas, where he maintained his home from that time until 1880, when he went to Colorado. At Silverton in San Juan county, Colorado, he engaged in mining for some time. May 28, 1882, he landed at East Las Vegas, and from that date up to the present time he has been successfully carrying on contracting and building here. In 1883 he formed a partnership with B. Borden and Wallace Hesselden, with whom he was associated two years, and during these two years in addition to other work they built two large court-houses, one at Las Vegas, and the other at Tascosa, Texas. The next two years Mr. Martin carried on operations alone and at the end of that time formed a partnership with John M. D. Howard, the firm style being Martin & Howard. They have gained and maintain a reputation for the

excellency of their work and are doing an extensive and profitable business.

Mr. Martin is an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has twice represented the order in the Grand Lodge of the Territory, and at this writing is Receiver of his Lodge. He has taken a somewhat active part in political matters, especially those affecting his own city, and is recognized as a leader in municipal affairs. In 1895 he aided in the organization of an independent party in the city. By it he was nominated to represent the First ward in the City Council, was duly elected and is now serving as Alderman.

He was married in 1888, on the sixth of April, to Miss Maggie W. Fulton, a native of Missouri, but reared in Kingsley, Kansas, daughter of Major George W. Fulton. They have three children, all born in East Las Vegas,—Lula May, Lois Ann and Maude.

BENJAMIN F. FORSYTHE, a successful business man of East Las Vegas, New Mexico, and one of her newly elected Aldermen, dates his birth in the commonwealth of Ohio, and traces his ancestry back through the early settlers of Pennsylvania to Scotland, the same source from which has sprung many of the prosperous and illustrious men of America.

Mr. Forsythe's grandfather, Major Jesse Forsythe, gained his title as an officer in the war of 1812. After that war he settled in Harrison county, Ohio, where he reared a large and ultimately prosperous family, his sons growing up to occupy prominent and useful positions in the Buckeye State. One of these sons, the Hon. Jesse Forsythe, is well known as an Ohio politician and legislator. Joseph Forsythe, the father of our subject, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in the year 1815. He married Elizabeth Cullison, the daughter of a prominent Ohio pioneer Methodist minister who for many years exerted a wonderful influence for good on the Western Reserve.

They had four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom are living. Joseph Forsythe was a member of one of the large distillery firms of Ohio, was one of the organizers of the Republican party in that State, was a great anti-slavery man, and occupied a position of prominence there. He died in 1858, the year after his wife's decease.

Now Benjamin F. Forsythe was the second son in the above named family, and was born June 14, 1850. While his literary education was limited to the training of the public schools, he early in life showed a talent for penmanship, and cultivated it as far as possible. After he grew up he was for some years engaged as a teacher of bookkeeping and penmanship, and in this way was connected with several of the leading educational institutions of California. While in Ohio, he learned the trade of carriage manufacturer. In 1871 he left his native place, directed his course westward, and in due time arrived at California, where he remained till the spring of 1881, and then came to East Las Vegas, where he has since maintained his home. For a year and a half he was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages here, and the next two years he was in the liquor business. After this he received the appointment of Chief Deputy Assessor for four years of the county of San Miguel, served as such most efficiently, and during that term the assessment of the county was raised from three and a half million to nine million dollars. Next he formed a partnership with a Mr. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Forsythe, and opened up a restaurant and saloon, doing a large wholesale and retail liquor business; location on the corner of Railroad avenue and Center street.

Mr. Forsythe has ever been a staunch member of the party his father helped to organize, and especially since coming to New Mexico has he taken an active part in political matters. He was at one time the candidate of the Republicans of his district for Representative to the Territorial Legislature, but, his ticket being in the

minority that year, he was defeated. In 1895 he was elected to represent his ward in the City Council, and as he is an active, progressive and successful business man, he will, no doubt, make a good worker on the board. He is temporary chairman, and chairman of the finance committee. He has for years been identified with the Masonic order. He is Past Commander of Las Vegas Commandery, No. 2; an officer in Las Vegas Chapter, No. 3; and Chief Conductor of the work of Royal and Select Masters of Las Vegas Council, No. 3. At the great conclave of the United States held at Denver, he had the honor conferred upon him by leading the entire New Mexico battalion in the great march. Mr. Forsythe's artistic penmanship has already been referred to. At the Trans-Mississippi Congress he had the honor of being made the first assistant secretary of the Congress, and served during the whole session, and its records were kept in fine shape.

Since coming to East Las Vegas, Mr. Forsythe has invested largely in real estate, has acquired considerable property here, and has gained a high position among the influential business men of the city.

J B. HERRON.—That type of people known as Scotch-Irish has many representatives in this country, and wherever found they are noted for their thrift and industry and are ranked with the sturdy and substantial element of their communities. In the subject of this sketch we have a descendant and a worthy example of this type,—Mr. J. B. Herron, one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of Clayton, New Mexico, a *resume* of whose life is herewith presented:

J. B. Herron was born in Knox county, Ohio, November 19, 1837, and, as above stated, is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a native of Scotland, born in 1804, and when a young man emigrated to America and located in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he was subsequently married to a Miss Donald-

son, of that place. From Pennsylvania they removed west to Ohio and settled on what was then the frontier. There Mrs. Herron died, in 1834. She was the mother of two sons and two daughters, only two of whom are now living. In 1835 Mr. Herron married for his second wife Miss Margaret Sapp, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and by this marriage there were seven children, all of whom survive except one. She was born in 1813 and is still living. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

J. B. Herron was the first-born of the second family, and when he was two years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he was reared and received his early education. The greater part of his education, however, has been obtained in the dear school of experience. He worked on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he turned his attention to railroading and was thus occupied until the great Civil war burst upon the country and a call was made for volunteers to put down the rebellion. In answer to this call young Herron responded by enlisting, in August, 1861, as a member of Company E, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry. His service was in the Western Department, under Generals Sherman and Grant, and his first battle was that of Vicksburg. He participated in all the engagements which led up to the Atlanta campaign and after the fall of Atlanta made the famous "March to the Sea" with Sherman, thence via Richmond to Washington, where he took part in Grand Review, after which he received an honorable discharge.

The war over, Mr. Herron returned to his home and settled down to the peaceful vocation of farming. After his marriage, which event occurred in 1866, he farmed in Adams county, Illinois, four years, and from there removed to Iowa, purchasing land in that State and farming it five years. His next move was to Kansas. There he secured title to a tract of Government land, which he improved and which he cultivated for three years, developing it into a good property. This land he still

owns. From Kansas he came to Clayton, New Mexico, the date of his arrival here being March 17, 1888. And here he at once took claim to a tract of 320 acres in extent, to the improvement of which he at once devoted his energies and soon had a residence built and a well dug, the well being the first in this part of the county. Water was found at a depth of thirty-two feet. This farm is utilized chiefly as a stock ranch, in which line of business Mr. Herron is meeting with satisfactory success. In 1893 he erected a comfortable home in Clayton and since that date has made Clayton his headquarters, much of his time, however, being spent on the ranch. Since coming to New Mexico he has spent about four years in railroading. In various ways he has been identified with the growth and development of Clayton. He aided in building the water works of the town and had full management of them for six months after they were completed, thus helping to push forward an enterprise that is of great value to the citizens.

Mr. Herron's marriage has already been referred to. Mrs. Herron was by maiden name Miss Martha J. Thompson, and Tennessee is her native State. They have three sons, namely, William Henry, Charles Edward and Lawrence Emory. Of Mr. Herron's politics, we would state that he is a thorough Republican.

THOMAS E. MITCHELL.—This gentleman, whose abiding place is in Clayton, figures as one of the prominent business men of Union county, New Mexico, where he has the management of the extensive interests belonging to the Dubuque (Iowa) Cattle Company. As he is one of the representative citizens of his county we here take pleasure in referring biographically to him.

Thomas E. Mitchell was born at Fair Play, Colorado, September 8, 1863, and traces his ancestry back to the early settlers of the "Old Dominion," the Mitchells having occupied a

place among the prominent old families of Virginia. Edward F. Mitchell, the father of Thomas E., was born in the State of Illinois; and his mother, *nee* Augusta Hatch, in New York. The latter was reared in New Mexico, her father, Alexander Hatch, being one of the pioneers of this Territory. It was in 1845 that Mr. Hatch first came to New Mexico. Subsequently he spent some time in California, and on his return to New Mexico he settled on a ranch thirty miles below Las Vegas, where he resided for many years. Later in life he removed to Trinidad, Colorado, and died there, at the advanced age of eighty-two. He was prominent as a gold prospector in New Mexico and Colorado. Mount Lincoln in Colorado was named by him. It was at Las Vegas that the parents of our subject were married. They are among the most worthy people of their community and enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them. In their family were eleven children, of whom six are now living.

Their son, Thomas E., was educated in Trinidad, under the tutorship of Professor H. E. Gordon, in the Tillison Academy, of which institution he is a graduate with the class of 1885; and he also took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Boston. He had spent the whole of his early life in the stock business, in that way earning the money with which he educated himself, and after his return from Boston he was appointed manager of the Dubuque (Iowa) Cattle Company. The capital stock of this company is \$500,000. Here in Union county they own no less than 7,000 acres of land located along the creeks, and they also own the water rights. The cattle upon these lands number about 20,000 head, many of them a good grade of Herefords, as the company are taking an interest and pride in breeding up their stock to a high standard. Their cattle are usually marketed when three years old, and at that time weigh an average of 1,000 pounds each! Mr. Mitchell's early training in the stock business has rendered him especially fitted for his present position, and his management of the large interests be-

longing to the company here has been eminently satisfactory to its members and most creditable to him.

July 9, 1893, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Linda Knell, a native of Kentucky and of German ancestry, and they have a son, Albert Knell.

Mr. Mitchell is an active and influential member of the Democratic party, takes a prominent part in the affairs of the county, and is considered one of her most reliable and best citizens.

ARL EKLUND, one of the most successful business men of Clayton, New Mexico, is a native of Sweden. He was born on the 4th of March, 1867, and in his native land acquired his early education. He was eighteen years of age when he determined to try his fortune in America, for he had heard favorable reports of the advantages and privileges here afforded and wished therefore to take advantage of them.

As his people were in limited circumstances and he had no capital of his own, he borrowed the money to pay his passage across the Atlantic. Making his way to Colorado, he secured a position as a farm hand, and during the first year paid back the money which he had expended for his ticket and had remaining \$50. He then went to Leadville, Colorado, afterward took up his residence in Trinidad, New Mexico, in 1888 arrived in Clayton, and with the commercial interests of his town he has since been prominently identified. Mr. Eklund formed a partnership with Mack Kellerman, and they did a successful and satisfactory business for five years, under the firm name of Kellerman & Eklund, and on the expiration of that period our subject bought out his partner. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Mr. Chadbourne, and they purchased a stone building, 25 x 75 feet, and fitting it up for their business put in an excellent stock of goods and for six months carried on business together. Mr. Eklund then again bought out his partner's

interest, and has since been alone. In the rear of his store he also has billiard rooms and a first-class tonsorial parlor.

Mr. Eklund has extended his business interests to other lines of enterprise, and his good executive ability and capable management have brought to him prosperity. In partnership with Mr. Curren, he purchased 160 acres of land adjoining the town of Clayton, and platted the Curren & Eklund East Land Addition. They also went to Santa Fe and aided in securing the passage of a bill creating Union county, after which they sold their addition to the Town Company and became stockholders in that organization. They own about 1,000 acres of beautiful land, and the company has 1,200 shares, at \$25 each.

Mr. Eklund has built one of the most tasteful and commodious residences in the city, in which he is now living with his family. He was married in Denver, in the fall of 1891, to Miss Gerda C. Magnie, and they have a daughter,—Inis Christina. Their home is noted for its hospitality, and in social circles Mr. and Mrs. Eklund hold an enviable position. Our subject takes quite an active interest in political affairs and is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. Progressive and enterprising he has during the ten years of his residence in America won a success of which he may be justly proud. A poor man with no capital he arrived in Colorado, and working his way steadily upward he has overcome the difficulties and obstacles in his pathway to competency.

SAMUEL A. DYSON, whose connection with the business interests of Clayton has not only enhanced his individual prosperity, but has also promoted the general welfare of the city, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, on the 8th of February, 1849, and is of Irish lineage, the family having been founded in Maryland at an early day in the history of this country. The grandfather, William Dyson, was born in

Montgomery county, that State, and his son William was also born there, in the year 1811. He married Mrs. Lucinda Wren, *née* Davis, a native of Virginia, and they became the parents of nine children. Some time after their marriage they removed to Missouri, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. Both were consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Church, and all who knew them respected them for their sterling worth and strict integrity. The death of Mr. Dyson occurred in 1856, at the age of forty-five years, and his wife is still living, at the age of eighty-one.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review was only seven years of age at the time of his father's death. He was reared in the county of his nativity by his uncle, E. V. Dyson, and attended the public schools at Westminster College, after which he was ordained as a Deacon in the Methodist Church by Bishop Marvin, of Missouri. He then joined the St. Louis Methodist Conference, and for ten years engaged in preaching the gospel throughout southeastern Missouri. On account of the health of his wife he then came to New Mexico, where he arrived in July, 1884. He had married on the 8th of February, 1878, Miss Henrietta Singleton, a native of Montgomery county, Missouri, and to them were born four children,—three sons and a daughter, namely: Elijah V., Callie J., John W. and James. Mrs. Dyson's health has been much improved since their residence in New Mexico, and in her new home she has made many friends. Mr. Dyson first located in Las Vegas, but after a short time became interested in ranching at Watrous, where he remained for five years. He also had charge of the Watrous circuit and aided in building a church edifice there.

The year of his arrival in Clayton was 1890. Here he obtained 500 acres of land near the town and engaged in farming and dairying. He also purchased property in Clayton and began business as a lumberman and hardware dealer. He erected what was called the Ranch Hotel, and after it was de-

stroyed by fire he rebuilt and renamed the place the Phoenix Hotel. He has also erected other buildings in Clayton, thus aiding materially in the improvement of the place, which owes its prosperity to the class of progressive citizens to which he belongs. Upon his ranch he has a large number of cattle and horses, and the creek which flows through his property he intends to utilize for irrigation purposes and make his land one of the most fertile and valuable tracts in this section of the Territory.

Mr. Dyson is a stalwart advocate of the Democracy, but has never sought or desired political preferment. He organized in Clayton the Methodist Church, South, which now has about twenty members, and still preaches occasionally. His honorable and upright life, across which there falls no shadow of wrong, is well worthy of emulation, and he is indeed worthy of representation in this volume.

ROBERT P. ERVIEN, stockholder and manager of the Clayton Commercial Company, and one of the leading and influential business men of Union county; New Mexico, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of December, 1866, and is of Scotch-Irish and German lineage. Early in the history of this country his ancestors braved the dangers of an ocean voyage to secure a home in the New World, and when the Colonies endeavored to throw off the yoke of British tyranny they aided in the struggle for independence. The father of our subject, John A. Ervien, was born in Philadelphia, in 1822, and in the city of his nativity has for thirty-five years been successfully engaged in the manufacture of pitchforks, having one of the most extensive enterprises of that kind in the country. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Myers, who was born in the Keystone State, and is of German descent. Their union was blessed with a family of eight children, of whom five are still living. Robert P. Ervien received liberal educational advan-

tages, pursuing a collegiate course in Swarthmore College, at which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the class of 1888. He then secured a position as civil engineer with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, serving in that capacity for about a year. On the expiration of that period he came to Clayton, New Mexico, as a member of the Clayton Commercial Company, and for two years served as its secretary. He has since satisfactorily and efficiently served as its manager, and the success which has come to the undertaking is largely due to his untiring efforts and perseverance. The company carries on a general merchandise business, occupying a store 37 x 125 feet, which is completely filled with all kinds of general merchandise of every description. Their trade comes from a territory extending 100 miles from Clayton. They also have a store 20 x 100 feet in addition to the one mentioned, and are having a profitable and constantly increasing trade, conducted on liberal and honorable business principles.

In 1890 Mr. Ervien was united in marriage with Miss M. Earnest, a native of Philadelphia, and they have two sons,—John R. and Howell G., both born in Clayton. Their home is a pleasant residence noted for its hospitality, and both Mr. and Mrs. Ervien have many warm friends who hold them in the highest regard.

In his political views our subject is a Republican. He was once nominated by his party for the office of County Treasurer, and although the county usually was strongly Democratic he lost the election by only fifteen votes,—a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He takes a deep and commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and its upbuilding, and gives his support to all measures that are calculated to prove of public benefit. He is recognized as a reliable, straightforward business man, a public-spirited progressive citizen, and in the community where he lives he has the warm regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CHRISTIAN OTTO.—In this region, where nature has provided wide plains covered with luxuriant grasses, one of the chief industries is stock-raising, and prominent among the sheep-raisers of Union county is Mr. Otto, who is also president of the Clayton Commercial Company, of the city of Clayton. The record of his life is as follows: He was born in Germany on the 14th of October, 1853, and acquired his education in the schools of his native land, after which he learned the trade of shoemaker. From early life he has been dependent upon his own resources, and the success that he has achieved is the just reward of his labors. He was only sixteen years of age when he bade adieu to home and native land and crossed the broad Atlantic to America. He was totally unfamiliar with the language here spoken and had a capital of only \$200. After spending a month in Missouri, Mr. Otto went to Iowa, where he worked at his trade of shoemaking until 1871. In that year he emigrated westward, taking up his residence in Red Bluff, Tehama county, California. There he also engaged in the shoe business until 1884, at which time he sold out and retraced his steps as far as Colorado. In 1885 he came to Colfax county, New Mexico, and secured a farm at Cedros. He brought sheep from California, and in connection with a partner engaged in the sheep industry, becoming one of the most successful and prominent dealers in this section of the Territory. He has had at one time as many as 50,000 sheep, and in a single season has sold wool to the value of \$25,000.

In 1890 Mr. Otto came to his present location six miles west of Clayton, where he now has a fine property. He owns altogether 3,900 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in sheep-raising, also follows cattle-raising to some extent. His careful management of his business interests and his progressive and systematic methods, combined with honorable dealing, have brought to him prosperity. In 1894 he purchased an interest in the Clayton Commercial Company, and in March of that

year was elected its president, in which capacity he is still serving in a creditable and acceptable manner. This company owns an extensive general merchandise store, which is well stocked with everything found in a first-class establishment of the kind, and the success which attends the enterprise is largely due to the capable management of the president.

In August, 1890, was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Otto and Miss Clara Dean, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one son, born in Union county, John S. In his social affiliations, Mr. Otto has been a Mason, and since arriving at years of maturity has given his political support to the Republican party. He keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day, and now favors the free coinage of silver. He is a man of intelligence and ability, and through his own able efforts has secured a valuable property, and through his honorable life has won the high regard of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact. A man's success is not measured by the heights which he holds, but the distance between his starting point and the altitude which he has reached. Mr. Otto began on the plane of limited circumstances and has eagerly grasped every opportunity for advancement until to-day he ranks among the most prominent and progressive of New Mexico's citizens.

JAMES H. LUMPKINS.—Of the worthy citizens that Kentucky has furnished to New Mexico none are more deserving of representation in this volume than the gentleman whose name begins this sketch and who is recognized as one of the most prominent stockmen of Clayton. He was born on the 22d of January, 1860, descending from an old Virginian family that was founded in America at an early day. His father, William Lumpkins, was born in Kentucky, and married a daughter of one of the neighboring families, Miss Phœbe Howerton.

On leaving the State of their nativity they removed to Kansas, where the father was engaged in farming for the long period of twenty-three years. The mother died at their home in Rossville, Kansas, in 1887, and in 1893 Mr. Lumpkins removed to the Territory of New Mexico, where he now resides, a highly respected man. They had ten children, of whom eight are now living. Both parents were members of the Christian Church.

In early life James H. Lumpkins, who was the third of the family, was trained to habits of industry and honesty, and the lessons which he learned in his youth have borne good fruit in his after life. When six years of age he entered the public schools and pursued his studies through the fall and winter months, while in the summer he aided in the labors of the home farm. He continued there until the spring of 1888, at which time he came direct to Clayton, and has since been identified with this city. For a number of years he held the position of manager of the Topeka Stock Company, and had under his charge from five to six thousand head of cattle, mostly of the Hereford breed. He still has the management of the office of this company, and in addition owns and operates a ranch of his own. He possesses good business and executive ability, is enterprising and energetic, and is a thoroughgoing stock man. He is meeting with success in his undertakings and is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the community. His ranch is conveniently located on Carrizo creek and is well supplied with water and excellent pasturage. There is also a good residence upon this place.

In 1893 Mr. Lumpkins erected a nice home in the thriving town of Clayton, where he now resides with his family. He was married on the 5th of August, 1886, to Miss Kate Kuikendall, a native of West Virginia. They now have an interesting little daughter, Nellie M., who is the life and light of the household.

The political support of Mr. Lumpkins is given to the men and measures of the Republican party, and he keeps well informed on the

issues of the day, but has never sought or desired political preferment, content to give his time and attention to his business interests. The success which he has gained is all due to his own efforts and is well merited. He is rated as one of the intelligent, successful and reliable citizens of Union county, and belongs to that class of men to whom the future development and prosperity of New Mexico will be indebted. Already he has become an important factor in the development of this locality, and it is with pleasure that we present the record of his life to our readers, knowing that it will prove of interest to many, for he has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

HON. WILLIARD S. HOPEWELL. —The gentleman whose name introduces this review stands in the foremost rank of the enterprising business men of Sierra county, and is one of the pioneers and valued citizens of Hillsboro. He is descended from English ancestors, who for many generations were officers in the British army. Our subject was born in Chester, England, on the 11th of February, 1848, and was educated in his native country, where he remained until fifteen years of age. He then crossed the Atlantic to the New World, locating in Halifax, in 1863. In 1866 he made a trip to California, and also traveled through South and Central America returning to the United States. Travel is a school that yields an excellent return to its student, and in this way Mr. Hopewell has become a man of broad, general information and a varied experience.

On his return to this country, he was engaged in business in Denver for a time, also carried on mining in Leadville, and was in the mining districts of San Juan county for a period. Later he sold out and went to Las Pomas in search of mining property. He also wished to secure a suitable tract of land for a cattle ranch. He met with good success in his new undertaking, and in 1881 organized

the Las Animas Cattle Company, which invested \$1,000,000 in land and cattle in Sierra county, and did a large and prosperous business, having as high as 60,000 head of cattle on the ranch at one time. They sold and shipped cattle very extensively, and the business proved a profitable one.

As the financial resources of Mr. Hopewell increased, he made judicious investments in other lines, and in 1882 purchased the Fresno and Home Stake mines, which were then being worked on a small scale. Mr. Hopewell operates these mines on quite an extensive scale, his partners in this business being G. W. Greyson and A. G. Borland, of San Francisco county. These mines have produced more than \$125,000 worth of gold. Mr. Hopewell is also developing the Caledonia and the Hibernian, both rich gold mines, averaging \$35 of gold to the ton. In connection with these mines they have in full operation good mills, supplied with machinery of the most improved kinds, the mill having a capacity of fifteen tons per day.

Mr. Hopewell makes his headquarters at Hillsboro, where he has a very pleasant home. He has been twice married. In 1877 he wedded Miss Ella Miller, of Colorado, and to them was born a daughter,—Jean, now the wife of John Stauffer, a resident of Pennsylvania. The mother of this family was called to her final rest when her daughter was but two months old. For fifteen years, Mr. Hopewell remained single, and in 1892 was again married, his second union being with Miss Anna West, daughter of Judge West, of Kingston. She is a very pleasant and amiable lady, who presides with grace and dignity over their hospitable home.

Mr. Hopewell is a Democrat, and on the ticket of his party was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, where he acceptably served for one term. He was also one of the County Commissioners who organized Sierra county, and has always taken a deep interest in the development and upbuilding of this region, as one of the most enterprising

and progressive business men. His name is inseparably connected with the history of Sierra county, and he belongs to the honored band of pioneers who have made civilization and progress possible in this section of the Territory.

JOHN W. CONE.—It is now the men who are leaders in business circles who are recognized as the important factors in the community, and he who is at the head of the extensive and successful commercial enterprises is regarded as one of the promoters of the city's prosperity. The gentleman whose name heads this record is the managing partner of the extensive mercantile business controlled by the Cone & Duran Mercantile Company, one of the best known firms in this section of the Territory. Their store is located at Clayton, and from a wide extent of territory comes a liberal patronage, which is constantly increasing, owing to their fair and honorable business methods and their courteous treatment of their customers.

The senior member of this enterprising firm was born in Hamilton, Coweta county, Georgia, on the 19th of November, 1844, and is a representative of one of the prominent families of the South. From the northern part of the Emerald Isle his great-grandfather crossed the Atlantic to America, sailing from the city of Belfast, and taking up his residence in North Carolina. He afterward removed to Georgia, where the grandfather of our subject was born and spent his entire life, his home being in Greensboro, where he died at the age of sixty-five years. The father, James T. Cone, was a native of Greensboro, and in that city married Miss Martha Ann Boone, who was born in Georgia. Both were members of the Methodist Church, and lived worthy and exemplary lives. When more than seventy years of age they passed away, and to their family descended the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. They had nine children, of whom two sons and three daughters are yet living.

John W. Cone, the fifth in order of birth, was educated in private schools of his native city; and in 1861, when the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in Company C, Forty-third Mississippi Volunteer Infantry. He was then only seventeen years of age, but he was true to the section of the country in which he had been reared; and the institutions with which he was familiar from his earliest recollection, and served throughout the entire war, participating in many of the great battles of that memorable struggle. He saw much hard service, was captured at the siege of Vicksburg, and after being paroled and exchanged returned to his regiment, and participated in the campaign which resulted in the fall of Atlanta. The Confederates, with a bravery seldom equaled, contested every inch of the ground there, but were finally forced to fall back and the city was taken. Mr. Cone also took part in the North Carolina campaign, and with his regiment surrendered at the close of the war at Greensboro. Probably the most dangerous position in which he was ever placed was at Franklin, Tennessee, where the Confederate forces were in an open field, fully exposed to the guns of the Union soldiers. They made several charges on the Federal works in the face of a most deadly fire, but it seemed that he possessed a charmed life, for while his comrades fell all around him he remained uninjured.

When the war was over, Mr. Cone returned to his friends in Texas, and for ten months attended school there. He then accepted a clerkship in a store in Galveston, where he remained until 1868, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper in Bryan, Texas. He also engaged in the sewing-machine trade, having control over a large agency and doing an extensive business. When he abandoned that pursuit it was to engage in the stock business, which has proved to him a remunerative investment. He located near Trinidad, Colorado, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Yerby, under the firm name of Cone & Yerby. In 1873 he came to New Mexico, locating at

Black Lake, whither he brought about 200 head of cattle, mostly full-blooded Durham stock. He also took his cattle to Fort Sumner, and finally sold out to Peter Maxwell, the son of the noted owner of the Maxwell grant.

Mr. Cone's next venture was in the line of merchandising, in Tascosa, Texas, where he formed a partnership with a Mr. Edwards, carrying on operations there from 1879 until 1891. After a short time, Mr. Edwards retired from the business, and the firm of Cone Brothers was formed. This subsequently gave place to the firm of Cone & Duran, and Mr. Duran died in Tascosa, in 1888, but his widow still retains the interest in the business. In 1891 they removed the stock to Clayton, where they have a large stone building and a commodious warehouse. They do a very extensive general merchandise business, carrying all classes of goods that are used in this section of the country. They also handle all kinds of produce, and have a large stock in every department. Mr. Cone is the managing partner and does all the buying, looks after collections, and attends carefully to every detail of the business. He also does a private banking business for the accommodation of his customers. He is an obliging, courteous and energetic business man, possessing a thorough knowledge of merchandising, and has the requisite talent to conduct his enterprise successfully.

On the 18th of January, 1886, Mr. Cone was united in marriage with Miss Katie G. Blackwell, a native of Carlton, Missouri, and a daughter of A. C. Blackwell, of Missouri. Her brother is a member of the prominent mercantile firm of Gross & Blackwell, of St. Louis and New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Cone have three children, but two, aged respectively six and four years, died of scarlet fever, making the home very desolate. The surviving child, Mary Innis, is at home. They own a residence at Trinidad, but now make their home at Clayton, where they have already made many warm friends. They hold an enviable position in social circles, where true worth and intelli-

gence are received as the passports into good society. Mr. Cone is a Democrat in politics, but has neither time nor inclination for public office, preferring to devote his entire energies to his business interests, in which he is meeting with such excellent success.

W G. LANE, a leading contractor, builder and lumber merchant of San Marcial, New Mexico, is a native of Missouri, born in Morrisville, May 29, 1864, and is of Southern ancestry. His father, Joseph Lane, was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Missouri, where he removed with his parents when only eight years of age, and was married there to Miss Sarah Mackey, a native of Missouri. There the father died January 24, 1891, but the mother still survives him and resides on the old home farm. They were good worthy people and consistent members of the Methodist Church.

In the family of eight sons and two daughters, of whom nine children are still living, W. G. Lane is the third in order of birth. He was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, giving his father the benefit of his labors, while he obtained his education in the public schools. On starting out in life for himself he followed agricultural pursuits, but in 1881 began to learn the carpenter's trade. He removed to Western Kansas, but after a short sojourn went to Colorado, being engaged in contracting and building in Pueblo and Leadville, and also aided in building several other towns in that State. In 1888 he arrived in Springer, New Mexico, where he worked at his trade for two years, and also did contract work on the large ditch that was then being made to irrigate that county. From there he went to Eddy, where he aided in the construction of many of the buildings of that place. The fall of 1890 found him a resident of San Marcial, where he immediately began contracting and building, and in 1892 added the lumber, sash and door business,—in fact handling all kinds of builders' supplies. He obtains his

material in the best and most convenient markets and at wholesale, which gives him a decided advantage over other contractors. His work also gives entire satisfaction and in this way he has become the leading contractor and builder of the town. He has acquired the reputation of being an honorable and reliable business man, as well as public-spirited citizen, and by all is held in the highest confidence and esteem.

At Springer, New Mexico, on the 10th of June, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lane and Miss Jessie P. Roseberry, who was born in Denver, Colorado, and is a daughter of E. Roseberry, of that city. Four sons have come to bless this union,—Austin R., Harry W., Joseph R., and Everet H. Mrs. Lane is a most estimable lady and an active and consistent member of the Methodist Church, South.

In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Mr. Lane holds his fraternal membership, in which order he has passed all the chairs, while in politics his support is given to the Republican party. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, takes quite an active part in the educational interests of the town, and has efficiently served in several school offices, being at the present time a Director, and doing all in his power for the good of the public schools.

HON. JOHN R. MCFIE, ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, now residing at Las Cruces, was born in Randolph county, Illinois, October 9, 1848, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Borland) McFie, both natives of Scotland. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1845, locating in Washington county, Illinois. The father made school-teaching his life occupation, continuing to follow that profession in this country until his death in 1862. His wife crossed the dark river in 1880, dying in the fifty-eighth year of her age. In their family there were three sons

and five daughters, but of these only two sons and a daughter are now living.

The Judge, who was the seventh child of the family, received his education in the public schools of Illinois, and at Sparta, that State, began reading law under the direction of Hon. J. Blackburn Jones. After his admission to the bar in 1870 he immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in his native State, where he remained until 1884. He was twice elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and while a member of the Assembly had the honor of participating in the election of both Logan and Cullom for United States Senators. Soon after the election of the former Mr. McFie was appointed by President Arthur as Register of the United States Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, where he arrived on the 14th of March, 1884, entering at once upon the duties of the office, and continued to fill that position until the 17th of December, 1885.

During that time Judge McFie had become acquainted with New Mexico, and, liking the country, decided to locate here. In January, 1886, he formed a law partnership with Judge S. B. Newcomb, which connection continued until January, 1889, during which time they carried on an extensive practice. Mr. McFie was then appointed by President Harrison as Associate Justice, and on entering upon the duties of that office his former law partnership was dissolved. For four years he served most acceptably in that position, his rulings being noted for their fairness and impartiality. During his entire time only two of his decisions were reversed by the higher courts. The Judge now devotes the greater part of his attention to general practice, in which he is very successful, though he is also interested in several ranches, on which he is engaged in the raising of fruit and alfalfa.

On the 9th of October, 1876, on the anniversary of his birth, Judge McFie was happily united in marriage with Miss Mary Steel, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Matthew Steel, one of the early pioneers of St. Louis. Five children have come to bless this union,—

Ralph E., Maude, John R., Jr., Mary I. and Amelia May. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the Judge is serving as one of the Elders. The family hold a high position in the social circles of Las Cruces, where they have a beautiful home, surrounded by all that goes to make life enjoyable, and there they delight to entertain their many friends. The Judge is an active worker in the interests of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the order at Las Cruces holds the office of Past Grand.

NESTOR ARMIJO, one of the representative native sons of New Mexico, is a highly respected citizen of Las Cruces. He was born at Albuquerque, February 28, 1831, his parents being among the early settlers of the Territory. His great-grandfather, Col. Juan Armijo, was a native of Spain, and was an officer of the Spanish army. His son, Juan Armijo, grandfather of our subject, was born in New Mexico, inherited a portion of the large land grant at Albuquerque, and became a prominent stock-grower of that section. He was a brother of Gen. Armijo and Gov. Armijo, two names prominent in the early history of the Territory. He was united in marriage to Rosalia Ortega, and to them were born six children: Their son, Juan C. Armijo, father of our subject, was born in Albuquerque in 1810, and grew to manhood in his native town. He was one of the most prosperous and successful merchants of the place, and was loyal to all its interests. He espoused the cause of the Union in the great Civil war, and served as Colonel in the New Mexico militia until the struggle was ended. After the war he was several times elected a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was a man of unusual capabilities, and was a most worthy citizen. He married Miss Juana Chavez, who was born in New Mexico, a member of the wealthy and distinguished family bearing this name. They had born to them seven children. The father died in 1882; the mother

lived to the advanced age of eighty years. They were devout members of the Roman Catholic Church. Nestor Armijo, son of the above, is their eldest child.

In order that he might enjoy superior educational advantages, young Armijo was sent to St. Louis to pursue his studies in the university in that city, J. Francisco Chavez and Felipe Chavez being his fellow-students; they were the first boys sent from the Territory to be educated. Mr. Armijo began his business career as a merchant in Albuquerque, but later he became largely interested in commercial pursuits in Chihuahua. In 1880 he came to Las Cruces with the intention of making it his home. He built a handsome dwelling, and here resides with his family, surrounded with all the comforts of modern civilization. He is no longer actively engaged in business, but retains his interests in Chihuahua. He is reckoned one of the wealthiest citizens of the Territory.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Josefa Yrisarri, who was born in Albuquerque, of Spanish parents. Mr. and Mrs. Armijo have one son, Charles H., now in business in Las Cruces. There are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are held in highest esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances. In politics Mr. Armijo is independent, casting his suffrage for men rather than measures. The machine features of political management are very distasteful to him, and on this account he has steadily declined to hold public office.

MAJOR JOSE D. SENA, deceased, was born in Santa Fe in 1837. His father, Juan Sena, was a native of Mexico, but located in Santa Fe, where he was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a strictly honest and upright citizen. During the war between the United States and Mexico, Major Sena, our subject, was only a lad of ten or twelve years, but old enough to learn from his father and people that they were tired of the bad rule of

old Mexico, the land of their birth, and were in love with American independence and a government of the people.

Mr. Sena had just reached the prime of young manhood when the great Civil war was ushered upon the country, and he at once espoused the cause of the Government. In company with Colonel Perea, he was active in raising a company, of which he was made Captain, and by his own valor and meritorious conduct was promoted until he became Major of the regiment. He participated in the battles of Glorieta, Peralta, Valverde and other engagements, in all of which he distinguished himself, and was thus instrumental in driving the Rebel forces from the Territory. His seemed to have been a charmed life, as he passed through the very hottest of fights unscathed. At one time the enemy was on the east side of the Rio Grande and the Union forces on the west, and while leading his men across the river to attack the Confederates Mr. Sena found himself in the midst of a shower of bullets, fired by both his friends and foes!

After the close of the struggle the Major resigned his commission, and for the following twenty-two years served as Sheriff of the county of Santa Fe. During that time he arrested many noted desperadoes, who at that time infested the country. He also held other political positions of honor and trust. He read law at Alexandria, Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and became an advocate in the profession, speaking both Spanish and English fluently. He practiced law for some time, and was appointed Registrar of the Land Office. Mr. Sena had great opportunities of amassing wealth, but his spirit was too noble to permit him to speculate out of the wants of his people. In religion he was a devout Catholic, and in politics an uncompromising Republican, despising oppression in every form.

Major Sena was married to Miss Isabella C. de Baca, a native of the Territory, and a descendant of one of the most noted old families of the country, who trace their ancestry to the Castilians of Spain. To the Major and

Mrs. Sena were born eighteen children, of whom eleven grew to years of maturity. His widow still survives, and is now fifty-five years of age. She is one of the heirs of the vast estate lately confirmed to the family. She is a lady of life and vivacity, and without a gray hair in her head.

Their eldest son, living, Mariano F. Sena, was born in Santa Fe, October 16, 1861. He received his education in St. Michael's College and at the Jesuit Fathers' school at Las Vegas, graduating at the head of his class in the latter institution in 1882. He then served as District Court Clerk for C. M. Phillips, was next interpreter for Judge Axtell, and later held the same position at the United States Indian Agency. Mr. Sena's next occupation was sheep-growing, also serving as Deputy County Clerk of Valencia county, filling that position in a most satisfactory manner. In 1895 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Territory. He was married, in 1886, to Miss Zuleme Romero, a descendant of the noted Luna family of New Mexico. They have three children.

Another son of Major Sena, who bears his father's name, Jose D., was born in Santa Fe, February 13, 1867, and was educated in the Jesuit colleges in Las Vegas and St. Louis. From 1867 to 1869 he taught the Indian Government school at St. Catherine, was Deputy United States Marshal under Hon. Trinidad Romero, was private secretary of Governor Prince a year and a half, and resigned that position to become chief clerk in the Auditor's office. Mr. Sena was married February 22, 1891, to Miss Efusene Clothier, a native of Taos, New Mexico. In political matters, like his father, Mr. Sena is an ardent Republican. He is a man of pleasing manner, intelligent, and a credit to the Territory in which he had his birth. The other son, Luis B. Sena, was likewise educated at St. Michel's College, Santa Fe, and the Jesuits' institution at Las Vegas, and since he left school has been engaged in mercantile business, working as clerk in the firm of Seligman Brothers.

The death of Major Sena was most deeply felt throughout the entire Territory of New Mexico, and a great effort was made by his host of friends to do him honor at his funeral. The militia escorted his remains to the cemetery, and, in addition to the ceremony of the church, Governor Prince delivered a most eloquent eulogy on the dead patriot and the noble and good citizen. Although Major Sena did not leave his children great wealth, he left them that which was far better, the legacy of a noble life, and it is hoped they will emulate the character of their most honored father.

CHARLES M. CONKLIN, a native son of the city of Santa Fe, and one of her well known and respected public officers, was born November 15, 1840, and is of French-English ancestry. His father, James Conklin, was born in Canada in 1794, was raised and educated in St. Louis, and came to New Mexico in 1821. He first embarked in the tailor business, but afterward became a merchant, continuing in the latter occupation until the time of his death, in 1881, at the age of ninety-one years. Soon after his arrival in Santa Fe he married Miss Juana Ortiz, a daughter of Pedro and Barbara (Lobez) Ortiz, descendants of early pioneers of the country. To this union were born five children, of whom two are now living. His wife survived until 1891, dying at the age of ninety-three years.

Charles M. Conklin, the youngest of the family, received his education in the Bishop Lamy school, and when nineteen years of age began life as a farmer near the city of Santa Fe. He was thus engaged when the great Civil war broke out. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, New Mexican Volunteer Militia, under Colonel Pino. From Governor Connelly, Mr. Conklin received the commission of First Lieutenant of his company, serving as such seven months, doing mostly fort duty. After his services in the war he returned to Santa Fe and resumed the peaceful occupation of a farmer, also doing quite a large freighting busi-

ness from Las Cruces to Santa Fe. Mr. Conklin had three six-mule teams, and received twelve and a half cents per pound for the freight. The round trip usually occupied about a month, and netted from \$400 to \$500 each trip. In 1871 our subject was elected Sheriff of Santa Fe county, and served in that capacity and as tax collector for six years, a worthy and capable officer, and while in office he had many criminals to deal with. In 1881 he was elected Clerk of the Probate Court, in which he served two years; in 1891 he was appointed by the County Commissioner, Sheriff and Collector of the county, to fill a vacancy, and at the expiration of the term he was elected to that office. After serving for a time in the office he was removed by the Governor, without a just cause and without a hearing. But he is determined to have a hearing, and thus establish the uprightness of his conduct in the office.

Mr. Conklin was a Democrat up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, and, finding in the latter the ideas in which he believed, he became one of its most reliable adherents and a faithful worker in its ranks.

June 21, 1860, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Stanley, a native of Santa Fe and a daughter of A. Stanley, a merchant of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin have five children living, as follows: Frank M., Joseph P., Jane, Charles and Refugio. The family are life-long adherents of the Catholic faith, and have always done their full share in contributing to the support of the church and in the erection of its costly edifices, which are an ornament to the city.

HON. ALBERT BACON FALL, a prominent member of the bar of New Mexico, located at Las Cruces, is a native of Kentucky, born at Frankfort, on the 26th of November, 1861, and is of Scotch ancestry who came to America in 1812 and located in Trigg county, Kentucky. His great-grandfather, James Fall, was a Lieuten-

ant Colonel of the Scotch Grays of the English army, and served under the Duke of Wellington in the war against Napoleon Bonaparte, at the time when the Scotch Grays did such magnificent fighting. In 1808 he brought his family to the New World and made a location in Logan county, Kentucky. The grandfather, Philip S. Fall, later removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, and became a prominent minister of the Christian Church and an intimate friend of Alexander Campbell. He was the founder of the church of that faith in Frankfort and Nashville, and to the work of the ministry devoted his entire life. He died at Frankfort in 1891, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. He had married Miss Anne Bacon, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of William Bacon, of Virginia. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Bacon, of "Bacon's Rebellion" fame, was a descendant of the Prime Minister, Nicholas Bacon, of England, the father of Lord Francis Bacon. Nathaniel Bacon was one of the first settlers of Virginia, and became quite prominent in the early history of that colony.

In the family composed of three sons and three daughters born to Philip S. and Anne (Bacon) Fall, William R., the father of our subject, is the second son. His birth occurred in 1831, in Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was educated and was a schoolmate of Senator Blackburn. After completing a classical course, William R. Fall successfully engaged in teaching until the breaking out of the great Civil war, when he entered the Southern army and was made Captain of the scouts attached to General Forrest's command, and in that capacity served during the whole of that great struggle. He was a valiant soldier, and now in his old age resides at Las Cruces, New Mexico, where he is editor of the Independent Democrat. He wedded Miss Edmonia Taylor, a native of his own State, and three children came to bless their union. The parents hold their religious membership in the Christian Church.

Judge Fall of this sketch is the oldest of the family, and received his education from his father, who was an enthusiastic teacher. He

read law at Frankfort under the instruction of Judges W. Snead and William Lindsley, the latter now a United States Senator from Kentucky. The Judge began the active practice of his profession in Las Cruces in 1888, previous to which time he had been engaged in the real-estate business in Texas. Soon after coming to New Mexico, he was called upon to take an active part in political affairs, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party in this locality, and by his party was elected to the Territorial Legislature, representing the counties of Sierra, Grant and Donna Ana so satisfactorily that he was again elected in 1892. At the close of that term in the Territorial Council, he secured the appointment as Judge of the Third Judicial District, including in his jurisdiction the courts of Sierra, Grant and Donna Ana. That honorable position he continued to fill in a most capable and acceptable manner until February, 1895, when he resigned in order to give his whole attention to the practice of law. He had tendered his resignation twice previously, but it had not been accepted. While serving in the New Mexico Legislature, Judge Fall was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and took an active part in securing the passage of the bill which has given New Mexico her present free-school system: in fact he made that the issue in his campaign, carrying it to its final passage, and is entitled to much credit for his earnest service in behalf of that bulwark of American freedom, the free schools. At present New Mexico enjoys a free-school system equal to that of many of the States, and in many of the towns the system is in successful operation and is giving very satisfactory results.

When the Judge first came to New Mexico he was somewhat afflicted with the gold fever, and prospected and mined for gold. He is now president of the Black Mountain Mining Company, which has built and is about to start a ten-stamp mill, and it is thought by all that a splendid fortune is now in sight for this company. Judge Fall is also interested in raising stock,—both cattle and horses. He was formerly associated with W. A. Hawkins,

attorney for the Pecos Valley Irrigation Company and also for the Eddy & Pecos Valley Railroad Company. He is an able lawyer of recognized ability, and in professional circles stands high.

In 1883 Judge Fall was united in marriage with Miss Emma Morgan, who was born in Texas but is descended from Tennessee and Kentucky families. Their union has been blessed with four children,—John Morgan, Alexina, Anne Caroline and Jouett.

The Judge now devotes his entire time to his extensive law practice and his business interests, but in the campaigns he always holds himself in readiness to render his party valuable service and in the councils of the Democracy is a man of much power and great influence.

GEORGE F. BILLINGS.—Prominent among the representative young business men of Cerrillos, New Mexico, is found the gentleman whose name introduces this article. Although a resident of the Territory but a few years, he is thoroughly identified with its interests, and we deem it appropriate to make personal mention of him in this connection.

Mr. Billings was born in Manchester, Illinois, December 30, 1864, and comes from ancestors who were among the early settlers of the State of Maryland. His forefathers on both the maternal and paternal sides were participants in the Revolutionary war, and Great-grandfather Abraham Billings was a general in the Continental army. Grandfather Abraham Billings removed with his family to Manchester, Illinois, and was one of the original settlers of that place. William J. Billings, the father of our subject, was born there in the year 1829, and in 1849, at the age of twenty years, he crossed the plains to California and sought his fortune in the gold mines. There he made considerable money, but like most of the miners sank it again in mining operations. After several years spent on the Pacific coast he returned to

Illinois, bringing with him some money. When the excitement broke out over the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, he was among the first to go to that place, and there, too, he made some money which he brought home with him. At Manchester he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, a native of Pennsylvania but reared at Manchester, Illinois, of which place her parents were pioneers. In 1868 Mr. Billings and his family removed to Kansas and located in Miami county, where he took claim to a tract of Government land and improved a good property, and where he and his wife still reside. They are worthy members of the Baptist Church and are held in high esteem by all who know them. Their four children are all living.

George F. Billings, the second son in his father's family, received his education in the public schools of Kansas and at the Fort Scott Normal College, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1890. In the year following his graduation he came to New Mexico and accepted a position as bookkeeper for W. P. Cunningham and later for Doyle, Branson & Company, general merchants at Cerrillos. After this he was for a time in the employ of C. Conley, dealer in general merchandise, with whom he remained until going into business for himself. He then purchased an interest in the Cerrillos Cash Grocery, with Mr. George Landon as partner, and in addition to their establishment here they now have a branch house at San Marcial, at both of which places they are doing a large and satisfactory business. Mr. Billings is resident partner and sole manager of the store at Cerrillos. He is active, enterprising and obliging, and has the natural ability to draw and hold trade, and his methods in business are liberal and honorable, so that he is deserving of the extensive patronage which he enjoys.

Mr. Billings is a member in good standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Democrat. Actively interested in the affairs of the town ever since he located here, he is recognized as a citizen of true worth

and was recently elected a member of the School Board of the city.

In conclusion, we would state that it was on account of impaired health that Mr. Billings came to New Mexico, and as a result of his sojourn in this favored clime he is now in the enjoyment of perfect health and is an enthusiast over the climate of the town of his adoption.

JAMES F. WILLIAMS, proprietor of a livery and feed stable and also a dealer in coal, is another one of the enterprising and reliable business men of Cerrillos, New Mexico, and as such is deserving of personal consideration in this volume.

Mr. Williams is a native of the State of Iowa. He was born October 14, 1856, and is remotely descended from Welsh ancestors. Four generations of the family were born in Ohio and figured prominently in the early history of the Western Reserve, their location being in Holmes county. It was in that county that Stephen Williams, the father of our subject, was born August 2, 1832. Stephen Williams married Miss Elizabeth Peckham, a native of his own county and a descendant of an old Vermont family. Their union was blessed in the birth of two sons, namely: Elmer, a resident of Kansas; and James F., with whose name we introduce this article. The father died in 1874. He had long been an acceptable member of the Christian Church and was in every sense of the word a truly good man. The mother passed away in 1867. Hers was a beautiful character,—a devoted and loving wife and mother, true to her profession of friendship and earnest in her Christian life. Her religious creed was that of the Presbyterian Church.

We come now to James F. Williams, the immediate subject of this sketch. He was educated in Carthage, Missouri, where he took a high-school course. At the age of nineteen he began to make his own way in the world as a farmer, he having purchased a tract of land

in Missouri, and on that place he resided until 1882, when he sold out and came west to New Mexico, first locating at Las Vegas. There he engaged in the dairy business. Soon, however, he felt that a lower altitude than Las Vegas was necessary for his own good health and accordingly came to Cerrillos. Here he at once obtained complete relief from his headache trouble, and has since enjoyed excellent health. He purchased the stage route between Cerrillos and San Pedro and engaged in the livery business, which he has since successfully conducted, and in addition to which he also deals in coal, hauling coal from the mines and supplying the town. He also has a number of customers located at other points to which he ships coal. And another business in which he is engaged to some extent in connection with his livery is that of buying and selling horses; and in this, too, he is usually successful. A general business man, a whole-souled, genial fellow, enterprising and liberal, he is indeed a desirable accession to his town, and is appreciated by his fellow citizens. He built and owns the stables he occupies and has also invested in other property here, in this way showing his confidence in the town and doing all in his power to advance its interests. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, but is in no sense of the word a politician nor has he ever sought or held office.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage in 1879 to Miss Effie Van Tassel, a native of Illinois, and their family is composed of two interesting daughters, Edna E. and Myrtle M.

THE PALACE HOTEL, located on the corner of Main and Cherry streets, Cerrillos, New Mexico, is regarded as the most attractive and substantial building in the town and is presided over by Mrs. R. Green, who planned and built it in 1889 and who has catered to its guests ever since. She has built up and maintained an enviable reputation for the excellency of the hotel, and it is now known far and near

by the traveling public. Its location is the best in the town. Its main part is 100 x 100 feet in dimensions and three stories high, and it has an L 50 feet long and containing two stories, the main building covered with an iron roof. There are forty-five rooms in the house, including an elegant parlor, dining-room, etc., and most of the sleeping rooms are supplied with closets. The arrangement of the hotel, as above stated, is according to Mrs. Green's own ideas of comfort and convenience and is indeed a credit to her ability in this line. And in addition to the hotel, the building also contains the Masonic Hall. Mr. Green, we may state here, is an active and worthy member of the Masonic Order.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Green are Southern people and possess to a marked degree that true and genial hospitality for which the Southerners are noted. While they furnish an excellent board and supply their guests with every comfort and convenience, and while their hotel is by far the best in the city, their rates are most liberal—from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Commercial men and other travelers are attracted to this house on account of its pleasant and quiet location as well as its excellent fare, the building being located apart from others and having pleasant grounds adjoining it. Another important feature is its garden, from which fresh vegetables are always obtainable. Having thus briefly referred to the hotel and its excellent accommodations, we pass now to personal mention of Mr. and Mrs. Green, who are ranked with the best people of Cerrillos.

Richard Green was born in North Carolina in the year 1848 and was reared and educated in his native State. In 1867 he was there married to Miss Mary C. Lewis, also a native of North Carolina, she being a daughter of Mr. C. Lewis. After their marriage they removed to Texas, where they made their home a few years, and in 1884 came to Cerrillos, New Mexico. Here Mr. Green opened the White Ash coal mine, which he operated six years, doing an extensive and prosperous business, amounting to several thousand dollars per

month. He was finally persuaded that his title to this mine was not good, and was induced to sell out to the present company. Since selling out he has been engaged in other mining operations. He and his wife own a number of buildings and lots in Cerrillos. Their interests, however, are to some extent kept separate, and while this is a fact they have always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, have always shown themselves to be of the strictest integrity, and in all their business dealings have so acted as to command the respect of all.

Mr. and Mrs. Green have had ten children. Their third son, Calvin, a promising young man of twenty-four years, was killed in a mine explosion. The others are still living and make their home with their parents, their names being as follows: Clay, George, Christ, Nannie, Roy, Effie, Emma, Kittie, Richard and Ruth. Nannie is the only one married, she being the wife of George Bailey.

In public affairs, especially those of his town and county, Mr. Green has always taken a commendable interest. He is one of the prominent and active members of the School Board of Cerrillos, and has held the important office of County Commissioner. His political views are those advanced by the Democratic party, to which he gives his earnest support. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

FRANK B. DODSON, proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel of Clayton, New Mexico, and also the boot and shoe manufacturer of the town, is a self-made man and one who has during the six years of his residence in Clayton made his work and influence tell for the good of the community.

Mr. Dodson is a native of the "Lone Star" State. He was born in Belton, Texas, May 7, 1862, and is a descendant of an old Southern family. Both his father and grandfather Dodson were named Jesse. The elder Jesse Dodson was for many years a planter and mill

owner of Middle Tennessee, and in that State in 1818 his son Jesse was born. The latter married Miss Mary Elizabeth Scott, a native of Missouri, and as the years passed by sons and daughters to the number of five were born to them. He and his family removed to Arkansas, and there in 1874 he died. At this writing, 1895, his widow is still living, and is about sixty years of age. She is a member of the Christian Church, while he was a Baptist.

Frank B. Dodson, with whose name we introduce this article, was the first born in their family, all of whom are still living. He was quite small at the time of their removal to Arkansas and in that State he was reared to manhood. When his father died young Dodson was just entering his 'teens, and at the age of sixteen he began to earn his own living, working as a stock-hand and engineer and soon afterward learning the trade of shoemaker. He worked at his trade in Texas from 1878 to 1889 at which time he came to Clayton, New Mexico, and opened a shoe-shop. Here he at once secured a good trade, both manufacturing and repairing, having all he could do and at remunerative prices, and has ever since had all the business of the town in this line. The rapid growth of the town gave room for additional hotel accommodations, and in 1894 Mr. Dodson became the proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, a pleasantly located and commodious house, in the conducting of which he is ably assisted by Mrs. Dodson, who proves herself an excellent landlady. Both are genial and hospitable and have the happy faculty of making their guests feel at home. Mr. Dodson has also dealt in real estate to some extent since coming to Clayton, buying and selling on his own account, and still owns some valuable property here. He has at heart the best interests of the town and can be depended upon to do all in his power to advance its growth and prosperity.

Mr. Dodson was married March 10, 1891, to Miss Edith Searl, a native of Danville, Illinois, and they are the parents of two children,

both born in Clayton,—Frank Clifford and Alonzo Layton.

His political views are those advanced by the Democratic party, of which he is a staunch adherent. At this writing he is one of the Directors of the school district. Such, in brief, is a sketch of the life of one of Clayton's enterprising and reliable citizens,—Frank B. Dodson.

EDWARD A. CAHOON—Among those who have aided in placing the banking affairs of New Mexico on a firm basis is Mr. Cahoon, the popular and well known cashier of the bank of Roswell. He is a young man of superior ability, broad views and sterling worth, and no one has more friends in the community. The record of his well spent life is as follows:

He is numbered among the residents of the Southwest who claim the Green Mountain State as the place of their nativity and who have become truly representative citizens. He was born in Lyndon, Vermont, August 20, 1863, and comes of a family of Scotch origin, his ancestors coming to this country about 1650 and settling in Providence, Rhode Island. Through his great-grandmother he is eighth in descent from Roger Williams. His great-grandfather, Daniel Cahoon, was a shipping merchant in Providence prior to the Revolutionary war, and, losing his ships to the British at that time, he moved to New Hampshire, and shortly afterward to Vermont, where he, in company with others, purchased from New Hampshire the so-called grants of Lyndon, St. Johnsbury and Sutton. He settled in Lyndon, where Edward's grandfather, William Cahoon, lived the remainder of his life. He (William Cahoon) was born in Providence, in 1774, and at various times occupied all the town offices, seats in both branches of the Legislature and was a member of the Twenty-first Congress. He was a Major General of the State militia under appointment of Gov. Ga-

lusha. He died in 1832, the result of a cold contracted in Washington.

His father, Dr. Charles S. Cahoon, was born September 30, 1829, in Lyndon, graduated in 1850 at the Woodstock Medical College and afterward at Bellevue in New York, and practiced his profession with success in his native town until his death in 1881. The maternal grandfather, E. B. Chase, was born in Bradford, Vermont, in 1800. He came to Lyndon in 1825 and was prominently identified with all the leading industries; was instrumental in building the Passumpsic Railroad through the valley, forming the first all-rail connecting link between Boston and Montreal, and was a director of the corporation until he died. He organized, and was president of, until his death, the National Bank of Lyndon, one of the early banks in the national system. He was considered the wealthiest and most prominent citizen of the town at the time of his death in 1867. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Charlotte Chase, was born in January 26, 1833, married Dr. Cahoon December 4, 1857, and died in September, 1873.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch received excellent educational advantages, thus being fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life. He was graduated at the high school of his native town in the class of 1879, and then entered Amherst College, where on the completion of the prescribed course he was graduated, in 1883. Not long after, Mr. Cahoon left his old home in the East and sought a broader field of labor in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the real-estate business until the autumn of 1884. At that date he arrived in New Mexico, and began ranching in the Red river country, where he continued until 1887, when he went to Albuquerque, and was a clerk in the Albuquerque National Bank until 1890. His close application to business made him a thorough master of banking and fitted him for the responsible position which he now fills. He was one of the organizers and incorporators

of the Bank of Roswell, and from the beginning has served as its cashier. Not a little of the success of the institution is due to his capable management and efficient labors.

On the 26th of April, 1894, Mr. Cahoon was united in marriage in Merced, California, with Miss Mabel Howell, a native daughter of that State. They have one child, Katharine, born on the 26th of January, 1895. Our subject is a very prominent Mason, a Knight Templar, who has also taken the Scottish-rite degrees. In manner he is courteous, pleasant and genial, and has many friends throughout the community.

JAMES EDGAR GRIGGS, deceased, was a prominent citizen and merchant of Mesilla, and the part which he took in advancing the best interests of his adopted Territory well entitled him to representation in this volume. He was of German and English lineage and was born in Blawensburg, New Jersey, in August, 1838. In Princeton College he acquired an excellent education and in 1859, when twenty-one years of age, came to New Mexico, securing a position as bookkeeper with Mr. Reynolds, with whom he was associated in that capacity for a year. He was then admitted to a partnership in the business under the firm name of Reynolds & Griggs, dealers in general merchandise. They also handled all kinds of produce, and theirs became one of the most prominent and successful mercantile houses in this part of the Territory. They continued together in business for fifteen years, and won a reputation for honorable, straightforward dealing that secured for them a most liberal patronage.

In 1866 Mr. Griggs was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia A. Ascarate, a native of the State of Chihuahua and a lady of Spanish descent. Her father, Christoval Ascarate, was a prominent stock-raiser in Chihuahua. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Griggs was blessed with a family of six children, all born at the home in Mesilla. In order of birth they are as fol-

lows: Kate M., George W., Alice, Alfred, Joseph and Grace. The last named, a most lovely young lady, died in the eighteenth year of her age. Alice is the wife of Frank S. Wood, and the others are at home with their mother.

In 1875 Mr. Griggs erected a fine residence in which the family now reside. Through his energy, enterprise and business ability, he accumulated a nice fortune and became the owner of much valuable land. He was recognized as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Mesilla, and his death, which occurred in 1878, was widely mourned. While driving one day his horses ran away, seriously injuring him, and he lived for only about twenty-four hours. All who knew him had for him the highest regard, and while his loss was deeply felt throughout the community it came as an almost overwhelming blow to his family. He was a loving, kind and indulgent husband and father, and did all in his power to promote the happiness of his family.

Since his death, Mrs. Griggs has cared for and reared her children, and also attended to the management of the estate, displaying in so doing excellent executive and business ability. She is a most estimable lady, whose pleasant, genial nature and true worth have won for her the high regard of all, and she and her children occupy an enviable position in social circles.

THE BANK OF GEORGE D. BOWMAN & SON, of Las Cruces, opened its doors for business in May, 1885, its owners and organizers being Hon. George D. Bowman and his two sons, Henry D. and George R. Bowman. They carry on a general banking business, sell exchange on the leading commercial cities of America and Europe, and the honorable business policy which it has pursued since the organization has gained the full confidence and co-operation of the citizens of Donna Ana county. It is the only bank in the city, and from the beginning

it has met with very gratifying success, the volume of its business increasing each year. In 1894 the junior member of the firm, George R. Bowman, retired from the bank, and the two first mentioned gentlemen are now sole owners. H. D. Bowman is the cashier. The last named gives the bank his entire attention and in its management displays excellent business and executive ability, while extending every possible accommodation, consistent with the interests of the bank and good business principles, to its patrons.

GEORGE D. BOWMAN.—As a representative of the banking interests, and as a leader in financial circles, in New Mexico, stands this gentleman, who is president of the G. D. Bowman & Son Bank at Las Cruces.

He was born in the city of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1827, and comes of a family of English origin, that was founded in Boston, in 1630, only ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. The grandfather, Ebenezer Bowman, was one of the Revolutionary heroes and served in the battle of Lexington. After the war he removed to Wilkesbarre, where he engaged in the practice of law until his death in 1830.

His son, James Watson Bowman, father of our subject, was born in Wilkesbarre, in 1800, completed his education by his graduation at Harvard College, and became a talented jurist, serving as Prosecuting Attorney of his district at the time of his death, which occurred in the thirty-second year of his age. He had married Harriet Drake, and to them were born five children. As far back as the history of the family is known, its members were Episcopalians, and Bishop Bowman became prominent in church circles.

The gentleman whose name heads this record, the third in his father's family, and now the only survivor, was educated in an academy in the town and at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, after which he turned his attention to the edit-

ing and publication of the first paper in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he removed from that place to Minnesota, and for a short time was engaged in farming, but a little later went to St. Anthony, now Minneapolis, where he took charge of the St. Anthony Express. He became the editor and proprietor of this paper, which he published until the dissolution of the Whig party. While at that place he had the honor of naming the town of Minneapolis. On disposing of his first paper he engaged with J. B. King in the publication of the Atlas. Subsequently he returned to Pennsylvania, and for a time was connected with *The Bulletin*, at Williamsport; and his next journalistic venture was in the establishment of the *Clinton Republican*, which he owned, edited and published for twelve years, making it a power in that part of the country on the side of Republicanism. His aid to his party was appreciated, and in 1876 was recognized by his appointment by President Grant, to the position of Register of the Land Office in Mesilla, New Mexico. He filled that office in a most satisfactory manner from 1876 until 1884. During that time he made judicious investments in real estate, and on his retirement to private life, in connection with his son, H. D., established the bank at Las Cruces. This is now on a firm financial basis and is doing a good business. They own valuable tracts of land in different parts of the rich Mesilla valley, and near the city our subject has forty acres of choice land, planted with apples, peaches and a variety of other fruits. He finds in agricultural pursuits a source of pleasure and recreation, as well as profit.

In 1853 Mr. Bowman was united in marriage with Miss Jane P. Derby, a native of New York. The wedding was celebrated at Elmira, New York, and the wife is a daughter of Reuben Derby, formerly a well known merchant of that city. They have had seven children, of whom three are living, namely: George R., a resident of Fort Worth, Texas; H. D., who is serving as cashier in the bank; and Corrie E., wife of Dr. William B. Lyon, of Las Cruces.

Mr. Bowman has been an esteemed member of several fraternal societies, and is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. He takes an active part in its work, has served as lay reader, and has also been Warden. He joined the Republican party on its organization, and has since been one of its intelligent and influential supporters. He has now attained a ripe age, and is in the enjoyment of a normal condition of all his faculties. His business, political and social record has ever been most creditable, and his honorable, straightforward life is worthy of emulation.

ANDERSON BROTHERS is the name of the well-known business firm of Taos. The gentleman comprising the firm are mill owners who came to Taos valley in 1877, locating on Copper Hill, about twenty-two miles south of Taos, where they followed mining and prospecting. In 1886 they bought the George Grubb flour-mill, which they themselves built in 1879, on the Little Rio Grande, about three miles above the ranches of Taos. In 1889 they built the Taos Valley Mills, situated three miles southwest of Taos, and carried on milling at both places until 1890, when William A. turned his attention more particularly to mining, leaving the milling business in charge of Alex. J.

The Taos Valley Mills is the only water-power mill in Taos valley. A good business is done, for the flour which they turn out is of excellent quality and therefore commands and receives a liberal patronage. The said firm are now operating a group of mines twelve miles north of Taos on the Rio Hondo, and have lately erected a stamp mill to determine the value of the products of their mining properties.

Both brothers are natives of Canada West, having been born about twenty miles from New London. In their early years they learned the carpenter's trade, which they followed for an extended period in different States, including Arkansas, North and South Dakota and other localities. They usually spent the winters

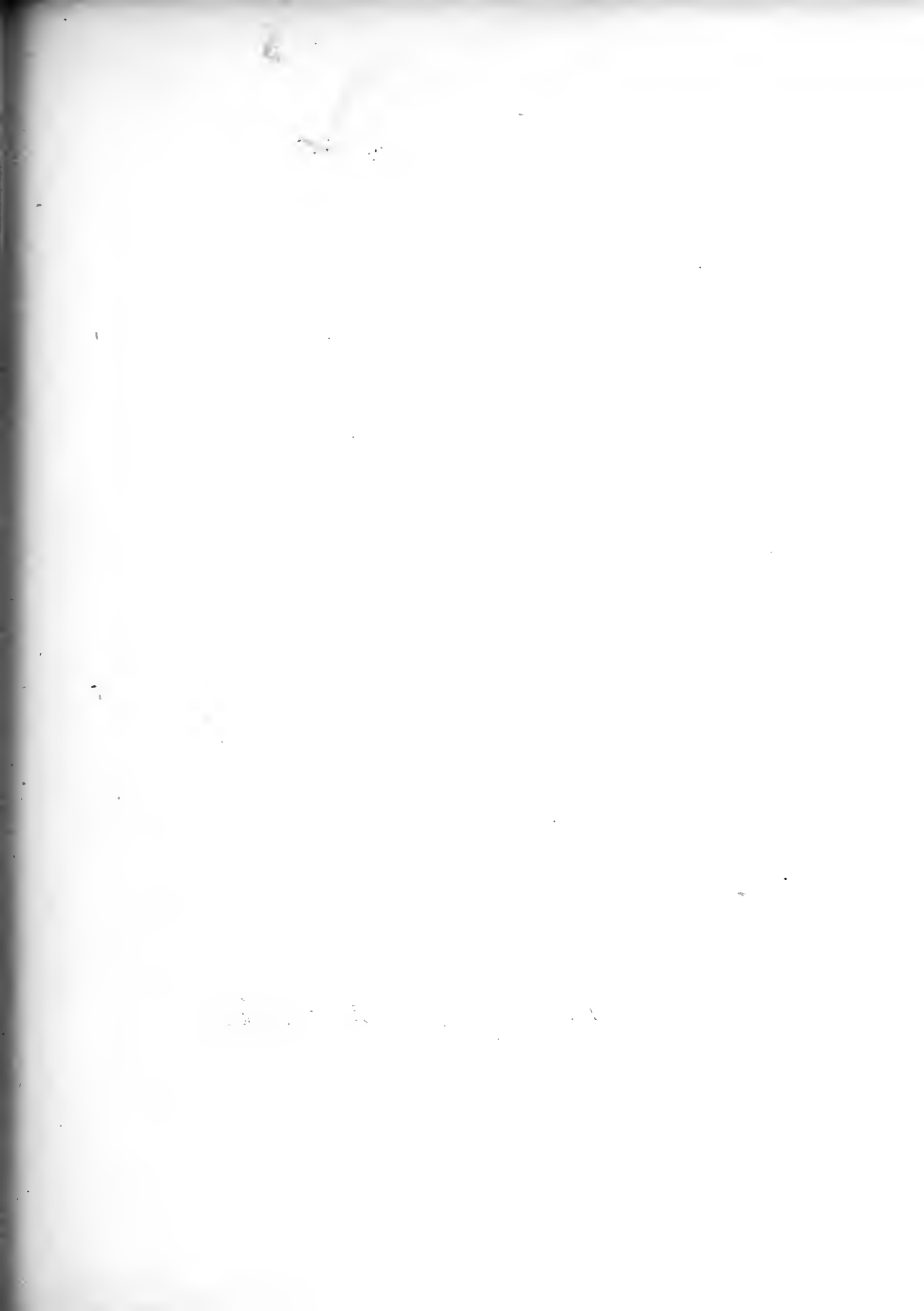
in the South, the summers in the North, and being good workmen they were enabled to carry on a paying business. They are now nicely located at their home in the Taos valley, and have here a fine orchard, containing many excellent varieties of apples and other fruits. The Anderson Brothers are well-known business men of thorough reliability and are enthusiastic in their hopes of the mining industries of the Taos country. The success that they have achieved is due entirely to their own efforts and the future will undoubtedly bestow upon them greater favors in the way of prosperity.

WILLIAM BURR CHILDERS.—It is now our privilege to advert in brief to the life history of one who holds precedence as a distinguished member of the bar of New Mexico, a man of scholarly attainments and one who has contributed in a large measure to the advancement and development of the city of his home, Albuquerque. He is a native of the State of Tennessee, and his ancestry, which is of English origin, is one that is recorded for close identification with the early history of the United States. The original American ancestors came from England, and were among those stanch old families which took up their abode in Virginia within the Colonial epoch. In the Old Dominion State the father of our subject was born, the date of his nativity having been August 9, 1815. While he was still a child the family removed to Tennessee, and there he was reared to man's estate, and there he has ever since continued to abide. In early manhood he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Susan Ezell, a native of Tennessee and the daughter of Abel Ezell, who removed thither from South Carolina. Of this union there were born five children, and one of the daughters and two of the sons still continue to reside in their native State. The devoted wife and mother was called into eternal rest in the year 1865, being in the fortieth year of her

age. The father is still spared, having attained the venerable age of eighty years (1895), and being greatly revered not alone by his children but also by all who have known his true nobility of character. He is one of the patriarchs of the section where nearly his entire life has been passed. He has been identified with the Methodist Church from his youth, and has long been an official in the same, being recognized as one of the most substantial pillars of the local organization with which he is identified.

William Burr Childers, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Tennessee, as before stated, the date of his nativity having been March 20, 1854, and the place thereof Pulaski, Giles county. He was the second born of the children. His preliminary educational discipline was received in private schools at his birthplace in Tennessee, and he completed his more purely literary training at Washington and Lee University, in Virginia, graduating at that institution in 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He forthwith entered the law department of the same celebrated college, and completed the prescribed course in 1874. Young and ambitious, he at once made ready to enter vigorously upon the practice of his chosen profession, for which he was thoroughly reinforced by training, study and natural predilection, and accordingly the year 1875 finds him established in an office at St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained in successful practice until 1879, and on the first day of the year 1880 he arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, coming to Albuquerque soon after his advent in the Territory.

At the time of his arrival here the new town had not as yet been surveyed, and for fifteen months he maintained his residence in the old town. He then came to New Albuquerque, as the town was designated for a number of years, and here made a permanent location and entered upon the practice of his profession, soon taking rank as one of the foremost lawyers of the Territory, and gaining a distinctively representative clientage. From





John G. Hewitt

1884 until 1887 he was associated in practice with H. B. Fergusson, since the dissolution of which partnership he has continued alone, having built up a large and lucrative practice and gained a high standing as one of the Territory's most able and talented attorneys. Alert and progressive, he has not confined himself to the narrow limitation of personal aggrandizement, but has maintained a constant and spirited interest in all that has conserved the advancement of the city in the lines of normal growth and enterprise. He was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the organization of the Commercial Club, was one of its charter members and one of its first directors. He contributed in due measure toward the erection of the magnificent club building, and in the second year of the history of the organization was elected its president, his administration having been a most able one. He has also served as a member of the Common Council of the city, and later was honored with an election to the office of Mayor, the position which he fills conscientiously, eminently to the credit of the municipality.

In his political adherency, Mr. Childers has always rendered a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles, taking an active part in its councils. In 1890 he gave his party valuable service as chairman of the Territorial Central Committee. He also has distinguished preferment as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of New Mexico. From these few data it may be seen that our subject has been an eminent factor in furthering the advancement of the city's interests, and to an almost equal degree that of the Territory, of which he is a prominent and valued citizen.

While a resident of St. Louis Mr. Childers became identified with the Masonic fraternity, and upon coming to Albuquerque he was one of the prime movers in securing the organization of the first lodge in the little city, being a charter member of the same. He is Past Master of his lodge, and the important part he has taken in extending the growth of the order

in the Territory and the high regard in which he is held by his fellow craftsmen is shown in the fact that he is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico,—holding that high and honorable preferment in 1884. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry.

In April, 1885, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Childers to Miss Caroline M. Lay, a daughter of Judge John F. Lay, for many years a prominent resident of Richmond, Virginia. Our subject and wife have three children, all of whom were born in Albuquerque, their names being as follows: Gladys, Agnes and Edith. The attractive family home is located on the corner of Twelfth street and Railroad avenue, this residence having been erected by Mr. Childers.

JOHN Y. HEWITT is a prominent attorney of White Oaks, Lincoln county, and one of the most enterprising business men, having been the promoter of various industries and enterprises which have largely aided in the upbuilding of this locality. In this practical and utilitarian age he deserves and receives the esteem and admiration of his fellow men, the work of whose hands secures the greatest good to the greatest number. Through his connection with various business interests, Mr. Hewitt has provided employment for many men, and in consequence may be termed one of the benefactors of Lincoln county.

A native of Ohio, he was born in West Farmington, Trumbull county, on the 11th of October, 1836, spent his boyhood on a farm and acquired his early education in the common schools. Subsequently he attended the Western Reserve Seminary of West Farmington, and when twenty years of age started out in life for himself. For a year he was located in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, but not being satisfied with the opportunities afforded there and thinking the advantages of the West were greater, he went to the then Territory of Kan-

sas, locating in Franklin county. On his country's call for troops, he laid aside all business cares to enter the Union service, and was mustered in as a member of the Second Kansas Cavalry, October 14, 1861, as a private. Some time afterward he was made regimental Commissary Sergeant, and continued to fill that position until finally mustered out, June 22, 1865, having re-enlisted as a veteran January 4, 1864, in the same company and regiment, and was discharged at Lawrence, Kansas, in September, 1865; for the war was over and the preservation of the Union was an assured fact. He participated in the battles of Fort Wayne, Canehill, Prairie Grove, and others. He was in the frontier service, and was engaged in many skirmishes and running fights.

Mr. Hewitt was only twenty-one years of age when he went to Kansas. He located at Ohio City, at one time the county seat, which was subsequently removed to Ottawa. He engaged in teaching school for three terms, and at the same time took up the study of law and was also engaged in clerking. In 1868, on locating in Ottawa, he began dealing in real estate, which he there followed until 1877. He suffered the same experience that met thousands of good men in Kansas. He was successful until the panic of 1873, which caused a depression in all lines of business. He had invested in property and now lost all he had. In 1877 he went to the Black Hills of Dakota, but did not make a settlement in that Territory.

The knowledge that he had acquired of New Mexico during his army service led to his settlement in this Territory. Coming South without any definite idea as to where he should locate, he looked about him for a short time, when, hearing of the gold mines at White Oaks, where there was considerable excitement, he came to the town in 1880. His cash capital at the time of his arrival was less than \$10. During the first year he did what he could to earn a living, prospecting some but to no avail. In August, 1881, at Lincoln,

the county seat of Lincoln county, he passed a law examination, and was admitted to the bar. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at White Oaks, where he has since continued. No field of human endeavor is more open to a successful career than that of law, but he who would attain this measure of success must have been endowed with a native force of character and must apply himself earnestly to secure advancement. This Mr. Hewitt has done and he has now a large and liberal clientage which he well merits, deriving therefrom a good income.

As his financial resources have increased, Mr. Hewitt has extended his endeavors to other fields of labor. He is now a part owner in the Old Abe mine, having one-third of the stock, and the investment is proving a paying one. He also owns about one-third of the Little Mac mine, and other interests in mining properties. He has invested in real estate and owns two fine business blocks at White Oaks, built of stone and brick, besides considerable other improved property. His law library consists of 1,000 volumes, and he is one of the most able practitioners in the Territory. In 1893 he was prominently spoken of for the position of Judge of his district, but made no effort to secure the appointment, and the office finally went to Judge Hamilton. He is logical in argument, a forceful, earnest and eloquent speaker, and his prominence at the bar is well merited. Mr. Hewitt also owns a half interest in the White Oaks Eagle, the only paper published in the town, and is now acting as its editor. He was the first president of the Exchange Bank of White Oaks, but is now gradually withdrawing from active connection with his extensive business interests, as he wishes to spend more and more his declining years in retirement and in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

Mr. Hewitt was married in 1882 to Mrs. A. C. Rawlins, a native of Ohio. Socially,

he is connected with Kearny Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of White Oaks, and was Department Commander of New Mexico in 1887-8. No man has been more actively interested in the upbuilding of this city than Mr. Hewitt. He has contributed more largely than any other resident when money is being raised for works of public improvement, and may well be numbered among the founders of his adopted city.

ACHISON McCLINTOCK, one of the capable County Commissioners of Donna Ana county, and a successful and leading merchant of Rincon, is numbered among the worthy sons of the Emerald Isle, who have found homes in the New World and become valued citizens.

He was born in the famous city of Londonderry, Ireland, on the 22d of February, 1833, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. He acquired his education in Foyle College, one of the best institutions of learning in the north of Ireland, and when his school days were over accepted a clerkship in the Belfast Bank of Londonderry, where his capability and promptness in the discharge of his duties led to his promotion until in a few years he was occupying the responsible position of cashier. Later he held a similar position in the Ulster Bank, and when the Crimean war began he became an officer in the Londonderry militia, from which he volunteered to the line with 100 men and got a commission in the Fifty-seventh regiment. About the close of the Crimean war he served with his regiment in India, when Sir Colin Campbell was in command. Then he went with his regiment to New Zealand for the Maori war, and remained in service until 1862, when peace was proclaimed. It was his intention to locate in New Zealand; he sold his commission and went to the gold fields at Hokitiki, on the West coast. He was successful there, and also engaged in contracting for the Government.

In 1871 Mr. McClintock sailed for San

Francisco, and on the voyage touched at Honolulu. He spent some time in California, Nevada, Arizona and Mexico, and in 1878 returned to Ireland to visit his friends. On again crossing the Atlantic, he came to New Mexico, and on the 5th of October, 1880, took up 160 acres where the town of Rincon is now, and where he has since done a successful business. He carries a large and well selected stock of general merchandise, earnestly endeavors to please his patrons, and by his well directed efforts and honest dealing has secured an excellent and profitable business.

In his native land Mr. McClintock's political support was given to the Conservative party, and on coming to America he joined the ranks of the Democracy, but later found that the principles of the Republican party were more in accord with his views, and therefore changed his political allegiance. On the Republican ticket he was elected to the responsible position of County Commissioner, receiving the largest number of votes given a candidate in his county,—a fact which indicates his high personal popularity, and the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

During his business career in New Mexico, he has acquired valuable tracts of land, which he is devoting to the raising of grain and stock. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has the respect of all, is thoroughly reliable in business, and is an honorable, trustworthy man.

HON. JAMES A. LUCAS, a highly respected New Mexico pioneer of 1846, was born in Booneville, Missouri, on the 5th of June, 1826, and is of French lineage. His ancestors, however, fled from their native land, taking refuge on the Emerald Isle, whence the grandfather of our subject came to America, locating in Maryland. He was then a young man, and in that State married a Miss DeWitt. Soon afterward he removed with his young wife to Washington county, Kentucky, where the father of our subject, General S. D. Lucas, was born on the

29th of July, 1799. He wedded Miss Theresa B. Allen, who was born in Greensburg, Kentucky, a daughter of John Allen, one of the prominent citizens of that State.

General Lucas was a man of influence and ability, recognized leader in public affairs, and was called to serve in various official positions. He won his title of General as a commander of the Missouri State militia, and as such led his troops forth against the Indians on several different occasions. He also had the credit of the capture and expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri, the sect being at that time under the leadership of Joseph Smith. The General and his wife were faithful members of the old-school Presbyterian Church, and their lives, honorable and upright in every particular, won them the good will and high regard of all. They were the parents of six children, of whom only two are now living. The mother died of cholera, at the age of fifty, while the General, surviving, rounded the Psalmist's span of life of three-score years and ten.

Mr. Lucas of this review was their second child. He was educated at Independence and at Lexington, Missouri, and in 1846 enlisted in the United States army for service in the Mexican war. His duty called him to the north of Mexico and to the Territory in which he now resides; and when the war was over he located in El Paso, Texas. His brother, John S. Lucas, was the first American Consul at El Paso. Together they engaged in the mercantile business for a few years there, and our subject also served as vice-Consul during the years 1850 and 1851. He then removed to the Mesilla valley of New Mexico, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about two years. His next place of residence was in Las Cruces, where he was again in commercial business. He was also elected clerk of the Probate Court, and in 1854 was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature. During that session of the Assembly he introduced a resolution asking Congress to pass an act forming the "Territory of Pimeria," which

was to include the south half of Arizona and the south half of New Mexico. This was voted down by the north portion of the Territory, but received the support of the southern portion,—a fact which indicates the influence of Mr. Lucas. In 1856 he was again elected Probate Clerk and Recorder of Donna Ana county, which positions he acceptably and creditably filled. He was all this time conducting a store. In that year he returned to Mesilla, which was the county seat, there remaining until 1862, when he went to El Paso, Texas, and later to San Antonio, that State. In 1864 he was appointed to an office in the custom-house at Eagle Pass, whence he returned to El Paso, and in 1866 took his family to Missouri in order to provide his children with better school privileges.

In 1852 Mr. Lucas had married Miss Francisca C. Samaniego, a native of Sonora and of Spanish ancestry. The union has been blessed with nine children, as follows: Theresa Isabella, now a teacher in the public schools of Albuquerque; Mary Frances, also a teacher; James A., Jr., Samuel D.; Frank S., Laura G., now the wife of Otto Arnold; William A.; Randolph Percy and John M. The older sons are all now in the stock business in New Mexico; Frank is serving as agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company; and John is yet in college.

Mr. Lucas has provided his children with excellent educational privileges, thus fitting them for the practical and responsible duties of life. He continued his residence in Missouri for eight years, that they might attend school, and then returned to Grant county, locating on the Mimbres, where he built a quartz and grist-mill,—one of the first in the county. After conducting the mill for some time he sold and removed to Georgetown, then a flourishing mining camp, twenty-three miles east of Silver City. He was there engaged in mining, also in hotel-keeping for five years, and in connection served as Postmaster and as Notary Public. In 1881 he came to Silver City, where he has since resided, and in connection with

his sons was actively and extensively engaged in cattle-raising. His eyesight being partially impaired, however, he is now in a measure retired from active business, resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil, and in the consciousness of an honorable business career that has brought no stain upon the untarnished family name. He now resides at his pleasant and commodious home, surrounded by his family and many friends.

Mr. Lucás has been a lifelong Democrat, and has frequently been called to public positions of honor and trust, where his promptness and fidelity in the discharge of his duties has won him high commendation. He is a Master Mason, and has frequently served as Secretary of the lodge. A well informed man, whose progressiveness has ever been one of his marked characteristics, and a loyal citizen, he has been an important factor in the development of New Mexico and her resources, and justly deserves mention among her honored pioneers.

ANDREW B. LAIRD is serving as Collector of Taxes in Grant county, New Mexico, his home being in Silver City. He was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 3d of July, 1854. His ancestors lived among the highlands of Scotland, and on emigrating to America took up their residence in the city of Montreal, Canada, where the father of our subject, Henry G. Laird, was born, in 1819. When a young man he removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he married Miss Martha Barr, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster. They spent the residue of their lives in the Hoosier State, and reared a family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom are yet living. The mother departed this life at the age of fifty-five years, while the father passed away in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Their son, Andrew B., was the eldest of the family. In his native town he acquired his education, and at the age of twenty years he learned the bricklayer's trade and became

a contractor and builder. Removing to Newton, Kansas, he there followed his chosen occupation for a number of years, and also erected many buildings in McPherson and Lyons, Kansas. In 1880 he came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he did business as a brick contractor and builder, being also numbered among the citizens of Bernalillo for two years. In 1882 he went to Deming, and was a prominent factor in the upbuilding of that town for about five years, arriving in Silver City on the 1st of January, 1887. He had been elected to the position of Sheriff of Grant county on the Republican ticket, and, after serving his two-years' term, returned to Deming, where he built the large bank building, also the Canyongre works. In 1892 he was again elected Sheriff of the county, and capably served for a second term of two years. In 1894 he was elected to his present office, that of Tax Collector of Grant county.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Laird and Miss Flora A. Height, of Sterling, Kansas. Their only child lived to be but five months old. Mr. Laird takes a deep interest in the growth and upbuilding of the Masonic fraternity, was one of the organizers of the blue lodge of Deming, and its first Master. He also belongs to the chapter and commandery, is a Mystic Shriner, and for two years was Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

Mr. Laird is now engaged in stock-dealing, raising both horses and cattle. He is also engaged in turquoise mining, owning an interest in a valuable mine, the Columbia, in the Burro mountains. This mine he is now operating, and in it have been found as fine turquoise as have been produced anywhere in the world. They shade in color from a light to a dark blue, and the yield is a productive and profitable one. Mr. Laird is now opening a market in London, England, and it is expected that he will derive large results therefrom. He has a nice home in Silver City, and both he and his wife have many warm friends. His great success in the business world is due to no one but

himself. He started in life with no capital, and with nothing but an ability and willingness to work to aid him; and these characteristics, coupled with fairness and justice in dealing with his fellowmen, have enabled him to win success and an honorable position among business men. In every position in which circumstances have placed him he has acquitted himself creditably, and each incident of his career reflects honor on him as a man and as a citizen.

THOMAS NATHAN CHILDERS, residing at Silver City, New Mexico, is the present County Assessor of Grant county, and is a native of the State of Tennessee. He was born on the 15th of December, 1846, and comes of a family of English origin that for many generations has resided in Virginia and Tennessee. His father, Stephen Patton Childers, was born in Virginia in 1824, and married Miss Elizabeth Stanley, of middle Tennessee, born in 1828. He was engaged in farming until 1875 and then turned his attention to merchandising in Seneca, Missouri, where he still resides. During the Civil war he responded to the President's call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union, and served during the greater part of the struggle as a member of the Western department. He was ever faithful and true, and his devotion to the old flag and the cause it represented, joined with that of many other brave men, saved unbroken the greatest Republic on the face of globe. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church.

Thomas Nathan Childers is the eldest in their family of seven children, five of whom are still living. They removed to Missouri when he was five years of age, and in the common schools of that State he acquired his education. He had hardly passed his fifteenth birthday when the guns of Fort Sumter wakened the nation to the fact that civil war was upon us. He eagerly offered his services, but was rejected on account of his age. That

it was no boyish enthusiasm that prompted his enlistment was manifest in 1862, when in order to enter the army, he assumed the name of a man who was of sufficient age and continued his service in this way until the age of seventeen! He then enlisted under his own name, in Company L, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, of which his father was a member, and was in the campaign against General Price, which was an almost continuous fight. He participated in the battles of Jefferson City, California, Mexico, Booneville, Lexington, Blues, Osage, and Newtonia, and many other minor campaigns, and though often in the thickest of the fight escaped without a wound, and was mustered out on the 7th of July, 1865. The soldier boy returned to his home with an honorable war record of which he may be justly proud. No time-honored veteran was more faithful to his duty or more courageously followed the lead of his commander than he, who after three years of service was still but a youth over whose head two years would pass ere he attained his majority.

Mr. Childers at once returned to his home in Missouri and there continued until the 11th of February, 1867, when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Melvina U. Taylor, a native of Missouri. He then engaged in farming in that State until 1874, when he sold out and removed to Texas, where he resided for two years. He then went to the Indian Territory, where he engaged in farming for seven years, and in 1882 he came to Grant county, New Mexico, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining in Grant county. He both purchased and sold mines, and is now the sole owner of the Ninety-one mine (silver).

Mr. Childers has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and as such was elected in 1894 to the office of Assessor of Grant county, which position he is now filling in a most acceptable manner. He has resided in Silver City for eight years, and is fully identified with her well-being, doing all in his power to advance her best interests.

Securing property, he has erected an excellent residence, which is one of the most hospitable as well as finest homes. It stands in the midst of a block, which is owned entirely by him and which is planted with every variety of fruit-trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Childers have an interesting family of four children, namely: James William, Eutharah, Thomas Ernest and Pearl. Mr. Childers removed to Silver City in order to give his family better educational privileges. He is thoroughly devoted to their welfare and does all in his power to enhance their happiness. A valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he passed all the chairs in the local lodge, and his wife is a Past Grand in the Daughters of Rebekah branch of the order. Their friends throughout the community are many and their many excellencies of character have gained them the confidence and good will of all.

BENJAMIN TERRY LINK, Superintendent of Schools of Grant county, and a reliable and influential business man of Silver City, was born in Missouri, twelve miles from St. Louis, on the 15th of May, 1848. The family from which he is descended is of German origin, and was early founded in Virginia, while among its members were numbered Kentucky pioneers who participated in the events that formed the early history of that State. They were also numbered among the heroes of the Revolution, and the Professor's ancestry is one of which he has just reason to be proud.

His grandfather, Absalom Link, was born in Missouri, on the old homestead which had been located by his father, who purchased the land of the Government. There Benjamin Terry Link, the father of our subject, was also born. The latter wedded Miss Nancy W. Link, a second cousin, and they became the parents of three children, but the first two children and the father died shortly before the

birth of our subject, who is now the only survivor of the family.

His education was acquired in La Grange College, in Missouri, and he remained with his mother until he had attained his majority. He inherited his father's estate, and after farming the old home place for a number of years sold the property and began clerking in a store in Hannibal, Missouri. His health then failed him and his physician said he was suffering from consumption, and advised him to go to New Mexico. This advice he followed, becoming a resident of the Territory in 1885. He had been married in 1881 to Miss Josephine Bennett, a daughter of Major R. J. Bennett, of Missouri. He brought his family with him to Silver City, and secured a clerkship in the store of Morrell & Company, but his health again failed him and he removed to a ranch in the mountains above Pinos Altos, where he was engaged in stock-raising and dairying. The outdoor life and exercise proved the tonic needed, and, having regained his health, he entered the employ of H. H. Betts, a merchant of Silver City, with whom he remained for two and a half years. His next service was with Mr. Brockman, as manager of his ranch and store on the Mimbres. There he remained for more than a year, when he returned to Silver City and became the owner of the stage line from that place to Black Hawk. He successfully managed his new enterprise for a year and a half, and then purchased the news and cigar stand in the postoffice, conducting that business until January, 1895, when he sold and purchased the meat market of which he is now proprietor. He has a well conducted establishment, and has succeeded in procuring a large trade.

The political support of Mr. Link is given to the Democracy, and in the autumn of 1894 he was elected on that ticket to the position of County Superintendent of Schools of Grant county, in which capacity he is now acceptably serving. There are thirty-six districts in the county, school being held in thirty-two of that number, and he is now doing all in his power

to advance the cause of education and insure the establishment and continuance of good schools. Socially, he is connected with the Order of Red Men, and in religious belief both he and his wife are Baptists. They have a pleasant home in Silver City, which is shared by three sons,—Clarence Welch, Harold Booth and Edmundson Benjamin. Their home is a commodious and tasteful one, and in addition to this property Mr. Link owns several other buildings in the city, which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He has been the architect of his own fortune and has builded wisely and well.

BARTLETT GILBERT, M. D., of the firm of Williams & Gilbert, prominent medical practitioners of Silver City, New Mexico, is a native of New York, his birth having occurred on the 15th of January, 1864. His parents, Bartlett and Cresensia (Frederick) Gilbert, were both natives of Germany, and their marriage was celebrated in the Empire State. For many years there the father successfully followed the business of paper manufacturing. He and his estimable wife now reside in Denver, Colorado, and he has laid aside all business cares, resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. In early life they were members of the Lutheran Church, but living where there was no society of that denomination they united with the Methodist Church, and have since been numbered among its faithful and consistent members. Their lives have been well and worthily spent, and their many excellencies of character have gained for them true friendship. Their family numbered seven children, of whom six are yet living.

The Doctor spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, acquired his literary education in the common schools and academy, and then turned his attention to the study of medicine, for which he seemed to have special taste and talent. He entered upon a course in the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, medical department of Columbia College, New York city, and was graduated at that institution in the class of 1890. He then practiced for nearly two years in the St. Francis Hospital, of New York city, after which he came to New Mexico. He continued practice alone for two years, and on the 4th of November, 1894, formed the existing partnership with Dr. Williams. This is the leading medical firm of the city. The senior partner is one of the oldest established physicians of this place and both are men of superior skill, keeping abreast with the times in every particular and continuing their investigations along all lines, which will bring them nearer the goal of perfection in their chosen calling. Dr. Gilbert is now a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, and the Denver and Arapahoe County Medical Society.

On the 6th of August, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Gilbert and Miss Ella Clayton, an accomplished young lady who was born in the State of Texas. They occupy a high position in social circles and enjoy the esteem of many friends. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, and socially is connected with the Masonic fraternity. A true love of his profession, combined with diligence and superior skill, have made his abilities known and recognized both by the fraternity and by the public.

HENRY H. STANLEY is one of the prominent citizens and mining men of Pinos Altos, the owner of the Ribbon gold mine and the Skilley corn mill. He was born in North Carolina on the 8th of January, 1844. In the early days of Pennsylvania's history his ancestors left their home in England and took up their residence in that State. They became prominent factors in the work of public progress and development, and his grandfathers, Joseph Stanley and Henry Holder, were both Revolutionary soldiers.

The father of our subject, Josiah Stanley,

was born in North Carolina in 1789, and having attained to years of maturity married Miss Christiana Holder, who belonged to a family of prominence that had also been established in America in colonial days, its members taking an active part in the events which formed the history of our country in those days. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley continued to reside in North Carolina until 1852, when they emigrated to Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1873, while the mother departed this life in 1875. They were members of the Baptist Church and were people of much worth. They left a family of four children, all of whom are yet living.

Henry H. Stanley is their second child. He was reared and educated in the State of Indiana, completing his literary course in the Miami University of Ohio. On the 8th of October, 1862, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the regular regimental band of Ohio, and with the Union army did service in Tennessee until the following year, when Congress passed an act disbanding regimental bands. In consequence he was honorably discharged and returned to his home. In March, 1863, he went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and has since been connected with mining interests. He there engaged in mining and prospecting; and remained in Colorado for ten years, meeting with fair success in his undertakings. In 1867 he came to Pinos Altos and came into possession of several mining claims, and in 1868 returned to Colorado, where he remained until 1873. His business at that time proved unprofitable, and he removed to San Diego county, California, where he continued for some time. His next place of residence was in Los Angeles, where he engaged in speculating in real estate, and he still owns some property in that beautiful and thriving city.

In 1884 Mr. Stanley returned to Pinos Altos and discovered his Ribbon gold mine, which he has since been engaged in developing. He has already taken from it considerable gold, and yet it is only partially devel-

oped. It is a small vein of high-grade ore, yielding from \$17 to \$42 in gold to the ton, and the mine is therefore a paying one. Mr. Stanley also operates a good five-stamp mill of his own and one for his neighbors. There are now over twenty paying mines in the vicinity, Pinos Altos being one of the most successful paying camps in New Mexico. There are also numerous placer mines in the camp and vicinity.

Mr. Stanley has built a very cozy home in this picturesque little mining town, located at the very top of the divide of the Rocky Mountains. He has surrounded it with beautiful vines, shrubs and flowering plants, and also a large variety of fruit trees. The place is at an altitude of 7,000 feet, and the climate is especially adapted for fruit-raising, he having splendid apples, pears, peaches and grapes upon his place, all of good varieties and bearing in abundance. The grounds and home are the index of the industry, enterprise and refined taste of the inmates of this pleasant home. It was in 1874 that Mr. Stanley was united in marriage with Miss Alice Deen, a native of California, who has ever been a source of encouragement and help to him in his life work. They have but one living child,—Isaac Henry,—who is now a student in the Territorial Agricultural College of Las Cruces. Mr. Stanley is a genial gentleman and a man of sterling worth, who is widely known throughout the Territory, where he and his family have the confidence and high regard of a large circle of friends. In politics he is a Republican, and is well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought or desired political preferment.

GEORGE H. SOWERS, M. D., a regular practicing physician at Silver City, came to the Territory of New Mexico in 1880, and in addition to the successful practice of his chosen profession has been interested in mining in Grant county.

He was born in Frederick City, Maryland,

on the 22d of June, 1846, and is descended from Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, the family having been established in the Keystone State during the days of its early history. His father, Eli Sowers, was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, and having arrived at years of maturity married Miss Susan Norris, a native of Maryland and a daughter of Benjamin Norris, who was a minister of the Quaker Church at Bush creek, Frederick county, Maryland. The Doctor's father served as Colonel in the Maryland militia during the Civil war, and died in the sixty-fourth year of his age, while his wife survived him only a year. She had been married prior to her union with Mr. Sowers, and three children were the fruit of that marriage, while the Doctor and a sister were born of the second union.

The gentleman whose name heads this review was educated in the Southern University of Ohio, graduating in the medical department of that institution with the class of March, 1868. He at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in his native State, and after a year pursued his investigations in the line of medical research by study in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city, where he took a post-graduate course. He then received the appointment of physician in chief of the Indian department, and in that capacity made his headquarters in Olympia, Washington, serving during the years 1871, 1872 and 1873. The following year he removed to the State of Kansas, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1880, when he removed to New Mexico. Locating in Socorro, he there opened an office and also conducted a drug store until the year 1886, when he removed to the city of El Paso, becoming one of the successful medical practitioners of that place. In 1892 he arrived in Silver City, and his skill and ability in the line of his chosen calling have secured for him a large and lucrative patronage. In connection with some parties from New York he is also interested in the alumina mines on the Gila river, where they have sixty-one patented

claims, all having been operated to some extent. This property will undoubtedly prove of great value as it is further operated.

In his political connections the Doctor is a Republican, and while at Socorro filled the office of acting Sheriff during the administration of Governor Sheldon. In his social affiliations, he is an Odd Fellow and also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His domestic life has been a very pleasant and happy one. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss May Norris, of Tiffin, Ohio, and they now have two sons: H. Maynard, who is engaged in the drug business in Silver City; and Edward Buckey, now attending the Normal School of this place. The Doctor is an enterprising and capable citizen, believing thoroughly in New Mexico, her resources and future development, and is ever found in the front ranks of any enterprise which is calculated to promote the welfare of his community or of the Territory. His public and private life are alike above reproach and his commendable career has gained him high regard.

MARTIN MAHER, one of the respected business men of Silver City, and a leading member of the City Council, is a native of Ireland. He was born on the 19th of March, 1843, and is a son of James and Catherine Maher, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle. The parents were married in their native land and in 1852 sailed for the United States, bringing with them their family of seven children. Being before the day of steam navigation, they made a long voyage before reaching the shores of the New World. The father worked as a common laborer to earn a living for himself and family, and had been in America only two years when death claimed him. He thus left to his wife the care of their large family.

Our subject was the second in order of birth and the eldest son. He attended the public schools of Urbana, Ohio,—where the family resided,—until the death of his father,

when he was obliged to begin work in order to provide for his own livelihood and aid in the support of the younger children of the family. He was then but twelve years of age, and the responsibility which rested upon his young shoulders was a heavy one; but he faithfully performed his task. He began work in a cotton-mill, at \$1.25 per week, boarding at home, and when a year had passed he engaged to drive a team in the construction of the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, now the "Pan Handle" Railroad. For this service he received \$8 per month, and was employed in that capacity for six months. He next secured a situation as a farm hand at \$6 per month and board, and for five months he continued farm work, carefully saving his wages and giving them to his mother for the support of the younger children of the family. During these early years they experienced many privations and hardships, but it was the furnace which brought out the gold in the character of our subject. It was the true test of manhood, and he developed a self-reliance and force of character which have been of incalculable benefit to him in later life. In 1859 Mr. Maher began learning the baker's trade, which he followed for two years in Urbana, Ohio.

The Civil war then came on, and he entered the quartermaster's department, working in the Government bake-shop in Nashville, under Colonel Irving, his service being continued there until the South had laid down its arms and the war was over. For a year longer he remained in Nashville, working at his trade. The cause of the Union was dear to him, and though he was not in active service, he was ever a loyal defender of his country. In 1866 he enlisted in Company D, Fifth United States Infantry, and was immediately sent with his regiment to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where he remained fourteen months, serving against the Indians. The command was next ordered to Fort Reynolds, Colorado, where our subject remained until the expiration of his three-years term of service.

On leaving the army, Mr. Maher went to Kansas and ran a pile-driver on the railroad for seventeen months, receiving in compensation for his services \$150 per month, the greater part of which he saved. Going then to Texas, he had charge of a gang of men engaged on the construction of the Texas Central Railroad, in the employ of Tucker & Albright, for four years. On the 16th of August, 1874, he arrived in Silver City, where he engaged in the bakery business for two months in the employ of others. He next established a business of his own, and is now conveniently located in the very center of the town, where he enjoys a large and lucrative trade. He is an industrious and thoroughly capable workman, and under his able management the business grew rapidly. He was the first cracker-manufacturer in the Territory, and soon had a good wholesale as well as retail trade. The demand for his goods rapidly increased and prosperity came to him as the reward of his earnest labors and close application. As his financial resources increased, he extended his field of operations by adding a stock of groceries and confectionery, and his establishment is now a leader in his line of trade in the Territory. His course has been an honorable and upright one, and he is deservedly successful. He exhibited his goods at the first Territorial fair held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and received a diploma for the choice quality of his exhibit. He now owns the block situated at the corner of Ballard and Yankee streets, where he does business, and in connection with this he has one of the finest residences of the town.

Mr. Maher is now serving as a member of the City Council, which position he has filled for seven years, and is considered one of the best and most honorable residents of this community. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the lodge in Pueblo, Colorado, and is a charter member of Silver City Lodge, No. 8, and has filled its various offices, including that of Treasurer. He first became connected with the fraternity in 1868, at which time he was initiated into its mysteries in

Pueblo Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons. He is now one of most esteemed and honored members of the blue lodge of Silver City, and also belongs to the chapter.

In 1879 Mr. Maher led to the marriage altar Miss Kate E. Howe, a native of Massachusetts. They have an adopted son, Charles. Our subject is pre-eminently a self-made man, for, thrown upon his own resources at the tender age of twelve years, he has steadily and persistently worked his way upward, winning a handsome property and at the same time gaining the confidence and good will of all whom he has met. His example should be inspiring to young men, who like him have their own ways to make in the world.

WILBUR L. JACKSON, a prominent druggist of Silver City, New Mexico, is a self-made man who without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages at the commencement of life has battled earnestly and energetically, and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and competence. To no man more than to Mr. Jackson do the qualities which command admiration and respect belong. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has made for himself an honored name among the business men of Silver City.

Our subject was born in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, on the 19th of August, 1862, and springs from an old American family. His father, Prior Jackson, was born in the State of Tennessee, and removed to Missouri at an early age, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Howard county. His worth and ability were soon recognized, and he was known as one of the prominent and influential citizens of that locality, holding at different times the offices of Sheriff, Collector and Assessor of the county. He continued to reside at Fayette until his life's labors were ended by death, and he passed to his final rest in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He had married Miss Martha Slayton, a native of the State of

Tennessee, who still survives her husband and is now living in Missouri.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review was the sixth child in his father's family. He acquired his education in Central College, of Fayette, Missouri, and was graduated at that institution in the class of 1878, having taken the full course there. He was then well fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life. He learned the drug business in his native town, and in 1889 he arrived in Silver City, New Mexico, where he secured a situation as drug clerk. He was employed in several different stores in the city until August, 1891, when he began business on his own account, with a capital he had acquired through industry, perseverance and frugality. He has prospered in his undertakings, and his industry and honorable dealings won him an enviable reputation, which has secured to him a liberal patronage. He now has a well-appointed establishment, containing everything found in his line of trade, his stock consisting of drugs, paints, school-books and stationery. He does both a wholesale and retail business, and is now one of the prominent and successful merchants of the city.

An important event in the life of Mr. Jackson occurred on the 20th of September, 1883, when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Lizzie Rees, a native of Missouri. She came with him to Silver City, and they have made many friends in this locality. They hold an enviable position in social circles, where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society, and their own home is noted for its hospitality.

In political faith Mr. Jackson is a Republican, active and earnest in support of the party whose principles he warmly advocates. He has studied closely the issues of the day, and can give a reason for the faith that is in him. He does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party, but has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business duties. His life

record is both commendable and honorable, and in many respects is very exemplary. When he arrived in Deming, New Mexico, he had only sixteen cents in his pocket, but he possessed a resolute spirit and unflinching courage, and resolved to secure a good business and home. This he has done, and to-day he is a worthy representative of the commercial interests of Silver City.

SAMUEL P. McCREA, president of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 29th of April, 1857, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, David McCrea, emigrated from the north of Ireland to eastern Ohio early in the century. He was a man of intelligence, a school-teacher by profession, and after locating in Ohio he followed farming. In religious belief he was what was then known as a Covenanter, but would now be called a Presbyterian. He lived to the ripe old age of about ninety years.

James McCrea, father of our subject, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1820, and was graduated in 1855 at Madison College, at Antrim, Ohio, in the classical course, and in 1861, at the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and became later a United Presbyterian minister, devoting his life to gospel work, in which he is still actively engaged, although he has reached the age of seventy-five years. He wedded Miss Mary L. Ruth, of Guernsey, Ohio, and there were born to them seven children, all yet living. The mother of this family passed away in 1881, at the age of forty-seven years. She was born in Pennsylvania a short time before the removal of her parents to Ohio. She received a good English education and was for several years a teacher. She was a woman of great force of character and high literary ability.

Professor McCrea spent his childhood days on the old home farm, and his early education

was obtained in the district and graded schools of his native State. He was ten years of age when the family removed to Gibson county, Indiana, where the succeeding six years of his life were passed. During that time he pursued his studies in the graded schools of Somerville and Oakland City, and was for two sessions a student in the Oakland City Normal School under Professor Lee Tomlin.

The greater part of his life has been devoted to teaching. He first took charge of a district school in Pike county, Indiana, in the fall of 1872, at which time he was probably the youngest male teacher in the State, having completed his first school before his sixteenth birthday. Soon after it closed he returned with the family to Guernsey county, Ohio, where they remained for two years. During this period Professor McCrea taught in the district schools of Guernsey county, and further perfected his own education by two terms of study as a freshman in Muskingum College. Again, in the spring of 1875, the family returned to Indiana, locating in Boone county, and the following winter he taught in his own district. In the spring of 1876 he entered the State Normal School, of Indiana, at Terre Haute, for the purpose of fitting himself for teaching, and passed an examination which admitted him to the highest grade of new students. While attending this institution, although one of the youngest members of his class, he ranked among the highest in scholarship, won the esteem of the faculty, and was graduated in June, 1879. The State Normal School is one of the leading educational institutions of Indiana. Upon graduation a simple certificate is given, showing the completion of the course. After two years of successful experience as a teacher,—this success being certified to by a board of education or county superintendent,—the graduate receives the much prized diploma. No degrees are conferred upon the graduates, but the diploma in almost any of the Western States is a sufficient guaranty of ability to secure the holder a position as teacher without further examination. It should not be over-

looked that from early boyhood until his twenty-third year a part or the whole of each summer was spent in farm labor by this young man. Thus was a vigorous constitution developed, and thereby was acquired a knowledge of farm work which has proven of great value to its possessor.

Professor McCrea now entered upon a successful career of teaching in the Hoosier State, winning a high reputation as one of the leading instructors of Indiana. He taught in a district school in Knox county, was employed as instructor in the County Institute at Vincennes, and later, in connection with Professor O. L. Kelso, a former classmate, now professor of mathematics in the State Normal School, he established a select school known as the Bruceville High School and Normal Institute. After teaching a second district school in Vermillion county, Indiana, he became principal of the graded schools of Francisco, and later principal of the graded schools of Bruceville. There in 1882, assisted by Burton T. Wharton, he again conducted the Normal Institute, which in the short space of four years greatly advanced the educational interests of the county. While thus engaged he prepared and published three valuable text books,—*Outlines of History*, *Sentence Analysis* and *Physiology*. These had an extensive sale, being regarded as model class manuals for teachers and advanced students.

Late in the summer of 1883 Professor McCrea served as instructor in the Wells County Normal School in Bluffton, Indiana, and again in 1886, when over one hundred teachers were enrolled. In the autumn of 1883 he accepted a call to the principalship of the schools of Clinton, Indiana, where he remained for a year, when failing health caused him to seek a change of climate. He came to the South, locating in Mohectie, Texas, where he organized and conducted the first graded school in the Texas Pan Handle, in a district embracing an area of 10,000 square miles. His health was greatly benefited by the change, and in 1885 he returned to the North to serve for

one year as principal of the high school of Princeton, Indiana. In 1886 he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of schools at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and so successful was his work there that he was unanimously re-elected to the position for the following year, with an increase of salary. During the interval of vacation between the two years he conducted the Jefferson County Institute. In February, 1888, the town of Mt. Vernon was destroyed by a cyclone, the Professor's home was blown to pieces and Mrs. McCrea seriously injured. As the main city school building and much of the town were destroyed the schools were discontinued for the year.

Wishing to have the benefit of the more salubrious climate of the South, Professor McCrea came to New Mexico in 1888 and took charge of the public schools at Silver City, there being at that time only two graded schools in the Territory. His work here proved most satisfactory, and the standard of the schools was greatly advanced. In 1889 he came to Las Cruces, where for a single term, in connection with President Hadley, he conducted the Las Cruces College. Subsequently his labors as a teacher were interrupted for a considerable period by his appointment as Register of the United States Land Office at Las Cruces by President Harrison. His efficiency and capable service were soon manifested, and he continued in the position until April 4, 1894, some time after his term of office had expired. This position afforded a kind of training likely to prove valuable in later years.

In March of the same year Professor McCrea was elected President of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and assumed the duties of the position on the 1st of July following. After traveling over the Territory in the interests of the school and securing many new pupils, he was able to inaugurate his work with an enrollment far greater than it had ever been before. Other beneficial results have attended his able ad-

ministration. He has raised the standard of admission to the college, broadened the courses of study, created a business department, inaugurated the San Juan county branch experiment station, and secured an appropriation from the Legislature for additional buildings. His strong points as an educator are many. He imparts with great conciseness and ability to others the knowledge that he has acquired. He is a strict disciplinarian, and has proved himself a careful financier. He is also a good speaker and an able writer. Throughout life he has done all in his power to perfect himself in his chosen calling, and has gained a reputation as an educator second to none in New Mexico.

In June, 1883, Professor McCrea was united in marriage with Miss Nannie Young, of Bruceville, Indiana, a lady of many superior qualities and of a most hospitable nature, which makes her home a favorite resort with many friends. They have one son, John D. The Professor is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his estimable wife is a member of the Christian Church. Socially, he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, while in politics he is a Republican. A man of splendid executive ability, he is a strong believer in the great possibilities of the Territory of New Mexico.

JOSEPH PARKHILL McGRORTY.—Among the worthy representatives that the Emerald Isle has furnished to the New World is this gentleman, who to-day is numbered among the early and prominent citizens of Deming.

He was born near Londonderry, the "maiden city," and received a liberal education, partly at home under the teaching of his father, who was a distinguished scholar, and partly at the Royal school, where he won distinction for proficiency in Latin. In 1853, while yet in his non-age, he crossed the Atlantic to New York, and came West as far as Kentucky, to visit his eldest brother, Captain A. S. McGrorty, who was then and is now, a

resident of Danville, in that State. After spending about two years with his brother at Danville, he engaged in the banking business in Harrodsburg, and remained there until 1861. In the spring of that year he left Kentucky to join his brother, William McGrorty, who, having fought through the Mexican war with the Kentucky volunteers, had settled in New Mexico, and was then a member of the mercantile firm of Hayward & McGrorty, of Fort Fillmore and Mesilla. He crossed the plains by stage on the Santa Fe trail from Independence to Santa Fe, and there he had the good fortune to meet his brother, who arrived from the South about the same time. After spending a few days in the most ancient of American cities he accompanied his brother to Mesilla, where he became connected with the firm of Hayward & McGrorty, of that place. In 1862, owing to the blockade of the Southern ports, and the disturbed condition of the Territory, it became impossible to carry on a large business; so in the summer of that year Hayward & McGrorty disposed of their merchandise and withdrew from the Territory.

The subject of this sketch, being then foot-loose, concluded that it was his patriotic duty, as a Southern gentleman, to fight in defense of the South, and for that purpose he left New Mexico to join the Confederate cavalry then operating in Virginia and Tennessee. In the army he made a record highly creditable to him and worthy of his Irish blood and Kentucky breeding.

After the close of the war he returned to Kentucky, his adopted State, and engaged in farming and merchandising. He held places of trust and emolument under the State government, received a commission as Colonel, and was appointed Aid to the Governor; but, his health becoming somewhat impaired, he came back to New Mexico, the land of sunshine.

In 1881 he became connected with the real-estate business in Deming, by purchasing considerable unimproved property here. In 1883 he began to develop this, and has erected a number of homes and business blocks in the

town, becoming one of the important factors in the upbuilding and progress of the community. Not only in the line of his own business but also in other fields of endeavor has he given his support and co-operation to those measures which have been of benefit to the town.

In 1887 Colonel McGrorty was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for New Mexico and Arizona. He made his headquarters at Santa Fe, and filled that office for three and a half years, when, Harrison being president, he resigned to make room for a Republican, and returned to Deming, where he has since devoted his energies to his property interests. He has always been a pronounced and ardent Democrat, and as such was elected by his fellow citizens to the office of County Commissioner of Grant county, but did not serve in that capacity, as before the time arrived for him to qualify as Commissioner, he received his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Colonel is a faithful and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is an active and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1886 he organized a commandery of Knights Templar at Deming, and in his honor it was named McGrorty Commandery,—a compliment which he much appreciates. Recently he was honored by Governor Thornton with an appointment as one of the Regents of the New Mexico School of Mines, which is located at Socorro.

The Colonel is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen of Deming and Grant counties, as one of the most reliable and progressive citizens of this locality.

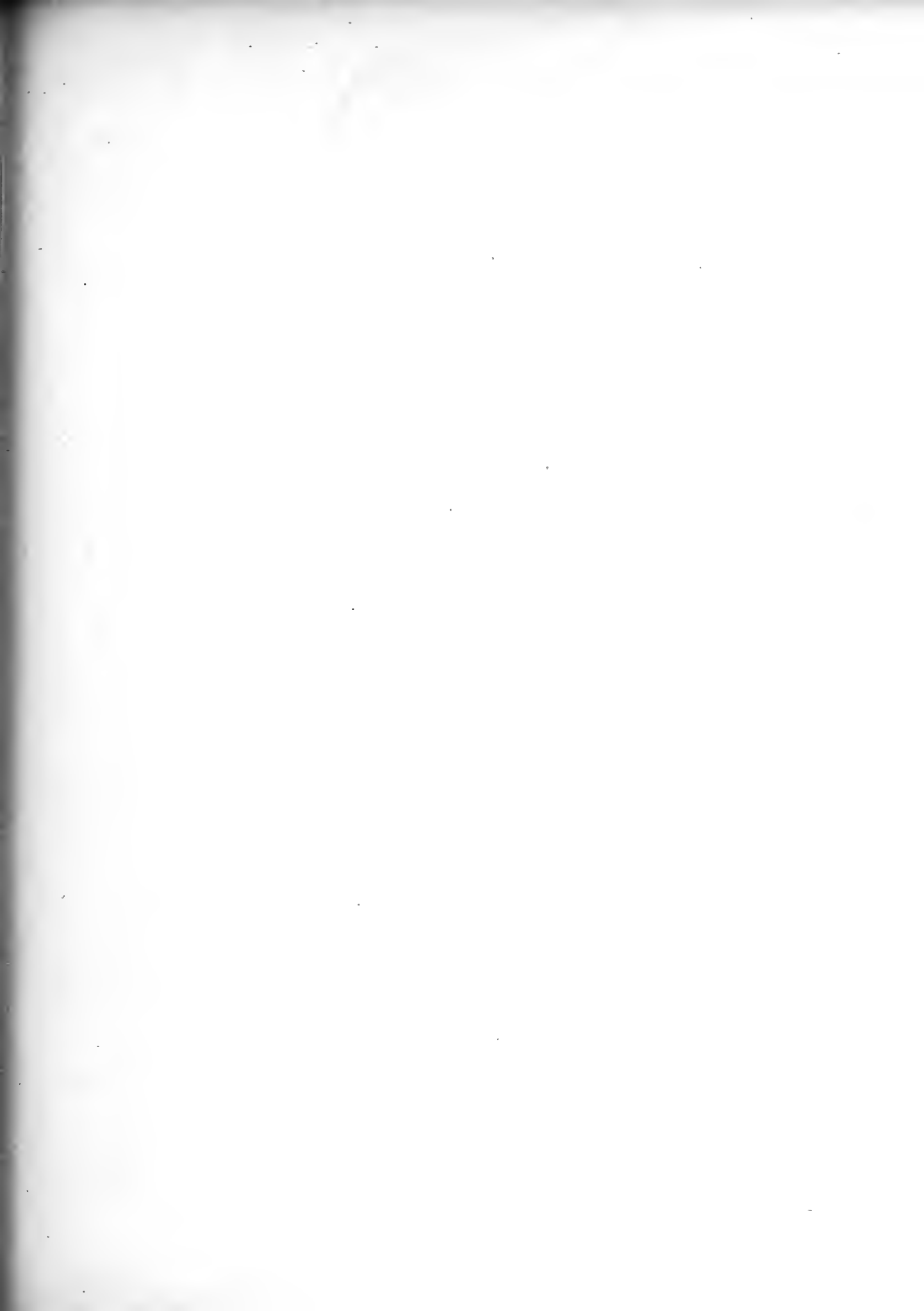
JUDGE ROBERT VINCENT NEWSHAM, Probate Judge of Grant county, New Mexico, residing in Silver City, has efficiently aided in promoting the social, public and material welfare of this lo-

cality. He is a man of strong personality, of great force of character and has followed a course in business and private life altogether honorable and worthy of emulation.

He is a native of Illinois, born June 25, 1841, and is of English lineage. His father, James Newsham, died during the infancy of the Judge, who in consequence has little knowledge of the family history. He acquired his education in Illinois and Missouri, going to the latter State when only ten years of age. He attended St. Mary's Seminary in Perry county, Missouri, and when his school life was ended entered upon his mercantile career, as a salesman, clerking both in Illinois and Minnesota, and remaining in the latter State for three years.

In 1859 Mr. Newsham crossed the plains to California, and was engaged in mining at Nelson's Point in Plumas county, where he met with fair success; but the great Civil war broke forth upon the country, and desirous of giving his aid to the Union he laid aside the pursuits of peace and joined "the boys in blue" of the Fifth California Infantry. His service was largely on the frontier of Arizona and New Mexico. The regiment was sent to this Territory to drive the Confederates from within its boundaries; but when they had arrived the work was accomplished, and they were engaged in keeping the Indians in subjection for the homes and lives of the settlers were menaced by the red men. Mr. Newsham enlisted as a private but was promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

When the war was over the Judge went to Fort Cummings, where he served as Quartermaster and commissary clerk until the fall of 1869. He also prospered in his undertakings as a contractor and merchant, and after four years spent at that place established a store in Grant county at Rio Mimbres, where he remained until 1874. In the sale of his goods he prospered, but the citizens suffered so greatly from malarial fever that the place was abandoned. In 1875 Mr. Newsham removed his stock of goods to Silver City, which was then a young but thriving town, erected a





Felix Martinez

building, and then sold his stock out at wholesale. He had also engaged in stock-raising, and had taken his cattle to the Gila river. In 1881 he was the owner of 2,000 head of good cattle, but the Indians were then in a state of insurrection and killed and wounded many of his cattle, and carried off his horses. He met with heavy losses through these Apache depredations, and in consequence turned his attention to other pursuits.

With the vast mineral resources of the Territory at hand he naturally turned his attention to mining, and has been engaged in that business most of the time since, being now a stockholder in several good mining properties.

The Judge has been a lifelong member of the Democracy, and has for years been honored with official positions. He has served as School Commissioner, was Probate Clerk, and in 1894 was elected to his present office, that of Probate Judge, the duties of which he is promptly and faithfully performing. He has materially aided in the development of Silver City, by the purchase and improvement of considerable town property, having bought a number of lots, on which he erected good residences. In every way possible he has helped to build up the town, and is looked upon as one of the most reliable early settlers. He was married in 1878, and his only son, Roy V. Newsham, was born in Silver City. The Judge is a Royal Arch Mason, and has served as Secretary of both the blue lodge and chapter. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the California Veteran Association.

HON. FELIX MARTINEZ.—In the great competitive struggle of life, when each man must enter the field and fight his way to the front or else be overtaken by disaster of circumstance or place, proving either a coward or a victim, there is every particular interest attaching to the life of one who has proved successful in

the higher sense of the term, and the record of achievement of obstacles surmounted and of honors attained must ever be a fecund source of incentive and instruction.

The subject of this review, who is a native son of New Mexico and a descendant of Spanish lineage, occupies a position of great prominence in both public and private life; and that his name should come up for consideration in a work touching general and biographical history of the favored section with whose interests he is so closely identified is not alone consistent, but, in justice, practically imperative.

Hon. Felix Martinez, now Clerk of the United States and Territorial District Courts for the Fourth District of New Mexico, was born in Taos county, this Territory, on the 29th day of March, 1857. One of his grandfathers, Diego Borrego, was a native of El Presidio del Carrizal, Mexico, who was a very wealthy man and one of the largest stock owners of his time. In the colonial days of Spain, when New Mexico was a province of the Spanish empire, Senyor Borrego emigrated into New Mexico and lived in a place known as San Isidro, near Albuquerque. His only daughter, Julianita, married Guadalupe Martinez, who moved to Santa Cruz, near Espanyola, where the father of our subject, also named Felix, was born in the year 1816. Senyor Borrego, when New Mexico was ceded to the United States Government, went back to his old home at Presidio.

Senyor Martinez, Sr., upon obtaining maturity, married Maria Reyes Cordova, a woman of extraordinary natural ability, a native of the Territory and a daughter of Pedro Cordova, one of the pioneers of New Mexico who distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery and daring in making several trips single-handed, on horseback, from Taos into the interior of Mexico with the purpose of trading at the annual fairs then held at San Juan de Los Lagos, and would bring his merchandise for over a thousand miles on large numbers of pack-mules. Later, when on a trading trip in the Navajo country, he met his death at the

hands of the savages. Our subject's parents had six children,—five girls and Mr. Martinez, he being the only male in the family.

His educational discipline was begun at St. Mary's College in Mora, New Mexico, where he studied for five years, and where from his childhood he evidenced his genius for the leading of men, being constantly appointed by the teacher as "Decurion,"—a term used by the Latin races as a monitor among students. Thence his parents moved into Colorado, and for a year experienced some of the reverses of life. Our subject, then a boy, was not, however, to be deterred by such unfavorable circumstances, and was determined to finish his education at all hazards. In 1871, in his fourteenth year, he started as a clerk in a small grocery store in the town of Trinidad, where he remained three months; then he went to Pueblo, Colorado, entered again into the duties of a clerk, and for three years consecutively took a private commercial course until he felt competent to meet all commerce in a business line. He returned to western Colorado in 1876, after having traveled throughout the different States where railroads were in existence, and while traveling he made it his special business to examine into the practical ways of the world. Then, with an energy seldom seen, he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment at El Moro, Colorado, and such was his fidelity and unmistakable business ability that before the age of twenty-one he received the highest salary in the establishment. Upon attaining his majority in 1878 the young man started in business on his own responsibility at the said town of El Moro, where, in partnership with Phillip Holzman, he conducted a very successful mercantile enterprise for several years. He then removed to the town of his choice, where he still resides, at the town of Las Vegas, New Mexico, and established a business upon a larger scale with Simon A. Clements, and there exhibited the wonderful versatility in adapting himself without any trouble to almost any different line of business, having in con-

nection with his store an extensive lumber and real-estate business. In 1882 Mr. Clements retired with quite a little fortune that he had accumulated in the short period of his connection in business with Mr. Martinez.

The sedentary nature of his business eventually made serious inroads on his health, and he was compelled to dispose of his interests in the line noted, and to seek a business which would enable him to secure more of an outdoor employment. He accordingly engaged in the real-estate and brokerage business, and in 1884 began to take an active part in the politics of New Mexico, and assisted very materially in the election of the Hon. F. A. Manzanares for Congress. In 1886 our subject was fairly in the field as a Democratic leader in his county, being the Democratic candidate for County Assessor, and for the first time in many years the Republican ranks were broken in what was known as the Republican banner county of the Territory. The Democrats, through Mr. Martinez's special efforts, elected more than half of their ticket, to the surprise of the best politicians of the Territory in both parties; but he was counted out by the administration then in power. Not, however, being a man easily scared, he at once entered upon a contest through the courts and succeeded in obtaining the office to which he was legally elected.

Still further and distinguished preferment came to him in 1888, when he became the nominee of the party to the Territorial Legislature, securing a very flattering majority at the ensuing election. He was again returned in 1892 to the Legislature as a member of the Senate, in which body his efforts were distinguished and fruitful of much good. In the same year he was one of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago, and there made chairman of the New Mexico delegation. Mr. Martinez suggested at this time to the delegates from New Mexico and Arizona to combine their votes, and in view of the fact that the Territories were at the last of the call he was of the opinion that this vote would cast the deciding vote. His suggestion

was followed out and it proved that the votes from New Mexico and Arizona were needed to nominate Mr. Cleveland on the first ballot. The votes were recorded, and Mr. Cleveland secured the nomination, which it is very probable that he would not have done had further balloting ensued, as there was a powerful faction arrayed against him. In reviewing the official career of the nation's chief executive since that time Mr. Martinez has not feared to express regret for the active part he took in securing the nomination noted. The leaders of the party had promised to the delegates from New Mexico and Arizona any reasonable concessions that they might ask, but their lack of fealty was shown in the fact that New Mexico was refused admission into the Statehood and almost completely ignored the claims of the Territory otherwise.

Since the first of December, 1893, he has been the efficient incumbent as clerk of the United States and Territorial Courts for the Fourth Judicial District of New Mexico, to which he was appointed by Hon. Thomas Smith, Chief Justice, and Judge of said District.

In June, 1889, Mr. Martinez purchased the controlling interest in *La Voz del Pueblo*, a paper that held very strong influence at the time, and since by his tact and able management has made it the strongest weekly with the Spanish-American classes in the Territory. It is devoted strictly to the interests of the Spanish-Americans, and its policy favoring and advocating the more perfect amalgamation of the two principal elements comprising the population of the Territory, the more perfect identification of their interests and the greater concomitant development of this favored section. The province of the publication is clearly defined, and it is a recognized factor in promoting a harmonious spirit and in furthering substantial progress of the city and Territory at large. Mr. Martinez is a man of broad intellectual grasp and unimpeachable honor, is thoroughly informed as to the needs of the country with whose interests he is identified,

and has a keen perception of the essence of the economic problems which confront the Territory, whose solution must eventually be seriously undertaken. He is a strong and forcible writer and speaker, and his articles command the respect of the entire Territory.

On the 24th day of September, 1880, Mr. Martinez was married to Virginia Buster, a descendant of a prominent family of the Old Dominion State. They are the parents of five children, all of whom were born in New Mexico and whose names are as follows: Felix, Jr., Alexander, Alphonso, Horacio and Reyes. The family home is located in East Las Vegas. Our subject is a man of fine acquirements and distinctive ability, he has traveled quite extensively, and is thoroughly in touch with the affairs of the day. His influence and power is second to that of no man in the Territory, and with the quickening spirit of progress being highly honored in the Territory of which he is a loyal son and a representative citizen.

HON. JOHN D. BAIL, one of the old-time members of the bar of New Mexico, and now the senior member of the able law firm of Bail & Ancheta, of Silver City, is a man of progressive ideas and fine attainments, who has made the most of his opportunities in life, and has risen to a foremost place among the representatives of the legal fraternity of the Territory. He began life with a definite purpose in view, worked faithfully, honestly and with a will for its accomplishment, and his career has therefore been a successful one.

A native of the Buckeye State, the Judge was born in Ross county, and on the 4th of July, 1825. He comes of an old Virginian family of Welsh descent, and his paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary hero who laid down his life on the altar of his country in that struggle for independence. His father, Joseph Bail, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1775—the year in which the guns of Lexington announced the birth of the Republic.

He married Miss Elizabeth Divens, a native of Pennsylvania, belonging to one of the old families of that State. She is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-one. When a young man Joseph Bail removed to Ross county, Ohio, becoming one of its pioneer farmers, and there reared his family. In 1850 he went to Illinois, where he departed this life, in 1865, at the age of eighty years. He served in the war of 1812, was a man of much natural ability, and in the early days of Ohio's history served for many years as Justice of the Peace. He and his wife were active and prominent members of the Methodist Church. Their family numbered seven children, only three of whom are now living.

The Judge is their second child, and the days of his boyhood and youth were spent on the old home farm in Ohio, working in the fields through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the common schools. In 1847 he enlisted in the Mexican war, and was with General Scott at the capture of Mexico's capital. In 1849 he went to Springfield, Illinois, and took up the study of law in the office of Stuart & Edwards, then a prominent firm of the city. Near by was the law office of Abraham Lincoln, with whom he became well acquainted. In 1852 Mr. Bail was admitted to the bar, and then crossed the plains to California, hoping that in the gold fields of that Eldorado he might acquire a fortune more rapidly than he could expect to do in law practice. He engaged in mining at Placerville and secured considerable gold dust, but money easily obtained is easily spent, and, like many another young man, he saved but little of his earnings there. He remained on the Pacific slope until 1856, and then returned to Springfield, Illinois, by way of the isthmus of Panama and New York city. He opened a law office there, and continued the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the Civil war.

With the blood of Revolutionary forefathers flowing in his veins, Judge Bail responded to the country's call for troops, and went to the

defense of the Union that his ancestors had aided in establishing. He joined the "boys in blue" of the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and participated in the battles of Island No. 10 and in all the engagements of the Western campaign, including the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He was also in the Red river campaign under General Banks, and during his service was promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

When the war was over, Mr. Bail was honorably discharged, and went to St. Louis, Missouri. In 1866 he removed to Pinos Altos, New Mexico, where he engaged in mining. He became a prominent and influential citizen of that locality, and in 1868 was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature as the first Representative from Grant county. So acceptably did he discharge the duties of the office that he was re-elected for a second term. On his retirement to private life, he removed to Messilla, Donna Ana county, where he practiced law until his election to the Senate, representing all the counties of southern New Mexico. On leaving the General Assembly he was appointed a Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and at the same time was Deputy United States Assessor and District Attorney of Donna Ana county. In 1885 he removed to Silver City, where for the past ten years he has been actively engaged in the practice of law, and now enjoys a remunerative general practice. The Judge has always been an ardent and consistent Republican, and as such was a delegate from New Mexico to the National Republican Convention held in Minneapolis, where General Benjamin Harrison was nominated for the presidency.

In 1871 Judge Bail was joined in wedlock with Miss Catherine Frientes, a native of the Territory of New Mexico. They have two daughters,—Alice and Katie A.,—and an adopted son, Arthur. The family circle remains unbroken by the hand of death, and their home is the abode of happiness and hospitality.

The Judge has purchased considerable town property in Silver City, erected a residence

and office for his own use, and has erected various other buildings, thus materially aiding in the upbuilding and promotion of the city's interests. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the Territory, is recognized as one of the most efficient lawyers of New Mexico, and his loyalty to his country has been demonstrated by his service in two wars. He is a man of strong convictions, fearless in expressing them under all proper circumstances, yet always ready to hear and weigh the views of those who differ from him. The predominant trait of his character is his absolute honesty and uprightness.

HON. ISRAEL KING, of Deming, New Mexico, is one of Grant county's most enterprising and successful citizens, and as such is entitled to honorable mention in a work of this character. With a reputation for the highest possible integrity, with a record of success in business, and with a large circle of devoted friends, he stands to-day as a public-spirited citizen, worthy of the high place which he occupies in the esteem of all. He is a native of Akron, Ohio, born on the 26th of July, 1852, and is of English ancestry. His grandfather, Leicester King, was born in Connecticut, and became a successful merchant of that State. Subsequently he removed to Ohio, casting his lot with the pioneer settlers of the Western Reserve, where he became widely and favorably known, and won further successes in business and honor in political life. He was sent as a Representative to the State Legislature, and his name became inseparably connected with the history of Ohio, for in connection with General Perkins he founded and platted the town of Akron.

The father of our subject, who also bore the name of Leicester King, accompanied the grandfather to the Buckeye State during his childhood, was there reared and educated, and when he had attained to years of maturity, joined his father in the mercantile business.

On the breaking out of the great Civil war he offered his services to the Government and was commissioned a Captain of the Seventh Ohio Infantry, serving throughout the greater part of that sanguinary struggle. He participated in many hard-fought battles, and rendered his country valuable service. Mr. King married Miss Eliza Purinton, a daughter of Nathaniel Purinton, formerly of the State of Maine. They had three sons and three daughters who all reached maturity. The father completed the Psalmist's span of life,—three-score and ten,—but the mother passed away at the age of forty-six.

Israel King was their third child. He was educated in the Western Reserve College, and fitting himself for the legal profession was graduated at the National Law College in Washington, District of Columbia, in May, 1877. After practicing law for a short time in the East he came to New Mexico in 1879, locating in Grant county. Here he engaged in school-teaching, and when he abandoned that profession took up the business of stock-raising, which he has followed continuously since with satisfactory results, making it a paying investment. He has extended his operations as his financial resources have increased, and now has about 9,000 head of high-grade cattle of all ages. His is one of the finest stock ranches in this section of the Territory, and his capable management has been the means of bringing to him the success which crowns his efforts. His prosperity has come as a result of his own exertions, his energetic labor and indefatigable perseverance.

Mr. King has been a lifelong Republican, unwavering in his allegiance to the party, and in 1888 was made its candidate for the office of Territorial Representative. He made a thorough and successful canvass, and winning the election ably represented the counties of Donna Ana, Sierra, Grant and Lincoln in the General Assembly. Since his return to private life he has given the greater part of his time to his business interests. In 1894, however, he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for

County Commissioner, but lost the election by four votes.

On the 16th of August, 1892, was consummated the marriage of Mr. King and Miss Mary E. Kephart, daughter of the Rev. William G. Kephart, a Presbyterian minister of the State of Iowa. They now have a lovely little daughter, born in Deming, to whom they have given the name of Nadine. In 1892 Mr. King built at Deming a very handsome and commodious adobe residence, where he and his little family are surrounded with all the comforts that wealth can bring and happiness can procure. Their hospitality is unbounded and their home is ever open to the reception of their friends, who are indeed many. Mr. King is an active and worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to the Knight-Templar degree, and is also a Knight of Pythias.

O C. HINMAN, the leading furniture dealer and undertaker of Silver City, is a Western man by birth and training and possesses the true Western spirit of enterprise and progress. He was born in Monona, Iowa, on the 18th of July, 1859, and is of English lineage, his ancestors having crossed the Atlantic from the British Isles to become residents of Cattaraugus county, New York, in an early day. O. C. Hinman, Sr., the father of our subject, was born there, and throughout his life has followed farming, being now engaged in agricultural pursuits in Hardin, Iowa. He married Miss Cynthia Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania, and also a descendant of one of the early families of the East. They had seven children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. Both parents are members of the Methodist Church, prominent and active in its work, and well spent lives have gained for them high regard.

Mr. Hinman, of this review, is the fourth child of the family. He was educated in the public schools of his native State, and in his youth learned telegraphy, and worked at rail-roading for three years. That business not

being to his taste, however, he decided to come to the Southwest, and located in Silver City, New Mexico, on the 13th of June, 1883. He accepted the position of deputy Postmaster, and served in that capacity for a year, after which he opened a fruit store. A year later that was sold and in 1886 he embarked in the furniture business, being now the leading merchant in this line in Silver City. His store is 54 x 76 feet, with an annex 16 x 48 feet, where he carries a large stock of furniture and undertaking goods. He now enjoys an extensive business, having the whole trade of Silver City and the surrounding country for many miles in each direction. He has erected a store building and also one of the pleasant homes of the city, and to-day stands high among the people as one of the representative and most thoroughly reliable business men.

On the 16th of June, 1884, Mr. Hinman was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Stanley, of Indiana, and their union has been blessed with two children,—Ruth and Gifford Thomas, both born in Silver City. Our subject has served as Town Coroner for a number of years, and in politics takes quite an active part, supporting the Republican party. He is pre-eminently a public-spirited man, and gives a commendable support to all enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare.

JOHAN CORBETT, one of the representative, enterprising and successful business men of Deming, New Mexico, has resided in this place since October, 1882, and has therefore witnessed almost its entire growth and development and has ever borne his part in the work of progress and advancement.

He was born in New York city on the 4th of April, 1848, and dates his arrival in New Mexico in 1879, at which time he took up his residence in Las Vegas. He worked at his trade there and at Socorro, receiving \$5 per day. The new towns were building up rapidly and an expert workman could always secure

something to do. In 1882 he came to Deming, and being much pleased with the town he decided to make it the place of his future operations. He took up Government land in the east edge of the town and at once built his soda-bottling works, establishing one of the leading industries of the place. He has since conducted this enterprise and has met with very gratifying success, finding a ready market for his products in this and surrounding towns and receiving a good income from their sale. He is also engaged in dealing in ice and has built up a good business. In connection with Mr. Wyman, as a partner, he is interested in the Deming Ore Sampling Works, where they assay ore from the adjoining mines, also purchase the ore and have it melted. This has proved a very beneficial industry to the development of the mines in this locality. The miner can have his ore brought to this place and find out exactly what it contains, so that if the yield is sufficient he can continue his work, and if unprofitable abandon it. Mr. Corbett has always been an energetic business man, is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy, and by the persistent pursuit of a noble purpose he has prospered until he has become one of Deming's influential men. He has various mining interests in New Mexico, and in Chihuahua, Mexico, while in this locality he has a fine fruit orchard and a pleasant home on the lands that he pre-empted from the Government on his arrival here in 1882.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Corbett and Miss Kate Field, daughter of Judge Field, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Deming. Mr. Corbett has been a lifelong Democrat, unswerving in his allegiance to the principles of the party, although by no means a partisan. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, Past Master of his lodge, and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of Ballut Abya Temple at Albuquerque.

Mr. Corbett is deeply interested in all that pertains to the growth of his town, is enthusiastic in regard to its future and is a warm friend of the cause of education, doing all in

his power to advance its school interests. He is a member of the School Board, and as such has done active and efficient service in the interests of the schools.

FRANCIS JOSEPH WRIGHT, City Attorney of Silver City and a member of the prominent law firm of Bell & Wright, is of English and Scotch ancestry. He is descended from a Stewart, who was distantly related to the royal family of England of that name, but he claims no distinction or honor from this connection, for he is truly American in spirit and feeling, and believes that a man must depend upon his own merits and not upon reflected glory of titled aristocracy. He believes in the sovereignty not of blood but of brains.

His great-grandfather, William Wright, located in Reading, Pennsylvania, at a very early day, and he and his sons became possessed of a large estate in that locality. There was born William Wright, the grandfather of our subject; but Isaac Wright, the father of Silver City's prominent attorney, was a native of Maryland. He became a planter of Carroll county and wedded Miss Mary Wolf, a lady of German lineage, and a daughter of Abraham Wolf. In early life Isaac Wright became a preceptor, and was always an ardent advocate of the cause of education, lending his support to all that was calculated for its advancement. Acquiring considerable property, he spent his last years on his lands, and his death occurred in 1888, at the age of seventy-two years. In his family were ten children, of whom seven are living at the time of this writing.

The subject of this sketch is sixth in order of birth. His early education was obtained under the instruction of his father and proved a very thorough training. Later he began teaching, and secured a professorship in the Georgetown Female Seminary, where he remained for three years. During this time he took up the study of law, and acquired a habit

of close thinking, for which he is still noted. He pursued his legal studies in the office of Brainbridge & Webb for a time, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar in Washington, District of Columbia, where he opened a law office, and continued in practice for five years. During that time he obtained a license to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Having carried on business in the capital city until 1880, he then went to Colorado, spending a number of months in travel in that State, viewing its magnificent scenery and other points of interest.

In the autumn of 1880 Mr. Wright arrived in Silver City, New Mexico, and here he formed a law partnership with E. V. Price and Andrew Sloan, but the connection continued only until the summer of 1881, when by mutual consent it was dissolved. Mr. Wright was then alone in business until 1889, when the existing partnership with Mr. Bell was formed and has since continued. This is regarded as one of the strongest and most prominent law firms in the Territory. Mr. Bell is a very gifted orator and advocate before judge or jury. Mr. Wright is a profound thinker, a logical reasoner and strong in argument, and the firm is therefore one of the most able and most successful to be found in New Mexico.

In his political connections, Mr. Wright is a Republican, deeply interested in the growth and success of his party. He has for four years held the office of City Attorney of Silver City, which is a compliment to his skill and ability. Socially, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In connection with his other business interests he has during his residence in Grant county engaged in stock-raising and mining, and has aided in the development of various mining claims which are materially advancing the prosperity and welfare of this community.

Mr. Wright is a man of broad views, of wide general information, and a public-spirited and progressive citizen. While giving the greater part of his attention to his profession, he has yet found time to devote to the general

welfare, and is ever found in the front rank of any movement calculated to benefit the community.

NEWTON A. BOLICH is a young man of business ability now numbered among the pioneers and leading merchants of Deming. He is also prominent in political circles and is serving as Treasurer of Grant county.

A native of the Keystone State, he was born in Orwigsburg, on the 1st of December, 1857, descending from Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors who early located in that State; and when fourteen years of age began to learn the trade of boot and shoe making, which he thoroughly mastered, becoming familiar with the business in all its details. Not long afterward he removed to Iowa and followed the occupation he had learned up to 1881. That year witnessed his arrival at Deming, where he managed a store for P. Allen. Resigning his position with Mr. Allen he entered into partnership with John Corbett, under the firm name of Corbett & Bolich, which connection was continued until 1887, when Mr. Bolich bought out his partner's interest and has since been sole proprietor. He began business in Deming with but little capital, but his close application, strict integrity and earnest desire to please his patrons has brought to him an eminent success. He now has a large and well filled store, the stock consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and a full line of furnishing goods. He is considered the leading merchant of the town, and has one of the largest stores in the southern part of the Territory. In his political views, Mr. Bolich is a stalwart Republican.

HON. ROBERT BLACK, the pioneer builder of Silver City and one of her most reliable and esteemed residents, located here in 1872, when the town contained not a brick residence or a shingle

roof. Mr. Black is a native of Massachusetts. He was born in the city of Boston on the 14th of March, 1840, and is a son of William and Mary (Balmer) Black. His parents were born and reared in England and immediately after their marriage came to the New World, locating at Cambridge, near Boston. The father engaged in business as a wholesale and retail dealer in ice. He spent his entire life there, and passed away in the sixty-third year of his age. His wife survived him some time and was called to the home beyond this life at the age of seventy-one. They were both members of the Episcopal Church, and their many excellencies of character won for them the respect and confidence of all who knew them. They had a family of ten children, five of whom are yet living.

Mr. Black of this review is the eldest. He acquired a good education in the public schools of Cambridge and learned the builder's trade, including drawing and the work that is usually performed by architects. He has made that pursuit his life work, and continued his endeavors along that line in his native State until coming West in 1871. He made his first location in Denver, Colorado, but the following year came to Silver City, where he has since been actively engaged in building up the town, being first employed by others and then carrying on business in his own interest. He also located some town lots, on which he has erected good residences. He is still actively engaged in contracting and building, and some of the best structures of Silver City stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He erected the South Hotel, the First National Bank building, the county court-house, the public school buildings, and the majority of the fine residences, including the homes of John Brockman, Max Shutz, Dr. G. N. Wood, Major Fleming and many others. He has also erected a good residence for himself, has a planing-mill and is dealing in lumber, sash, doors and blinds. This industry has become an important factor in the upbuilding of Silver City, for anything that promotes the commer-

cial activity of the place is of benefit to its material welfare.

Mr. Black has also been prominent in public affairs, aided in the incorporation of the city, and was elected its first Mayor, capably filling that position for two years. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and able champion, and for seven years he has been president of the School Board. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature for two years, representing the five south counties of New Mexico and giving his support to all wise legislation calculated to advance the general welfare. He has been a member of the City Council for a number of years, and has been a member of the board of regents of the Agricultural College of New Mexico from its organization up to the present time. He is a progressive, public-spirited man of broad views and advanced ideas, and the community numbers him among its most valued members. His political support is unswervingly given to the Republican party, while socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and is now Past Master of the blue lodge. He is also one of the organizers and charter members of the chapter, and has filled nearly all of its offices.

On the 26th of May, 1863, Mr. Black was happily united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Ross, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. They were reared in the same town, had attended the same school, and now are traveling life's journey together, side by side, while their home has been blessed by the presence of two children,—M. Lizzie and George H. They have a beautiful residence in the city where they have so long resided, and their home is noted for its hospitality, which they freely extend to their many warm friends.

A LOYS LIEBERT.—The justification of our republican government is best seen in the lives of its adopted sons, who in their own country, being poor, cannot rise to great heights because hampered by the existing caste. Coming to America

where each man is a sovereign in his own right they give evidence of the powers that are within them and the talents they possess by adjusting themselves to their altered conditions and surroundings and working their way upward to eminence and affluence.

Mr. Liebert was born in Baden, Germany, June 11, 1846, and came to America in 1863, when seventeen years of age. He first located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he secured a position as a waiter in a hotel. He was also employed in the same capacity at Denver, Colorado, for a time, having gone to that city in 1865. From his earnings he at length saved some money, and, attracted by the mining discoveries in Arizona, with three companions he started from Denver with the hope of more rapidly securing a fortune in that region of gold. He purchased a team before leaving Colorado and agreed to take his companions to Arizona for a stipulated price. They journeyed as far as Santa Fe, New Mexico, where they heard the news that the Indians were on the war-path in Arizona. In consequence they concluded not to continue their trip, but retraced their steps to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where Mr. Liebert sold his outfit for \$500. He then returned the young men the money they had advanced him and with his remaining capital opened a jewelry store at Las Vegas.

Mr. Liebert had no experience in this line of endeavor but employed an experienced jeweler and continued in the business for one year, making considerable money. On hearing of the mining excitement at Elizabethtown, New Mexico, he went to that place, where he remained during the summer of 1868. He engaged in freighting with burros from Taos to Elizabethtown and Ute creek. In the succeeding autumn he determined to locate in Taos, having been more favorably impressed with that place than any other town he had yet seen. Accordingly he became numbered among its residents and embarked in the butchering business, which he followed until 1876, when he established a general mercantile store. In 1881 he purchased the hotel property where

he is now located and began hotel-keeping, farming and land speculating. He made money from the start, for executive ability, business sagacity and capable management are always essential features in success. He has paid off every obligation that rested upon him and is now the possessor of a comfortable competence. He runs the Liebert Hotel, which is so well conducted and so carefully managed that it would be a credit to a much larger place than Taos. He has also landed interests, including property in Taos and the surrounding country. The obstacles and difficulties in his path he has overcome by determined effort and courageous purpose, and his well spent life is now crowned with the fitting reward of a good property.

An important event in the life of Mr. Liebert took place in 1872, when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Piedad Ledaux, a native of Taos. They have now a family of four children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Mary, wife of P. M. Dolan, a resident of Santa Fe; Delia, Winfred and Aloys. Mrs. Liebert's father, Julien Ledaux, was born in Taos county and married Miss Nicholasa Gomez. She too was a native of New Mexico, but he (Mr. Ledaux) descended from French ancestry.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Liebert is a Democrat, casting his ballot for the men and measures of that party, but has never entered the political arena to become a contestant for public office. He prefers to spend his time in his business and home life, and by all who know him he is recognized as a straightforward, honorable man.

HON. CORNELIUS BENNETT, one of the most prominent residents of Silver City, is a native of the Empire State, born on the 29th of August, 1827. He descends from Knickerbocker ancestry, and his grandfather, Jacob Bennett, was one of the heroes of the Revolution. In the war of 1812 the family was also represented by the father of our subject, who likewise bore

the name of Jacob. He was born in New York in 1796, and married Miss Caroline Valentine, a native of New York. He followed the occupation of farming, and lived to the very advanced age of ninety-four years, while his wife departed this life in her ninety-first year. They were people of sterling worth, active and prominent in the work of the Methodist Church, who took as their life motto the Golden Rule. They had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, and with one exception all are yet living.

Judge Bennett was the third child of the family. His early education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by study in the Melville Academy, and in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons that have made him an intelligent and well-informed man, possessed of superior mental ability. Upon laying aside his text-books he learned the printer's trade, and at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war was part owner in the Dubuque Telegraph. The blood of Revolutionary ancestors, however, flowed in his veins, and, prompted by a spirit of patriotism that he would not and could not quell, he responded to the country's call for volunteers and joined the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, being commissioned First Lieutenant. He served in the Quartermaster's department, but was known as the "Fighting Quartermaster," as he participated with his regiment in all the engagements in which the Eighth took part. He went on the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was afterward with General Thomas in his campaign against Hood. He participated in numerous severe engagements, and was often in the very thickest of the fight; but, as if possessing a charmed life, he escaped without receiving a wound. He faithfully followed the old flag until the war was over, when he was mustered out, at Clinton, Iowa.

The Judge then returned to his old home in Dubuque and engaged in the manufacture of vinegar for a number of years. He became identified with the Southwest in March, 1872, by his arrival in Silver City, New Mexico,

where he has since made his home. It was then a small but thriving place with bright prospects before it, and Judge Bennett manifested his usual sagacity in choosing it for a future home. He erected as a store the building which has since been transformed into the Southern Hotel. It was the first really commodious and substantial structure of the town, and he carried on general merchandising until 1887, doing a large and successful wholesale business, his trade extending over a wide range of territory. When he disposed of his mercantile interests, he turned his attention to mining, which he has since successfully followed. He now owns both silver and gold mines, which are paying investments, and in addition has a number of good buildings in Silver City, both business blocks and residences, and has been an important factor in the growth and development of the town.

In politics, Judge Bennett is a Democrat, and in 1873 was elected Probate Judge of Grant county. He has for two terms served as Mayor of Silver City, and gave a hearty endorsement to all measures calculated to promote the general welfare. The cause of education has found in him a stalwart advocate and friend, and he was one of the organizers of the Silver City independent school district, thus establishing the first public-school in the Territory. He has rendered much valuable service to the educational interests of Silver City, and for a number of years has been an efficient and useful member of the school board.

On the 30th of October, 1854, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Bennett and Miss Anna F. Ross, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Sylvester F. Ross, of the Buckeye State, also a sister of ex-Senator and ex-Governor Ross, of New Mexico. Two children were born to them: Janett Amelia, now the wife of S. M. Ashenfelter, of Colorado Springs, and Lettie B., widow of John Morrill and a resident of Silver City.

The Judge is a Master Mason, and is Past Master of the local lodge, and past Grand

Master of the Grand Lodge of the Territory. He has taken the Knight Templar degree, joined the blue lodge of Silver City on its organization, and has been connected with the fraternity since 1858. He is a man of broad experience in mercantile and mining interests, is a thoroughly reliable and straightforward business man, and among all the circle of his wide acquaintances there is no one but speaks of him in terms of esteem, for his honorable career has commanded universal confidence and respect.

WILLIAM M. ROBINS is a worthy representative of the business interests of Hillsboro, and is the capable Treasurer of Sierra county, New Mexico. He possesses much natural ability and his career is in many respects exemplary. After all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the acquirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what William M. Robins has done.

He is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born on the 18th of September, 1851. His ancestors were natives of France who came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and participated in the struggle for independence. The father of our subject, James H. Robins, was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, and married Harriet Monega, who also was born in the Keystone State and was of French lineage. They were reared in the same neighborhood in the Wyoming valley, and the father in his youth learned the blacksmith's trade. He served in the Union army during the Civil war, and his eldest son, George Robins, was also numbered among the "boys in blue." In the family were six children, five of whom are yet living. The mother departed this life in 1891, at the age of sixty-three years, but the father is still living, at his old home in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Both were consistent and lifelong

members of the Methodist Church, and were people of the highest respectability.

William M. Robins, the third child of the family, left home and school at the age of eleven years, and therefore received a very limited education in the way that most people obtain their knowledge, but in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons that have made him a practical and successful business man. He has also been an extensive reader, and is now well informed. It is said that a man acquires two educations: one which he gains in the school-room with the help of others, and the other,—more important,—that which he obtains entirely through his own efforts.

Mr. Robins' first year after leaving home was spent as a chore boy on a farm and in his employer's store. He then engaged in clerking for two years, and in 1880 he went to the West, being for a time engaged in prospecting in Colorado. He did not tarry long in that State, however, but came to Sierra county, New Mexico, where he has since remained, following prospecting and mining. He is still interested in a number of valuable gold and silver properties, which will eventually prove of great value. During the Indian outbreak in 1883 he took a Government contract to furnish supplies to the cavalry, and in this way made considerable money. He also took part with the settlers in fighting the Indians and was in several hard-fought skirmishes. It was not until 1884 that the red men were subdued, and the miners and settlers had to go armed at all times in order to be ready to protect themselves against the attacks of the hostile Indians.

In February, 1895, Mr. Robins opened in Hillsboro his general mercantile establishment, which he now successfully conducts. He has gained the good will and confidence of the people, is liberal and honorable in his dealings, straightforward in his business methods, and is meeting with well earned success. He is a man of much mining experience, has great faith in the outcome of gold-mining in the

Black range, and is a member of the Black Range Pioneer Society. All persons are eligible to membership in this organization who came to the mountains prior to 1883, and enrollment now reaches 200. Mr. Robins is now secretary of the society. In his political associations he has always been a staunch Republican, and in the fall of 1894 was nominated and elected by his party as County Treasurer, a position he is now satisfactorily filling. The nomination came unasked, and he spent not a single day in an endeavor to win the election. In this instance it was a case of the office seeking the man, and his election is a high testimonial of his competency and the confidence reposed in him, he receiving a higher majority than any other candidate on his ticket.

On the 10th of November, 1891, Mr. Robins led to the marriage altar Miss Clara Allen, daughter of V. I. Allen, of Missouri, and their union has been blessed with two children, both born in Hillsboro, namely: James V. and Grace A. Our subject and his family are highly spoken of by the best citizens of the county of Sierra.

THOMAS C. HALL.—A record of the officials of New Mexico would be incomplete without mention of the efficient Probate and County Clerk of Sierra county,—a man who in all the relations of life has been found true to the trust reposed in him and who as a public officer has the confidence and commendation of all concerned.

Mr. Hall was born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, on the 16th of February, 1844, and is of English and French Huguenot ancestry. His father, John Hall, located in Brooklyn, in 1812, and engaged in business there as a dry-goods merchant. He married Miss Jane Lannon, and they became the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are yet living. His wife departed this life in the fifty-sixth year of her age, while he lived to the very advanced age of ninety-seven years.

Their son, Thomas Cambie Hall, was the youngest of the family, and in the public schools of his native city he acquired his education. When a youth of fifteen he started out in life for himself and has since been dependent on his own resources, so that whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his own labors. He was employed in connection with the lumber trade in the East and South until 1875, at which time he went to the Black Hills, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining, following that pursuit until 1879. In that year he went to Colorado, where he was engaged in the same business until 1881, and then came to the Black range, and at Chloride and Hermosa followed prospecting and mining until the year 1892, when he was called from private life to serve in political positions.

In that year Mr. Hall was made the candidate of the Republican party for the position of Probate Clerk, and served in that capacity for a term of two years, so creditably and acceptably that he was re-elected and is now serving his second term. He is now both Probate and County Clerk, and *ex officio* Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. This is an important office, which Mr. Hall fills in a most satisfactory manner. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1891 Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Mrs. William Cooper, daughter of Hon. William H. Herndon, of Illinois, a former law partner of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Hall had two sons by her former marriage, who are now well-known business men of Chicago.

On coming to Hillsboro, Mr. Hall purchased a good residence in the city, where with his wife he now resides and their home is the abode of hospitality. They now enjoy the esteem of a wide circle of friends, and with the Episcopal Church they hold membership. In connection with his other business interests, Mr. Hall has had wide mining experiences in the mountains, and with Aloys Preisser is the owner of the Frieberg mine, on which they have sunk a shaft 250 feet. The mine shows

a large body of free-milling ore, has assayed from \$10 to \$20 in gold per ton, and as they dig down it seems to increase in richness.

Mr. Hall is a man of good business ability and a broad-minded honorable gentleman, and has won success through earnest and persistent labor.

HON. HENRY SMITH GILLETT.— Those men who go forth as pioneers into a new region as leaders in the march of civilization and progress deserve the gratitude of that region that they open up to development, and their names should find an honorable place on the pages of its history. Mr. Gillett is numbered among the early settlers of New Mexico and has put forth effective efforts for the progress and welfare of the Territory. He is now one of the most prominent merchants of Silver City, and is most highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Gillett was born April 13, 1827, and is of French ancestry. His parents were John and Mary Ann (Fistre) Gillett. The father died before our subject was old enough to have any recollection of him, but the mother afterward married again, and lived to the age of sixty-four years. There were two sons born of the first union, of whom Henry S. is the eldest. The public schools of Missouri provided him his educational privileges, which however were limited to only a few months' attendance each year when the work upon the farm was practically over. With the opening of spring he began the labors of the fields, plowing and planting, and as the months advanced he continued his work until the crops were harvested in the autumn. In 1848 he went to Chihuahua, Mexico, where he engaged in clerking in a general store belonging to his uncle, Mr. Fistre. In 1849 he went to El Paso, New Mexico, where he established a mercantile store, purchasing his goods in St. Louis, where a recommendation from his uncle

secured him the necessary credit. He was joined by his brother in the business, and in partnership they carried on the store, securing a large trade, until the breaking out of the Civil war. They were then obliged to close the store and went to San Antonio, Texas.

When hostilities had ceased, Mr. Gillett returned to El Paso, where for a time he was engaged in clerking. He then came to Silver City and entered the employ of Mr. Morrill and subsequently of the firm of Bennett & Wilson. He was also employed as a salesman at Fort Bliss for two or three years before coming to Silver City. Later he again established business on his own account, and afterward admitted to a partnership in the store his son, James W. The business steadily and rapidly increased, the facilities were enlarged to meet the growing demand of the trade, and to-day they have one of the largest and best appointed general mercantile establishments in the city. Two sons of the senior member are employed in the house, and the experience and sound judgment of Mr. Gillett, combined with the energy and activity of the younger men, form a firm that cannot but prove a prosperous one, since their honorable business policy commands the confidence of all. In 1895 they lost heavily through the great flood, and received many offers of assistance from the houses with which they had been dealing; but while appreciating this mark of confidence and courtesy they with thanks declined the offers, believing they could continue their business without outside assistance. They have a reputation for liberal, honorable and straightforward dealing which extends over a wide area of the country, and the firm of Gillett & Son is known throughout the Territory. The senior member is now quite well advanced in life, and leaves the management of the business largely to his son, while he is enjoying a rest that he has truly earned and richly deserves.

On the 10th of March, 1859, Mr. Gillett married Miss Ellen Gillock, and to them were born five children, all yet living, namely: John H., James W., William F., Mary Ella, now

the wife of Sidney Derbyshire, and Zoe, wife of John F. Kives.

Mr. Gillett was made a Mason in 1863, and is now a member of the chapter of Silver City. While in Texas he was appointed Chief Justice of El Paso county by Governor Sam Houston, and also held the office under Houston's successor. Mr. Gillett is a man of the highest integrity of character and strong personality, and he and his family move in the best circles of society of the community where they have so long resided.

ALOYS PREISSER is a representative citizen, a successful business man and a trustworthy and capable public officer. He is now serving as Assessor of Sierra county, New Mexico, and is one of Hillsboro's mine owners. He was born in Bavaria, acquired his education in Munich, and came to America in 1879, crossing the Atlantic to New Orleans, and thence traveling direct across Texas to Hillsboro. He was accompanied by his brother George. Not long after their arrival the camp was attacked by what proved to be Victorio's band of Indians. Twenty-five of the white settlers immediately started in pursuit and overtook the savages between Lake Valley and Hillsboro, where a hard battle occurred and six of the white men were killed, Mr. Preisser's brother being among the number. They were buried near the spot where the battle occurred and their graves are still there.

Since his arrival in Hillsboro, Mr. Preisser has followed assaying and mineralogy, and for a number of years was in the employ of the Standard Smelter Company. He has made a thorough study of his business and is an expert in this line. He is now in partnership with Thomas Hall in the ownership of the Frieberg mine, which is located about nine miles from Hillsboro. There they have a large quantity of free-milling ore, which they are developing, and the mine is destined to prove a very valuable property.

In 1880 Mr. Preisser led to the marriage altar Miss Vorndran, a native of Munich, and their union was blessed with two children—Alvin and Louisa—who add life and brightness to the home. After eight years of happy married life the loving wife and mother was taken from them by the relentless hand of death. The bereavement was a severe one and Mr. Preisser has since remained single. Mrs. Preisser was a most estimable lady, possessed of many lovable characteristics, and her friends were many.

Mr. Preisser was made a citizen of the United States in 1886, and has since been an intelligent and earnest Republican, taking a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the party. In 1894 his name was placed on the Republican ticket as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Sierra county, and winning the election he is now filling the office in a most satisfactory manner. He is devoted to everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and gives his hearty support and co-operation to every enterprise proving of public benefit.

JUDGE E. T. STONE, deceased, was one of the most prominent and honored citizens of New Mexico, and the active part which he bore in the development of this section numbers him among its founders. When death called him, the community lost one of its best citizens, and his loss was widely and deeply mourned.

Edmund T. Stone was a native of Kentucky, born near the city of Lexington, on the 5th of January, 1826. During his early boyhood he left his native State and went to Missouri with his mother. She afterward married again and Edmund then returned to Kentucky, where he lived with an uncle until eighteen years of age, acquiring a fair education in the public schools of the neighborhood. About 1844, he became a resident of Clay county, Missouri, where he remained for twenty years. In 1864 he removed to Colorado, where he re-

sided for twelve years, during which time his worth and ability frequently called him to public office. He was at one time elected to represent his district in the Legislature of Colorado, and for several terms was elected Probate Judge of his county.

His arrival in New Mexico dates in 1877, at which time he came to Chaves county, locating upon what is now known as the Stone farm, comprising about 720 acres of land. In 1883 he constructed the "Stone ditch," a canal for irrigation purposes. This ditch is taken out of North Spring river at a point nearly five miles from the farm, and conveys a stream amply sufficient to flood the extensive alfalfa fields and groves of cottonwood trees on the Stone farm. The land comprised within this property Judge Stone entered from the Government. It was then a wild, uncultivated tract, on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but with characteristic energy the Judge began its development, and by his superior management, ceaseless toil and thorough understanding of the principles of irrigation he has developed the place into one of the most richly cultivated regions in the Territory. He placed nearly the entire farm of 720 acres under the plow, and it yielded to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor he bestowed upon it. He had large alfalfa fields, covering from 60 to 100 acres. Rows of stately cottonwood trees line the road and form the boundary lines of the fields, while fine orchards of plums, peaches, apricots, apples and pears add to the beauty and value of the Stone farm. The fine place is a monument to the thrift and enterprise of the Judge, whose well directed efforts, perseverance and superior business ability brought to him a handsome competence.

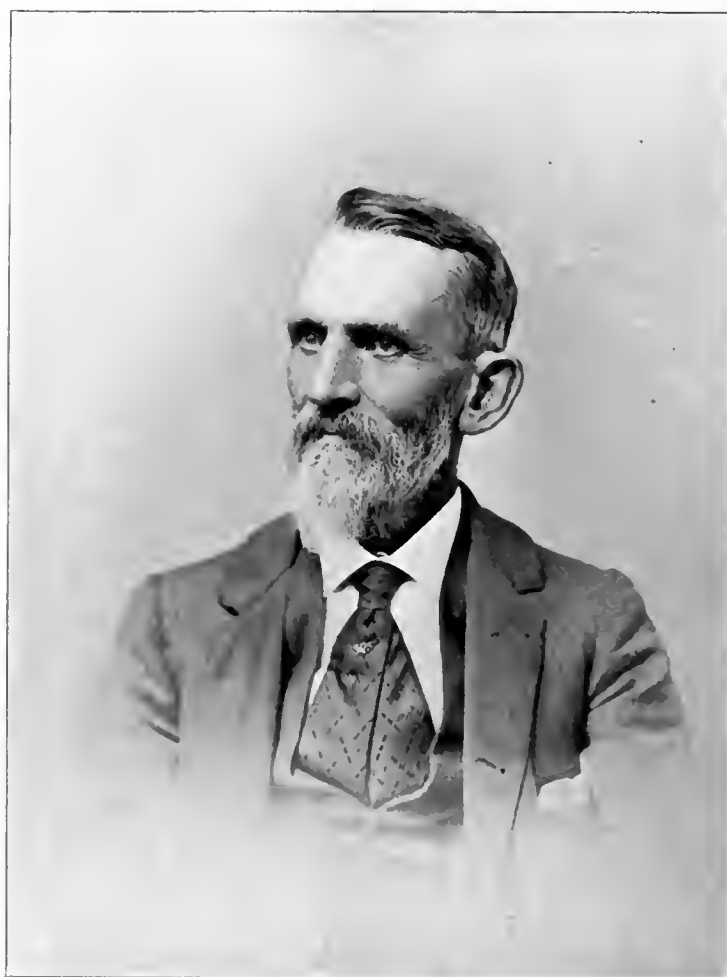
On the 29th of March, 1848, in Clinton county, Missouri, Judge Stone led to the marriage altar Miss Martha Riley, and to them were born six children, four of whom survive the father, while S. P. and Lulu both preceded him to the home beyond this life, dying at an early age. M. W., the eldest surviving

member of the family, is now residing in Colorado City, Colorado. Emma, now Mrs. Falkner, is also living in Colorado City. Laura, now Mrs. Williams, is living in the same State; John T. is manager of the Stone estate, and resides on the farm, four miles northeast of Roswell, New Mexico. He was married in 1883, to Miss Fredonia Neatherlin, and they now have four children: Emma, Martha, Mary and Ruth. Mr. Stone is a member of the Roswell Lodge of the Masonic order, and is a young man of excellent business and executive ability, who keeps up to its usual high standard the Stone farm.

The Judge was numbered among the pioneers of New Mexico, and was especially prominent in the upbuilding of the Pecos valley. He was a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity, liberal views and thoroughly identified in feeling with the growth and prosperity of his adopted Territory. He served for several terms as County Commissioner of Lincoln county, now Chaves county, and was the first chairman of the board. Chaves county was cut off of Lincoln county. He was a gentleman of fine culture and elevated tastes, whose career was that of a man of broad views and firm adherence to avowed principles. He died at his home on the Stone farm in 1890, at the age of sixty-four years.

GEORGE L. ULRICK, one of the pioneers of White Oaks, Lincoln county, was born November 28, 1861, in the town of Washington, Louisiana, and was educated in Grand Coteau College, in the parish of St. Landry. He left school at the age of sixteen, and began his business career, securing a situation in the custom service in New Orleans. In 1881 he resigned his position and left the State of his nativity for New Mexico. It was the date of his arrival in White Oaks. He had no capital, but, possessing self-reliance and a courageous determination to succeed, he secured a situation as a salesman; after a short time, how-





Samuel F. Hill

ever, he joined a surveying party, which was engaged in subdividing the eastern townships of the Territory. His first business venture, locating and selling coal lands, resulted in success. He then embarked in the cattle business and met with a fair degree of prosperity in that undertaking. He has also, with good results, given much time and attention to mining and the development of mining properties. In the various enterprises he has followed he has put forth an energy and indomitable will force that has secured to him success, and he has now accumulated a handsome competence.

Mr. Ulrick is one of the organizers of the Exchange Bank of White Oaks, and has since its organization been practically its manager and chief executive officer. In company with two friends, he built the first two-story brick store in White Oaks and has been a prominent promoter of its business interests.

Mr. Ulrick has also been a leader in public affairs. He was the first superintendent of schools in Lincoln county, and is now a member of the Territorial Board of Equalization. He has never been a politician, but is a progressive, hard-working business man. Since coming to the West he has bent his energies to the development of his adopted county, and no matter how difficult the task he has undertaken he has carried it forward to successful completion. Possessing a strong physical constitution, he has not attempted to spare himself under any circumstances. A gentleman of broad mind and high culture, his excellencies or character have won him many warm friends, and his well directed efforts have secured him success in business.

JUDGE SEAMAN FIELD is a self-educated, self-made man who has risen to his present high position among the citizens of Grant county by his sterling worth, his perseverance and energy in business, and his fidelity to duty in all the walks of life. He has cultivated his native abilities, made good use of his opportunities and has attained to an

honorable position among his fellow men, while the community recognizes in him a valued citizen who has actively promoted its best interests. He is now serving as Deputy Collector of Customs in Deming, New Mexico, the only office of the kind in the Territory, and in 1894 he collected \$18,000 in debts on cattle within four months.

The Judge was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 27th of February, 1829. His ancestors were originally from Wales, and located in the State of Vermont previous to the Revolutionary war. His father, Jeremiah Field, was born in Chester, Vermont, on the 8th of May, 1790, was a college graduate, a well informed man and an able lawyer. He spent the greater part of his life in the State of New York, and as the years went by became the oldest settler of Ellisburg. He followed the business of civil engineer, never practicing law, but gave his neighbors and friends the benefit of his counsel, free of charge. He was greatly beloved in the town of which he had so long been a respected and influential citizen, and where he passed away on the 15th of April, 1861. He married Miss Eliza Seaman, who was born November 15, 1800, and was reared in Providence, Rhode Island, her father being Aaron Seaman, of that State. They became the parents of three children: Henry S., born in western Vermont, December 3, 1821, died in LeFox, Illinois, in 1881; Seth Robert, born in Ellisburg, New York, February 16, 1835, was killed in the battle of Mansfield, on the 9th of April, 1864, while serving in the Confederate army. The mother died at Le Fox, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Both Mr. and Mrs. Field were members of the Presbyterian Church and people of the highest respectability.

The Judge was the second son and is now the only survivor of the family. His school privileges were extremely limited, and he has gained the greater part of his knowledge by reading and in the school of experience, where necessity has been an able instructor. He began earning his own livelihood by clerking in

his brother's store at Ellisburg, and subsequently he went to New York city, where he served as a salesman in the wholesale dry-goods house of Seaman & Peck, the senior member of the firm being his uncle. In 1849 he became identified with the South, going to New Orleans, where he had charge of the branch house of that firm. He also traveled extensively over the Southern States, selling goods and collecting, remaining in that locality for ten years, doing a large and profitable business.

On the 22d of March, 1857, Mr. Field was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Clannon, a native of Ireland. During her childhood her parents emigrated to New Orleans, and died during a yellow fever epidemic in that city. She was then reared in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the Crescent City. Some years after her marriage, being in failing health, her husband took her to San Antonio, Texas, he being engaged there in sheep-raising and in merchandising. Mrs. Field was greatly benefited and lived for a number of years, but passed away on the 14th of October, 1878, in the fortieth year of her age. She left a family of five children, namely: Robert Seth, who was born at San Antonio, Texas, on the 28th of October, 1858, and is now a wholesale jeweler of Los Angeles, California; James Clannon, who was born in San Antonio, September 22, 1862, and is now living in San Antonio, Texas; Kate, now the wife of John Corbett, a resident of Deming, Jessie Bell, who was born in Hackensack, New Jersey; and Nellie Bell, who was born in Texas and is now at home with her father.

Judge Field was again married, at Dallas, Texas, on the 8th of February, 1881, his second union being with Mrs. Achsah Mims, a native of Cumberland county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Johnson Killman, of that State. One child graces the second marriage,—Albert, born at Elmo, Texas, on the 23d of June, 1882.

The Judge continued his residence in Texas until 1865, and during the Civil war was a member of the Thirty-third Texas Cavalry in

the brigade of General Bee. He served on the frontier of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted for meritorious and valiant service on the field of battle to the successive ranks of Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Captain, and lastly was made a Lieutenant Colonel. After the war his mercantile house demanded his active supervision of the business in New York city, and he went to that place to purchase the goods which he shipped to San Antonio. He continued in this line of business until 1876, and then retired from the mercantile trade, and returned to Texas. In 1882 he came to Deming, where he has since conducted a ranch and engaged in the wholesale liquor business.

In 1888 Judge Field, by appointment of President Cleveland, was made Collector of Customs at Deming, holding the position four years, and when Mr. Cleveland was again elected as the chief executive of the nation the Judge was again appointed to the office, which he is now filling in a most satisfactory manner. Since coming to New Mexico he has also engaged to a considerable extent in mining, being a stockholder in the Yellow Jacket and Blue Jacket silver and lead producing mines, yielding forty per cent. lead and sixty-eight ounces to the ton in silver. He has been called to other positions of public trust, and while in Texas served one term as Chief Justice of Bexar county. He has for many years taken a deep interest in Freemasonry, has several times served as Past Master and Past High Priest, and is Past Illustrious and Past Eminent Commander.

He is a typical Southern gentleman, warm-hearted and genial, and throughout the community in which he lives he is highly respected.

ACOLONEL RICHARD HUDSON, of Silver City, New Mexico, is one of the most noted pioneers of the Territory. He came to that Territory from California as a brave young soldier in 1863,

and has since made it the scene of his busy and eventful life. He was born in England on the 22d of February, 1839, and as an orphan boy was brought by relatives to this country, his parents having died in the land of his birth. He was educated in the city of Brooklyn, and in 1852 accompanied his relatives to California, again attending school in San Francisco. In 1856 he ran away from his adopted parents and went to the mines at Oroville, where he began the battle of life on his own account as a placer miner.

Mr. Hudson remained there until 1861, when, on the breaking out of the Civil war, he aided in raising the First California Regiment, known as Colonel Little's regiment. It was not sent to the front, however, and in consequence was disbanded; but Mr. Hudson, determined to aid the Union cause, joined the service as a member of Company I, Fifth California Infantry. He was made First Sergeant, and with the regiment went to Lower California with orders to arrest the rebels wherever they were found and thus prevent them from going to join the Confederacy. In the spring of 1863 meritorious service won him promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant. With his command he marched to the Rio Grande and the Mesilla valley for the purpose of attacking the rebels, but found that they had left the Territory of New Mexico, and their efforts were then turned against the Indians, protecting the settlers and emigrants. They participated in many battles and skirmishes with the wily foe and rendered much valuable service on the frontier. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Hudson was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and Adjutant. When his first term of service expired he veteranized and continued with the "boys in blue" until the hostilities had ceased and his aid was no longer needed. He was then mustered out at Fort Union, New Mexico, on the 17th of October, 1866. In 1868 he was appointed Captain of Militia by Governor Robert Mitchell, and afterward promoted Major by Governor Lew Wallace; and made Colonel of the First Regiment of New Mexico by Gov-

ernor Lionel A. Sheldon, after which he resigned.

After his muster out in the autumn of 1866, Colonel Hudson went to the mining camp of Pinos Altos, in Grant county, and at once became one of the prominent factors of the town. He engaged in keeping hotel, carried on mining, ran a stage, carried the mail and engaged in freighting ore. In 1868, when Grant county was organized, he was elected its first Sheriff, and served in that capacity for two years. He was brave, fearless and true in the discharge of his duties. When his term as Sheriff had expired, he was elected Judge of the Probate Court, and served in that capacity for four years in the most creditable manner.

Silver City was founded in 1870, and the following year Colonel Hudson became one of its residents, and has since been an important factor in its development, progress and up-building. Hudson street was named in his honor. He has been a recognized leader in business affairs, carrying on the livery business and freighting, which have proved to him profitable undertakings. He also purchased the hot springs now known as the Hudson Hot Springs, and in 1876 erected there a hotel and bath houses, fitting it up as a resort for those who wished to be benefited by the curative properties of the hot water. He was also engaged in the cattle business, and his home was a station on the stage route. Around his hotel he planted many varieties of fruit trees and grapes, and developed a most delightful and healthful resort in the Territory. In March, 1892, while he was attending the Grand Army Encampment held at Deming, the hotel caught fire and was burned to the ground. There was no insurance upon the buildings, and his furniture, clothing, and in fact nearly everything he had was destroyed, causing a very severe loss.

The Colonel now removed to Silver City, where he conducted the Timmer Hotel, the best house in the city. Not long after he was appointed by President Harrison to the office of Indian agent for the Mescalero tribe of Apaches and held that position until the inau-

guration of President Cleveland, when he resigned. He has since sold out his Hot Springs property and has retired from all active business save stock-dealing and raising. His life has been an active and varied one. He has owned and handled a large amount of Silver City property and has had much to do with the upbuilding of the town and the development of the county.

In 1871 Colonel Hudson wedded Miss Mary E. Stevens, who has since been his faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey, sharing with him in the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity, of life. They now have one daughter, Mamie, an interesting young lady, who was born in Silver City. Mrs. Hudson is a lady of culture and refinement who presides with grace and dignity over their pleasant home, which is noted for its hospitality. She was one of the founders of the hospital for the aged and sick at Silver City, and her many acts of kindness and benevolence have won her the love of all. The Colonel is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. Like most brave pioneers of every land, he is a man of large heart, full of generous impulses, alike faithful to his duties of citizenship in times of peace and times of war, and ever faithful to a trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature. His life has in many respects been an exemplary one, and he well deserves mention in the history of his adopted Territory.

FRANK W. PARKER, a leading member of the bar of Sierra county, residing in Hillsboro, is a native of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Sturgis, on the 16th of October, 1860. His grandfather, John Parker, located in the State of New York when a young man and was united in marriage there with Miss Leiser, a native of Pennsylvania and of Dutch lineage. In 1830 he removed with his family to Sturgis, Michigan, which at that time was an undevel-

oped wilderness. On the voyage across Lake Erie the boiler of the boat on which they had taken passage exploded and two of the little daughters were killed! The parents and four sons then continued on their way, and the father took up land where the city of Sturgis now stands. There he improved a splendid farm, making his home thereon throughout his remaining days. A part of the land has since been divided into town lots.

James W. Parker, the third son of the family and father of our subject, was born in Genesee county, New York, and was only eighteen months old at the time of the westward emigration. He was reared amid the the wild scenes of the frontier, on his father's death inherited the old home farm and is still living on that property. He married Miss Maria Antoinette Thompson, a native of Michigan, and to them were born three children. The family circle is still unbroken by death.

Mr. Parker of this review is the youngest child. Like many of our best business men, he was born in humble circumstances, on a Michigan farm. He acquired his literary education in the Sturgis high school, and then resolved to enter the legal profession. The successful man is he who chooses his life work with reference to his native abilities and tastes, and this Mr. Parker did. He entered upon a course of law study in the Michigan State University, and was graduated in that famous institution in 1880, being then only nineteen years of age.

In September, 1881, Mr. Parker arrived in New Mexico, locating in Mesilla, where he remained until the fall of 1882, when he removed to Kingston. In May, 1883, he came to Hillsboro, where he has since successfully practiced his profession. He has been retained on almost every case of importance that has come up for trial in the county, and as an advocate possesses a power that is acknowledged by judge and jury. He is a forceful and logical speaker, clear and concise, and in his profession has acquired the reputation of being a careful, painstaking and thoroughly reliable

lawyer. He has therefore won a liberal clientele, and having persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose has gained a most satisfactory reward. Since coming to the county he has identified himself with other business interests, has made judicious investments in real estate, has erected a good home, and has various mining interests, both in gold and silver.

On the 28th of September, 1892, Mr. Parker led to the marriage altar Miss Lillian L. Kinney, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. To them was born a little daughter, Rosamond Lillian, but the mother survived her birth only six weeks. She passed away on the 11th of August, 1893, and was deeply and sincerely mourned. She was a most lovable and amiable lady, having many warm friends, and the loss to her husband is an irreparable one.

Mr. Parker is a kindhearted and pleasant gentleman, broad-minded and true, and his pleasant, social manner has made him very popular with those among whom his lot has been cast. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, and was elected on that ticket for the position of County School Superintendent. He was also nominated for the office of Representative to the Territorial Legislature, but with the whole Republican ticket he was defeated, for it was the year of the general "landslide." Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He has made a good record as a valued citizen and reliable lawyer, and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he has business or social relations.

THE HUDSON HOT SPRINGS are located in Grant county, New Mexico, near the line of the El Paso & Silver City Railway, in the midst of a beautiful valley and situated about twenty-three miles from Deming and also from Silver City. The property on which the springs are found was first located in 1863 by D. B. Tracy, and was on the line of the old stage road between Los Angeles, California, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, and

in sight of the celebrated Cook's Peak. It was for a number of years the stage station, and on the 21st of June, 1872, it was purchased by Richard Hudson, who appreciating the beauties of the scenery and its natural advantages, made a number of improvements there and continued as the owner until 1894, when he sold out. During his occupancy he erected an adobe hotel, 80 x 80 feet and containing an open court in the center. The water of these springs became justly celebrated for its beneficial effects on rheumatism and other diseases. During Mr. Hudson's ownership, however, the hotel was burned to the ground. In 1894 the property was purchased by A. R. Graham, who in 1895 organized the present company, known as the Hudson Hot Springs Sanitarium Company, and the improvement was at once entered upon on a more extensive, elaborate and modern scale. The new building now forms a hollow square, each side being 40 x 180 feet, with a hall through the middle and each tier of rooms opening into the hall as well as on the outside of the building. It is lighted with electricity and heated by the hot water from the spring; it is elegantly furnished with every modern improvement and has been most carefully designed for the comfort and convenience of the guests. Extending into the court there is a piazza ten feet wide all the way around, and on the outside of the building one twelve feet in width.

The court furnishes a delightful retreat, forming a beautiful lawn which is adorned with shrubs and flowering plants. In front stretches away a grassy plat, covering thirty acres. Fine trees throw their grateful shade over the stretch of green, and beyond is to be seen a picture unrivaled by the brush of the artist,—a wide valley, bounded in the distance by mountains. All that can delight the eye and artistic sense of the guests is seen in this beautiful view.

Health is also made a primary consideration, and the bath-house, 28 x 52 feet, stands only seventy feet distant from the hotel. The appointments here are perfect, everything needed for the pleasure and comfort of guests

and invalids being supplied. The spring furnishes a large quantity of water, which flows at a temperature of 142 degrees Fahrenheit, and comes to the surface in the midst of a large mound at an elevation of thirty feet; and in digging to make further improvements many interesting relics have been secured, including specimens of what is known as the stone age. There are stone hatchets, stone spears and stone arrows found in large numbers, also quantities of beads and other articles generally used in adornment. Whence they came and how long they have been there, who were the people, and what their destiny, are questions yet unanswered by the scientists; but these relics tell of a life far removed from our own in time and habits. Near the hotel can also be seen the City of Rocks, which stands on a mound in the midst of this beautiful valley. Here immense rocks stand on end, reaching up thirty or forty feet into the air, standing separate and alone, entirely free from support, while little streets and alleys between them, some of them floored with solid rock, tell of planning and labor which have accomplished this result. These huge and wonderful rocks are in many grotesque shapes, furrowed and seamed and chiseled into these odd forms by the waves of a great sea that unquestionably at one time sent its billows back and forth over this region.

The analysis of the hot water that flows from the springs, made by Professor W. D. Charter, a chemist of note, residing in Kansas City, is as follows: Silica, 1.552; aluminum and oxide of iron, 1. carbonate of lime, 4.448; carbonate of magnesia, 2.624; soluble carbonate, sulphate of soda and potash, 13.547. The properties of this water are so similar to the famous Carlsbad springs of Germany and the Hot Springs of Arkansas that it undoubtedly has all the curative properties of those waters, and in addition it is located in a section of country unequaled in the world for its salubrious climate throughout the year.

The officers of the Hot Springs Sanitarium Company are A. R. Graham, president; O.

C. Fodren, vice president and treasurer; Jennie E. Graham, secretary. The officers reside at the springs and are giving their personal attention to the enjoyment and comfort of their guests. The grounds of the company cover 960 acres, and include a fine orchard, vineyard and rich vegetable garden, where they raise every variety of fruit and vegetables for the use of the hotel. They also contemplate building an electric road over the easy grade to the Hudson depot four miles from the hotel for the further convenience of the guests.

Mr. Graham, the president of the company, has for years been a prominent banker of Wisner, Nebraska. Mr. Fodren has for many years been a successful newspaper man, also of Nebraska. Mr. Graham and his estimable wife, together with Mr. Fodren, give their personal supervision to the hotel. They are people of education, refinement and business ability, and will undoubtedly meet with the success of which they are well deserving. The hotel is supplied with all that can promote the happiness and comfort of the guests, and added to this is the delightful climate and the curative powers of the spring water, together with the lovely surroundings.

GN. WOOD, M. D., is the oldest physician in years of continuous practice in Silver City, having engaged here in the prosecution of his chosen profession since 1880. He is a man of advanced and progressive ideas, who keeps thoroughly abreast with the discoveries and theories in connection with the science of medicine, and his skill and ability have brought to him a liberal patronage.

The life record of this worthy gentleman is as follows: He was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, on the 28th of December, 1844, and comes of a family of English origin that was founded on American soil during Colonial days. Its representatives lived in Massachusetts. On the maternal side he descends from the Lincolns and the Wetherells, both

old and noted American families, who possessed lands ceded to them by the king of England. The Doctor's parents, James W. and Almira H. Wood, were married in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1843, and resided there until 1852. In that year the father went to California, where in 1854 he was joined by his wife and son. James Wood first located in San Francisco, but afterward went to Sweetland, Nevada county, where he was engaged in merchandising for many years. In politics he is an active and unfaltering Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church and people of the highest respectability.

Granville Newman Wood, the subject of this review, is the eldest of their three children. He was educated in San Francisco, California, and in the medical department of the Northwestern University, in Chicago, Illinois, graduating in the class of 1878. He then practiced his chosen profession in California, Iowa and Kansas, and was then in the medical department of the Indian service in the Indian Territory. As before stated, the Doctor came to New Mexico in 1880, and has met with most gratifying success in practice. He is equally proficient as a medical practitioner and as a skilled surgeon, and has successfully performed some very difficult operations, which have brought to him a well-merited renown. He could not be content with mediocrity, and has put forth every effort to perfect himself in his chosen calling until he has now risen from the ranks of the many to a position among the successful few.

The Doctor has built one of the finest residences in Silver City, and his name and fortune are shared by one of the most esteemed ladies of this locality. He was married in 1881 to Miss Maggie E. Morris, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of James Morris, now of Grant county, New Mexico. The Doctor and Mrs. Wood have one son, Granville Newman.

Dr. Wood is a Knight Templar Mason, in politics is a Republican, and has acted as a member

of the Board of County Commissioners. He is also a member of the board of medical examiners of the Territory, and to the cause of education he is especially devoted, for he believes it to be one of the important factors of good government. In manner he is a genial, pleasant gentleman, thoroughly devoted to his profession and has gained a reputation that ranks him among the most eminent physicians of the Territory.

ALEXANDER M. STORY, one of Hillsboro's respected citizens and ex-Sheriff of the county of Sierra, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born in Crawford county, on the 10th of March, 1846, and is of Scotch and English ancestry. His grandfather, Robert Story, was a native of Scotland, and on emigrating to the New World became one of the early settlers of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. There he obtained land and carried on farming and stock-raising. He was a man of influence in the community and his honorable, upright life was in perfect harmony with his profession as a member of the Presbyterian Church. He passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. His son, David Story, the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in Crawford county, in 1810, and having arrived at years of maturity was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Stewart, who was also a native of that locality. In 1858 they removed to Nebraska, where the father was a pioneer in the milling business, erecting the second gristmill in Cass county. He built a sawmill and carried on that line of business during the greater part of his remaining days. Both he and his estimable wife were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church, and were people of sterling worth. They had a family of nine children, five of whom are yet living. The father died in 1867, at the age of fifty-seven years. The mother still survives and has now reached the age of eighty-six.

In taking up the personal history of Alex-

ander M. Story, we present to our readers the life record of one who has ever been faithful in the discharge of his duties to himself, his neighbor and his country. He was the fourth in order of birth in his father's family. His education was acquired in the public schools of Nebraska, where he went with his parents when a lad of twelve summers. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, and did service against the Indians on the frontier and on the plains. He was sent to Minnesota at the time of the Indian massacre in that State, and rendered the settlers there good service, by keeping the Indians in subjection. Such a service was often more arduous than that which fell to the lot of the soldiers in the South; but the soldier boy of sixteen years was always faithful to his duty and the old flag.

When the war was over he returned to Colorado and engaged in prospecting and mining, which he has since followed. The mineral fields of the South attracted him, and in 1882 he came to New Mexico, locating first at Kingston, where he purchased the Iron-clad mine. He then located the other mines included in that group, and his mining properties proved to be one of the best in the locality. Subsequently he sold out for \$10,000, but he still has good mining interests, which give evidence of a superior yield.

His fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have called upon Mr. Story to serve in positions of public trust, and in 1886 he was elected on the Republican ticket as Sheriff of Sierra county. After serving one term to the full satisfaction of all concerned, he was re-elected and continued in the office for four years. Up to this time in the history of the county there had been some very rough characters and desperadoes scattered throughout the locality, but Mr. Story took a stand for right and order, and rested not until he had secured and brought punishment upon all guilty persons. His most faithful service was highly recommended, and on the expiration of his second term he retired to private life. He has since given his attention to his mining

interests, and has been very active and enterprising in the development of the mine. He had charge of the American mine for a year, and is now largely interested in property of this kind at Kingston and Hillsboro, being also foreman of the Mamie Richmond mine, which is producing considerable good gold.

On the 3d of August, 1889, Mr. Story was united in marriage with Miss Florence M. Smith, a native of Madison county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of E. M. Smith, now of Hillsboro. They have one child, born in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Story are charitable and benevolent people and Mrs. Story is an indefatigable temperance worker, she being now vice-president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Sierra county. She was, at the time of her marriage, one of the efficient school-teachers of this county, and is a lady of culture and refinement, highly esteemed by all who know her. Mr. Story belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, and was Junior Vice Commander of the Department of New Mexico in the last-named order.

During the Indian troubles of the Territory he was a Lieutenant of the militia at Kingston, and he and his followers succeeded in stopping the Indian depredations at that time. He is in every way a citizen of much worth and respectability. He is a firm believer in the maxim that "Life is worth living," and, of course, believes in one of its cardinal principles, namely, the "golden rule," which he makes the every-day practice of his life.

GEOERGE CURRY.—Among the younger citizens of New Mexico none are more worthy of mention than this gentleman, who has attained prominence in political and business circles and won an honored place among the leading men of the Territory. With strength of character and indomitable energy he has risen from the

ranks, and is now regarded as one of the brilliant statesmen of the Southwest.

Born in 1862, in Bayou Sara, Louisiana, Mr. Curry is a son of George and Clara Curry. His mother was a native of Ireland, and his father, who was killed after the Civil war, was a native of Kentucky. George remained with his mother at the place of his birth until 1874, and by his labors aided in her support. The responsibility which rested upon his young shoulders was a heavy one, but it was faithfully discharged and the same fidelity to duty has characterized his entire life. Being thus early thrown upon his own resources he was forced in consequence to neglect his education, but in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons, and developing the talents with which nature endowed him he has become a well informed man of broad general information. When he was not yet twelve years of age he accompanied his mother on her removal from his native State to Dodge City, Kansas, where Mrs. Curry died in 1879. He was now a young man of seventeen years, but his self-reliant spirit and powers of perseverance and diligence had been developed by a life which up to this time was largely one of arduous effort and sacrifice.

Mr. Curry now came to New Mexico, locating at Fort Stanton, near Lincoln, where he at once began search for employment. He sought a position with J. C. Delany, at that time post trader, but not being in need of any additional help Mr. Delany succeeded in securing work for the boy on a cattle ranch in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton, where he worked for a month for his board. He was industrious and energetic, and his employer, realizing the value of his services, then gave him \$20 per month for three months. On the expiration of that period he became a clerk in Mr. Delany's store, working for \$25 per month at the beginning. He continued there until 1884, and so faithful was he to the trust reposed in him and so efficient were his services that he was promoted to the position of chief salesman. In 1884, he located in the town of

Lincoln, and was placed in charge of the mercantile establishment of J. J. Dolan, and also appointed Deputy County Treasurer under his employer, who was at that time serving as the Treasurer of Lincoln county.

Mr. Curry here entered upon his political career. In 1888 he was nominated by the Democracy of Lincoln county for the office of County Clerk and elected by a large majority. His duties were discharged with a promptness and fidelity that won him further honors in the political field and he was nominated and elected as Assessor of Lincoln county in 1890. In the fall of 1892 occurred another election, and Mr. Curry was again honored by his party, who, recognizing his worth and ability, offered him the nomination for the office of County Sheriff. He became the standard-bearer, and when the votes were counted victory was written upon his banner. In 1894 he was elected to the Territorial Senate, representing the district composed of Lincoln, Chaves, Eddy, Donna Ana and Grant counties. His course in office and his personal popularity won him large support, and when the general assembly convened he took his seat as a member of the upper house, and was elected President of the Senate and served as such during the session. Mr. Curry's political career is without a blemish, and even those of the opposing party speak of him in terms of the highest respect. On the various occasions that he has been before the people as a candidate for public office he has never yet experienced defeat, and since the age of twenty-one he has attended as a delegate each Territorial convention of New Mexico. His course in the Senate reflects credit on both himself and his party. He is a young man of broad and comprehensive views, of keen intellect, quick to grasp the points of a situation, and follow them to a right conclusion. He has studied closely the questions and issues of the day, and few men are more thoroughly informed on the political history of the country than George Curry. He has always been an ardent advocate of the Democratic party and is now a strong silver man.

Aside from his Senatorial duties, Mr. Curry is now serving as Clerk of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, and is a member of the Governor's staff, holding the rank of Major. He is also a member of the board of regents of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, and is vice-president of the Territorial Fair Association. He takes great interest in all that pertains to the welfare and development of this section of the country and does all in his power for its promotion and upbuilding.

In 1888 was celebrated a marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Curry and Miss Rebecca Sisseneros, a cultured and estimable lady who presides with grace over their pleasant and hospitable home, which is located in Roswell. They now have an interesting family of three children, all sons,—Frank, Charles and George C. Mr. Curry is still a young man and his earnest and zealous efforts to perform his duties faithfully and to serve his people creditably in all things have secured for him the admiration of many and the friendship of all who know him. In manner he is courteous, genial and affable, a companionable, social gentleman, whose worth is widely recognized and who will undoubtedly enjoy still greater successes in the future.

THEODORE MAXWELL, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and lumber dealer of Gallup, New Mexico, was born on the 16th of November, 1844, in Independence, Missouri, and was reared upon a farm. He first came to New Mexico in 1862 with a freight train, his destination being Fort Union. He then returned to Missouri and enlisted in the Confederate service, under General Kirby Smith, operating with the troops in the coast defense of Texas.

When the war was over, Mr. Maxwell went to El Paso, Texas, making it his home for a short time, when he removed to Tucson, Arizona, going thence to the Pima villages on the Gila river. He drove a freight team between

that place and Fort McDowell, which was his place of abode until removing to Prescott. In the last named city he engaged in farming and mining until 1881. In 1882 he again came to New Mexico, and the following year settled in Gallup. He opened up the Black Diamond coal mine near this place, in connection with his brother, and in 1884 sold out his interest, returning his attention then to freighting between Wingate Station and Fort Wingate. A year later he took the contract for supplying wood to the fort, and sub-letting it he returned to Kansas City, after an absence of twenty-two years. In the fall of 1885 he once more came to Gallup and engaged in the lumber business, which he still carries on, buying lumber in Arizona and Los Angeles, California, and also carrying a stock of doors and window frames, which he purchases in Chicago.

Judge Maxwell has been twice married. In 1876 he wedded Miss Alice Smith, who died in 1882. He was again married in 1890, his second union being Mrs. Anna Patterson, of Independence, Missouri. Socially our subject is connected with the Knights of Pythias of Gallup. In 1886 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and has been elected to that office each year since, discharging his duties in a most acceptable manner. He is also Notary Public. When he arrived in Gallup it contained only a depot and section house. He has witnessed its entire growth and development, and has been prominently identified with its upbuilding. In its welfare he is deeply interested, and he is ever ready to aid in its promotion. His residence is located on Coal avenue, between Second and Third streets.

HON. ISAAC H. GRAY, whose life has been largely passed on frontier settlements of this country, and who belongs to that class of honored and worthy people who open up the way for civilization and progress, is now one of the most esteemed residents of Hillsboro, New Mexico. He claims New York as the State of his

nativity, for he was born in St. Lawrence county, on the 27th of March, 1833. He traces his ancestry back to one of the old New England families that was founded in America long prior to the Revolution. His father, Isaac H. Gray, Sr., was born in Vermont in the year 1800, and was married to Miss Augusta Morris, also of the Green Mountain State. They were members of the Episcopal Church, and were highly esteemed people. For many years they owned and carried on a hotel, and their entire lives were passed in the East. The father died in 1845, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Gray, of this sketch, is the only survivor of the family. He acquired an excellent education in the State Normal School of New York, and then entered upon his business career as clerk on a steamer on the St. Lawrence river. His attention was next turned to rail-roading, on the Rock Island Road in Illinois, and in Woodstock, that State. In 1854 he embarked in the livery business, which he followed for four years. In 1858 he followed the star of empire westward, traveling to the Pacific coast, and for two years followed mining in the Golden State. In 1860 he left California for Virginia City, Nevada, where he carried on mining for some time. In 1861, while prospecting in Aurora, Esmeralda county, he discovered valuable mines, and his discovery yielded to him a handsome profit. He then began dealing in town property and his business ventures in that locality were crowned with success. He also became prominent in public affairs, and in 1863 his name was placed on the Republican ticket as candidate for the office of State Representative. He was elected to the State Legislature of Nevada, and filled the honorable position in a manner alike creditable to himself and his constituents.

In 1866 Mr. Gray returned to California, and was engaged in merchandising at Truckee, that State, for several years. Subsequently he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he followed the same pursuit for a number of years, and his next place of residence was in Dakota.

There he was engaged in the stage business, in connection with the firm of Gilmore and Salisbury, running from Cheyenne, Wyoming, by way of Custer to Deadwood, Dakota. He also had charge of the line from Deadwood to Bismarck, and continued in that business until 1880, when he went to Colorado and followed mining through the succeeding summer.

The autumn of that year witnessed his arrival in New Mexico. He went to Santa Fe, and in 1881 removed to Chloride, where he was engaged in the livery business, to which he has since devoted his energies. In 1890 he removed his business to Hillsboro, purchased town property, and now has a good livery and also owns several residences in the town. His barns are well fitted up and he receives a liberal patronage, for his honorable dealing has won the confidence and good will of all. His life has always been that of a pioneer. He has lived on the frontier in Dakota, Nevada, California and New Mexico, and his experiences have been many, varied and often of great interest. He has met the discouragements and prosperity that usually falls to the lot of the miner, and has been engaged in service against the Indians, having, in 1860, participated in the battle of Pyramid Lake, in which the red men fought desperately. The contest lasted only two hours, but in that time sixty-three of the white settlers were killed. While in Dakota he also aided in subduing the Indians, and after coming to Sierra county, New Mexico, it again became necessary for him to do battle against the red men, driving them out of the Territory, where they had not only destroyed property and carried away stock but had also endangered the lives of the settlers. To these brave men a debt of gratitude is due which can never be repaid. Mr. Gray possesses a chivalrous nature that has ever responded to the cry of the defenseless, and his bravery equals that of any man on the field of battle; in fact, frontier service is often more arduous, for the wily foe has no honor and as readily attacks an unarmed opponent as one whom he might meet in an honorable open encounter.

All who know Mr. Gray speak of him in terms of respect and Hillsboro numbers him among her most valued citizens.

ARTHUR HOWARD HARLLEE, of Silver City, New Mexico, was born in Marion county, South Carolina. His great-grandfather, Peter Harlee, an Englishman by birth, was for many years a Captain in the British Navy, from which he retired late in life, and took up his residence in Virginia about the year 1758. Soon after settling in that State, being a bachelor of sixty years of age, he married Miss Anne Leake. Four children were the fruits of said marriage, of whom two daughters and his youngest child, Thomas Harlee, grew to maturity. Peter Harlee dying soon after the Revolution, his son Thomas moved with his aged mother and sisters to the then named Liberty District, subsequently changed to Marion, South Carolina, where he became the architect of his own fortune. He married Elizabeth Stuart, of Scotch ancestry. Her father had been a gallant soldier of the Revolution under General Francis Marion, and was noted for his fearless, daring spirit. Thomas Harlee acquired, for that period, a considerable property, educating and establishing in life six sons and two daughters. He served in the State Senate from Marion for many years, and also filled other offices of prominence and trust. He was one of the organizers of the town of Marion, which was made the county seat of Marion county. A leading and influential citizen, he commanded the respect of all who knew him, and the honors which were bestowed upon him were justly merited. Doctor Robert Harlee, the fourth son of Thomas Harlee, and the father of Silver City's well known attorney, was graduated at the Medical College of Charleston, South Carolina. He pursued the practice of his profession several years in the town of Marion. In the year 1838 he married, in Marion county, Mrs. Amelia Howard, a widow, whose maiden name was Cannon. Her grandfather resided

in Charleston county, South Carolina, at the breaking out of the Revolution, where in his youth he joined "Marion's Band," and served under him throughout that war. He married a Miss Irvin on the Pee Dee river, and soon after the Revolution moved with her to Darlington county, South Carolina, where he was elected to serve in the first Legislature held in the State of South Carolina. He was a man of marked energy and integrity, as his success in every respect gave ample proof. His son, William H. Cannon, inherited the sterling qualities of his father. He accumulated a large property, was held in high esteem by all, and served repeated terms in the State Senate. He left seven children; the mother of our subject being the fourth daughter. Doctor Robert Harlee, by his said marriage, came into possession of a large amount of property. He then engaged in planting, which he pursued to the time of his death. He passed away in 1872, and his wife died four years later. Throughout his life Doctor Robert Harlee took an active and prominent part in politics, and by his party was recognized as an able leader and wise counselor. He represented his county in the House of Representatives and Senate for a number of terms, covering a period when the tide of political excitement ran highest, being a member of the Senate at the breaking out of the Civil war. He was for years a warm friend and ardent disciple of John C. Calhoun, and, while too old to engage in active service, he contributed largely of his ample means in support of the cause to which he was so devotedly attached, the greatest sacrifice which he offered to that cause being his oldest son, who died in the service at Manassas, Virginia.

Arthur Howard Harlee, the youngest in a family of eleven children, was educated at Wofford College, in Spartanburg, South Carolina, pursuing a classical course. All of the property of the family was lost as the result of the late war, and our subject being thus thrown upon his own resources engaged in teaching school. He had no capital save the abilities

with which nature had endowed him and the education he had acquired. He was principal of the academy at Florence, South Carolina, and afterward occupied the same position in Marion, that State. While engaged in teaching, he pursued the study of law under the direction of his uncle, General W. W. Harlee, of Marion. In 1884 he entered the Albany Law School, of Albany, New York, and on completing the curriculum was graduated in May, 1885, with the degree of LL. B.

In September, 1885, Mr. Harlee came to the West, and at once located in Silver City, New Mexico, where he has since resided, devoting himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. In January, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Thornton to the position of District Attorney for the counties of Grant and Sierra, which position he now occupies. He has been a lifelong Democrat, unswerving in his loyal support of the principles of that party, and is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a Past Master of the Masonic lodge at Silver City. He is a thoroughly read lawyer and an able advocate, who ranks high in professional circles; a man of high moral character, of modest and unassuming demeanor, and in all the relations of life is the soul of honor, winning and retaining the high respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

RODERICK A. NICKLE, a worthy representative of Hillsboro's official interests, now serving as Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, was born in India, and is of English descent. His parents were Major R. W. D. and Caroline (Jerdan) Nickle. His father was an officer of the East India Company, and was living in the land of the Hindoos at the time of the birth of our subject. He died in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and his wife departed this life when fifty-seven years of age. They were members of the Episcopal Church, and were most highly

respected people. Their family numbered six children.

The gentleman whose name heads this review acquired his education in Scotland, England and Germany. It has been said that "travel is the great source of all true wisdom." Mr. Nickle has visited many countries on the face of the globe and has gained through observation and experience knowledge of men and customs that books can never give. In 1869 he crossed the Atlantic to the New World and took up his residence in St. Louis, Missouri, where he studied all the branches of mechanical engineering. He worked in a large shop in that city, and by his thoroughness and persistent efforts gained an excellent knowledge of mechanics and became an expert in his chosen line. For two years he was engaged in lead mining in East Missouri. His arrival in New Mexico is dated in 1881, when he came to this Territory, bringing with him the machinery for a sawmill. This he put up in the Gallinas mountains, and spent two years at Socorro, engaged in prospecting and mining in the Magdalena mountains.

In 1883 there occurred a boom at Kingston, Sierra county, and Mr. Nickle removed to that place, where he opened a hardware store, conducting business in that line for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period Mr. Nickle came to Hillsboro, and for a time was connected with the Goodyear Mining Company. In September, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of Postmaster of Hillsboro, and in 1894 was elected Justice of the Peace, filling both offices at the present time in a most capable and acceptable way. He is ever true to the duties devolving upon him, whether of public or private life, and his integrity is above question.

The lady who shares the home and fortunes of Mr. Nickle was in her maidenhood Miss Lou Allen, of Missouri, and their marriage, which was celebrated in 1880, has been blessed with two children,—Dona Grace and Allen. Mr. Nickle is a stalwart Democrat, and a man of prominence in the community. He is an ac-

complished business man and a gentleman of broad general information, who fluently speaks four different languages. His acquaintances are many and he is constantly adding to the circle of his friends.

L EON HERTZOG is a representative of the German type, one of the most progressive elements which has entered into the composition of American business circles. As a member of the Los Lunas Mercantile Company, Los Lunas, New Mexico, one of the most prosperous firms in Valencia county, he has, although yet a young man, attained a prestige in business circles that entitles him to some consideration in the history of his county.

Leon Hertzog was born in Germany, July 29, 1872, a son of German parents. In 1888, at the age of sixteen years, he left his native land and came to America, landing at New York city, where he had brothers engaged in merchandising. For one year he attended business college in New York in order to acquaint himself with the business methods of this country, and was an employee in his brothers' establishment one year. After this he came west to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and accepted a position as clerk for the Mandel Brothers, the Messrs. Mandel being his uncles. In 1892 he aided in the organization of the Los Lunas Mercantile Company, dealers in general merchandise, wagons, agricultural implements and grain, and ever since the firm was established has been a prominent factor in the transaction of its large volume of business. This is not only the leading company of its kind in Los Lunas but also ranks first among the general merchandise establishments in Valencia county.

Mr. Hertzog is independent in his political views. A young man of correct habits, honest and straightforward in all his dealings, he has made many friends since he came to Los Lunas.

T HOMAS J. BULL, of Mesilla, New Mexico, was one of the earliest settlers of Donna Ana county, and was one of the most widely and favorably known pioneers. He located in the county in 1849, and has since been prominently identified with its business interests.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Richland county, on the 26th of October, 1826, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his ancestors having been early settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. There his father, Thomas J. Bull, was born in 1804, and soon afterward the grandfather, Hezekiah Bull, removed with his family to Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the Buckeye State. The father of our subject engaged in the practice of law, married Miss Sarah Hubbard, a New England lady, and located on a farm in Richland county, where he made his home, although engaged in the practice of the legal profession. His death occurred there in 1863, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife survived him many years, and passed away in 1892.

They were the parents of five children, of whom Thomas Jefferson Bull, the subject of this review, was the eldest. His boyhood days were spent on the old home farm, and in the district schools of the neighborhood he acquired a limited education. In 1843, when in his eighteenth year, he started out to make his own way in the world and traveled in the Southern States until 1847. He occupied a position in the Quartermaster's department in the war with Mexico, and in 1849 started from New Orleans for California, journeying as far as El Paso, Texas. He continued there for a short time, after which he came to the Mesilla valley and engaged in furnishing the Government with lumber. He had a company of men engaged in preparing the lumber in the Oregon mountains and shipped it to El Paso, where he sold it for \$200 per thousand feet. This undertaking proved a profitable one, and with the capital he acquired in that way he opened a general mercantile store in Mesilla in 1851. Learning, however, that Mesilla was a part of

Mexico, he removed to Las Cruces, but as soon as the Gadsden purchase was made and Mesilla became an American town, he returned and has since been continuously engaged in business here, covering a period of forty-four years. He is a man of unquestioned integrity and indefatigable industry, and his business has therefore prospered. He has been awarded large Government contracts, his trade became extensive, and he made money rapidly, establishing several branch stores. He now has in connection with his Mesilla store a large house in Las Cruces, which he opened in 1885.

Mr. Bull early realized that the Mesilla valley was a rich and productive one, but not until 1869 did he feel justified to begin the cultivation of fruit, which he believed would prove a profitable business. Horticulture had always been with him a favorite pursuit, and having a strong desire to show what the beautiful valley could do in fruit production he became the pioneer fruit-grower of this region, and many of the apple-trees which he planted in 1869 are still in full-bearing, yielding rich returns. His orchards and vineyards are now thirty acres in extent. He demonstrated the fact that fruit could profitably be raised in this valley, his orchards and vineyards having netted him as high as \$8,000 per annum. Others have followed his example and now a large part of the county is given over to fruit-raising, while some of the finest and most luscious fruits to be found in the world, including apples, peaches, pears and grapes, are here produced. Other varieties of fruits are profitably raised, for almost any vegetation thrives well in this locality. Mr. Bull may well be said to be the pioneer in the development of the land in this region. He received from the agricultural department at Washington sixteen pounds of French tuzel seed wheat, sowed it on his grounds; it yielded a bountiful return and in three years he was able to furnish seed to all the parties renting his lands; and it may be truthfully said that from that first sixteen pounds of wheat nearly all of the wheat grown in this valley has been produced.

Mr. Bull's enterprise in these lines has not only brought prosperity to himself, but has given employment to many others, and has greatly advanced the material welfare of the community. He may well be called a public benefactor, for through his efforts the Mesilla valley has become the leading fruit-producing portion of New Mexico. He has not only engaged in the raising of grain and fruits, but for some years has been a successful wine and grape-brandy manufacturer, whose products have become justly celebrated, and he now has in storage thousands of gallons of choice wine of the vintage of 1883 and the years following. He also has fine wine of his own bottling, which was manufactured in 1879. This he keeps only to share with his friends, who also partake with him of his own choice brandy, made from distilling sour wine.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bull has reached his sixty-ninth year he is still an exceedingly well preserved man, whose appearance indicates that he has not passed his fifty-fifth year. He possesses a determined will and a strong mind, which have been important factors in his successful career. He has had a wide experience and has become thoroughly acquainted with men and affairs. He is known throughout the Territory of New Mexico, and all who know him have for him the highest regard.

When a boy Mr. Bull was a strong admirer of Henry Clay, but on the dissolution of the Whig party he espoused the cause of the Democracy, and has since been one of the strong adherents of the Jeffersonian faith. He has long been a recognized power in his party, exercising a strongly felt influence in its behalf and doing much to promote its interests. He is a brave, outspoken man, fearlessly advocating his own views, yet ever ready to accord to others the same right that he reserves for himself. He was very active and gave freely of his means to advance the first canvass at the time of President Cleveland's nomination in 1884, and is still one of the stalwart friends of the chief executive, an advocate of

a fearless and unbiased policy which has been followed by the man who is yet found in the White House. Mr. Bull has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking, but at the urgent solicitation of many friends and his party he accepted the position of Sheriff, and also that of County Commissioner, one of the most important offices in the county; but it was only that he might be of use in furthering some measures that he believed would greatly benefit the community. He is now President of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, and is deeply interested in the upbuilding of that institution.

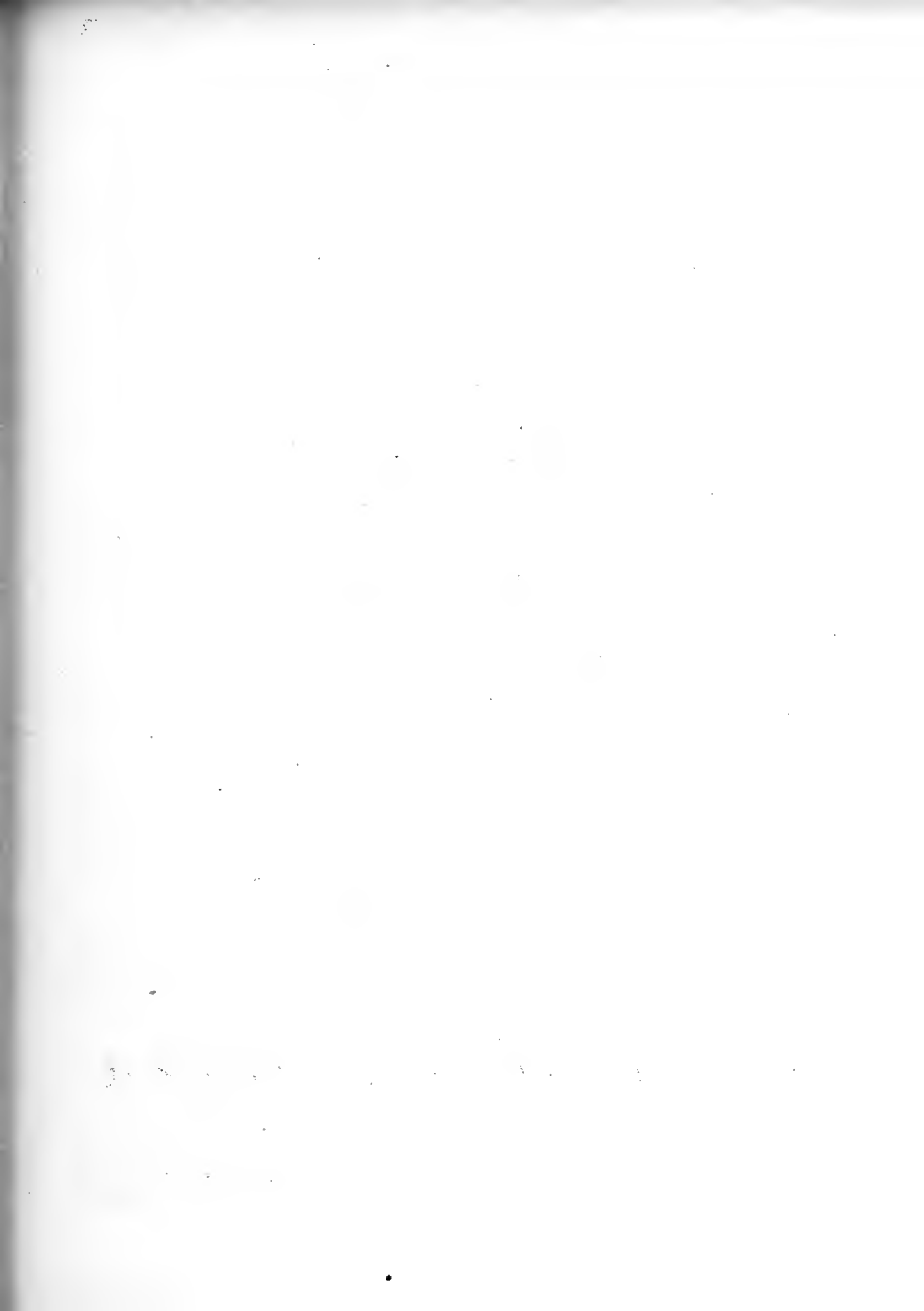
In 1852 was celebrated the marriage of Thomas J. Bull and Miss Frances D. La O, a native of the State of Chihuahua. She has been to him a most excellent companion and helpmeet on life's journey, and for forty-three years they have now traveled earth's pilgrimage side by side, sharing with each other the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity, which are the common lot of all. They have had five children: Josephine, who died at the age of one year; Charles F., who is in business with his father; Alexander, who was married and located near his father, but lost his life in a railroad accident, while his wife also died, leaving two children, who now reside with their grandparents; John, who died at the age of a year and a half, and Sarah, who died at the age of two years. Thus the home has had its sorrows. He and his wife are now residing in a comfortable and commodious dwelling, one of many that he has erected, and we join with their many friends in the hope that the remainder of their days will be a period of unalloyed happiness.

JAMES K. LIVINGSTON is the proprietor of the Alameda, a beautiful ranch used as a winter resort and pleasantly located one mile from Las Cruces. It comprises seventeen acres of rich land and is under a high state of cultivation, planted to

fruit and sowed to alfalfa. The genial proprietor raises his own fruits and vegetables and cans them for winter use, so that the table is always supplied with a great variety. He also raises fine poultry and keeps Jersey cows, and the place is supplied with all the appointments that go to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The residence is spacious and well ventilated and tastefully furnished. The doors, windows and lumber of the adobe annex building were brought from Chicago, having been used in the Woman's Building at the World's Columbian Exposition. The house appears to be in a bower of roses, for on each side are planted luxurious rose bushes, sending their green sprays far up the walls, while the blossoms give forth their fragrance to the air. Standing guard of the lawn are grand old shade-trees, making the house with its broad verandas a bower of comfort and delight. Here Mr. Livingston and his estimable wife dispense to their guests the most liberal hospitality. This beautiful resort, supplied with all the comforts of a modern home, was established by our subject in 1892. It is located in the lovely Mesilla valley, the most beautiful and fertile valley of New Mexico. The altitude, 3,800 feet, is a happy medium between the sea level and high altitudes. Here can be found a very dry and aseptic air, and a maximum of sunshine and minimum of cloud, while the soil is light, porous and dry.

Dr. A. F. McKay, of Chicago, Illinois, corresponding secretary of the World's Congress of Medico-Climatology and editor of *American Climates and Resorts*, says in his report on Las Cruces in the November (1894) number of that journal: "The Alameda is not a sanitarium, it is not a hospital, and it is not a hotel, though the transient guest is welcomed; but it is an ideal home for the invalid who needs more quiet than excitement, more good food than medicine, and more home feeling than can be enjoyed at the average health resort."

Mr. Livingston is a native of Port Jervis, New York, born on the 6th of April, 1850, and is a direct descendant of a noble old English-





ENG. BY HENRY TAYLOR JR. N.Y.

Granville A. Richardson

Scotch family that emigrated to the New World, settling at Clermont, on the Hudson river, and becoming one of the prominent Colonial families. It was his relative, Chancellor Livingston, first Chief Justice of the United States, who administered the oath of office to President Washington. Robert A. and Philip Livingston, two of the great-uncles of our subject, were prominent statesmen, signers of the Declaration of Independence, and were men of great worth to the country in the most trying period of its history—that era which witnessed the birth of the Republic and the establishment of the new government.

The grandfather, James K. Livingston, for whom our subject is named, was born at Clermont, New York, and became a prominent lawyer. He died in 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years. The father of Mr. Livingston was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, near the home of the Beecher family, a warm friendship existing between him and the famous representatives of that name. He married Miss Jane Fellows, daughter of Judge Fellows, of Penfield, New York, and they became parents of two children, a daughter, Sophia, who is now the wife of George H. Utter, a leading and influential citizen of Silver City, New Mexico, and James K., of this review. The father of this family died in 1890, at the age of sixty-nine years. His good wife is still living, at the age of seventy-five, and is beloved by all who know her.

Mr. Livingston acquired his education in the high-school of Port Jervis, New York, and spent his early manhood in the East. He arrived in New Mexico in 1881, and for twelve years was land agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. He aided in laying out the town sites along the line of that road, and was the general agent for town lots. In 1887 he took up his residence at Las Cruces, and continued his connection with the company until 1892, when he became the proprietor of beautiful Alameda. He is now meeting with marked success in his undertaking.

The domestic relations of Mr. Livingston

are very pleasant. He was married in 1883 to Miss Elizabeth Walker, of Saratoga Springs, New York, and they have two children: John Walker, born at Saratoga Springs, in 1884; and Sophia, born in Santa Fe, in 1885.

In politics Mr. Livingston is a Republican. He is a member of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, and has filled all the offices in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a citizen of the highest integrity, a gentleman of irreproachable character, and he and his family have many warm friends.

HON. GRANVILLE A. RICHARDSON has for some years been identified with New Mexico and its history, and its marvelous growth and development owes not a little to his efforts. Educational and social interests have been promoted in a considerable degree by him, and the business activity has been enlarged, thereby advancing the material welfare of the Territory. He is to-day one of the most eminent attorneys and statesmen in this section, and his success has come as the result of persistent effort directed in the line of an honorable purpose. He began life in obscurity and with no capital save his own native talents has risen to an honored place among the influential citizens of the southwest. His life fully exemplifies the saying

“Honor and fame from no condition rise:
Act well your part: there all the honor lies.”

In Hopedale, Harrison county, Ohio, January 5, 1860, Granville A. Richardson was born. His parents were John and Louisa (De Lany) Richardson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of the Buckeye State. Both his parents were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, with a slight strain of French blood. The members of the family have mostly followed professional careers, many able representatives being found in the ranks of the medical fraternity, but the father and paternal grandfather of our subject were an exception to the established rule, merchandising having

been their business. Four of the brothers of John Richardson were physicians and met with excellent success in their chosen calling, one of them having long been a professor in the medical college of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Robert Richardson for some time engaged in practice and then accepted the professorship of chemistry in Bethany College with Alexander Campbell, founder of what is known as the Christian or Campbellite Church. He was afterwards for many years President of the Harrodsburg College, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. The youngest brother of John Richardson established a very extensive jewelry business, being the organizer of the notable firm of Richardson & McIntyre, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He amassed a handsome fortune and spent his last days in France.

The younger generation of the family, that to which our subject belongs, has not confined itself so exclusively to professional life, yet has been ably represented in several of the learned professions as well as in commercial circles. The legal profession claims several members, including the late Hon. Nathaniel Richardson, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and the Hon. Alexander G. Cochran, of St. Louis, the general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific Railway system, both being first cousins of our subject. The mother's family is well represented in military circles. She had two brothers—Captain C. M. and Captain Hayden De Lany—the remains of whom, after eventful and stirring careers in following Grant through the civil struggle, and later in the regular service with Custer and others in the West, have found rest side by side in the Evergreen Cemetery at Los Angeles, California. They had been students at West Point and continued as loyal supporters of their country through the most trying period of its history and until death ended life's labors.

There is much in the career of Granville A. Richardson that is of intense interest, demonstrating what can be accomplished through the pursuit of a persistent purpose. When he was not yet six weeks old his parents left Hopedale

and traveled westward, making the journey on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, and then across the State of Missouri to where the present city of Sedalia now stands. There the father had previously purchased a large tract of land, on which the family located, but after a short time the mother died and they removed to Detroit, Michigan. There our subject began his education in the public schools, but before he had time to make much progress in his studies the father took his youngest children, Granville and his sister, to their grandmother's home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where the boy once more entered school, continuing there for two years when, the family having removed to Hopedale, Ohio, he returned to the city of his nativity.

In the meantime the war-cloud had burst on the country and one of the most sanguinary struggles that the world has ever witnessed took place, but all this was over now and the father determined to return to his farm in Missouri. Roswell's future attorney therefore spent several years in work in the fields and thereby secured the vigor and physical development that have enabled him in later years to carry successfully on his professional labors. After three years thus passed Mr. Richardson resolved to secure a better education. He now realized its importance as a preparation for life's struggles, and the question of ways and means confronted him.

With an undaunted purpose and courageous spirit that have always been numbered among his characteristics he left home to earn the money which would enable him to pursue a college course. The East he believed would furnish him a better field of labor, and in consequence he made his way to Rochester, New York, where he secured employment as a wrapping clerk in the establishment of H. H. Warner. For two years he remained there, and his leisure hours, instead of being spent in the pleasures which usually attract young men of that age, were devoted to study, until he had completed the regular curriculum of the high-school course. His laudable ambition, how-

ever, was not yet satisfied, and he opened correspondence with several institutions to ascertain whether "a student could find employment and at the same time carry on his studies." The only favorable reply the boy received was from President W. S. Giltner, of Eminence College, Eminence, Kentucky, who responded that "if you will come here I will see what I can do for you." Upon receipt of this encouraging reply Mr. Richardson left New York and started for Kentucky. He reached Eminence the 1st of October and matriculated as a student, at the same time paying for his tuition by caring for the greenhouse belonging to the institution, and the college grounds. His entrance into this school was one of the most important steps of his life. It gave him a new zest, it encouraged and inspired him, and placed before him a high ideal toward which he has ever striven. The atmosphere of the school was one of sympathy and high intellectuality, and from President and Mrs. Giltner he received unstinted kindness. In the years which have since passed he has many and many times spoken of their goodness to the poor boy and regards them with the most heartfelt gratitude. He says that whatever success he has attained in life or whatever may come to him in the future is due to the kindness, direction and influence of the President and his family at Eminence College. This institution he has always regarded as "home," and, returning to it again and again since he finished the college course, he has always found the latchstring out, and that the tie of friendship which was formed in his boyhood days has never been broken. Though the world may be "cold and pitiless" he found an oasis of love and kindness, the memory of which will always brighten his journey through life.

Mr. Richardson continued to care for the greenhouse and grounds until his senior year in college, when he was given a professorship in the preparatory department. In 1882 he was graduated, and, having determined to take up the study of law, he entered the University of Michigan, where he pursued the regular law

course and a part of the literary special. He continued in that school until 1883, employing his vacations at whatever labor would yield him an honest living, working sometimes in the harvest field and sometimes around the university. In the spring of 1883 he became a student in the law office of Breckinridge & Shelby, of Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained until September of that year, when he accepted the position of principal of the city schools at Winchester, Kentucky, thus serving for two years. In the meantime he accumulated sufficient means to enable him to complete his law course in Ann Arbor, and he was graduated at the famed Michigan University on the 1st of July, 1886.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge took a deep interest in Mr. Richardson during the few months spent in his office at Lexington, and felt confident that his earnest efforts and constant application to the study of his chosen profession would ultimately bring success, and later, on Mr. Richardson's departure for the West, presented him with a letter of endorsement, recommending him as "in every sense of the word a gentleman; a very laborious, diligent and intelligent student and thoroughly reliable."

Mr. Richardson's school days were now over and he had crossed the bridge that separates manhood from boyhood. In his possession was a diploma from the law department of the University of Michigan. Commencement exercises were ended and he was now to commence life's earnest labors and face its sterner duties. The acquisition of an education to him was no easy task, but he had accomplished it, and the same resolute purpose would enable him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which one must inevitably meet as they traverse the journey which leads from the cradle to the grave.

Thirty days after his graduation at the University of Michigan, Mr. Richardson was admitted by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky to practice law in that State; but the new and rapidly developing Southwest was to him a

more attractive, and he believed would prove a better field; so he made his way hither, reaching Lincoln, New Mexico, in September, 1886. His cash capital consisted of only a few dollars; but his supply of determination was unlimited. The town in which he established himself contained about 600 inhabitants, mostly Mexicans, and about 150 adobe huts. It seemed that the young man might have come here to bury instead of using his talents; but Mr. Richardson was sagacious and foresaw the future growth and prosperity of this section of the Territory; nor was his foresight at fault. He found here a rich field of labor; and as the years have passed he has secured a large clientage and become one of the best known members of the profession in New Mexico.

He practiced in Lincoln for two years, part of the time alone and part of the time as a member of a firm. His worth and ability were recognized by his fellow townsmen and the Democracy of this section chose him for their leader in the fall of 1888. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884, had always been a warm advocate of Democratic principles, and in consequence was made chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, of Lincoln county. His able leadership and managerial powers brought success to the party, and with one exception every candidate on the ticket was elected. In April, 1889, Mr. Richardson left Lincoln, taking up his residence in Roswell, New Mexico, on the 16th of that month. He is the pioneer lawyer not only of this place but of all Chaves county. His ability as attorney has won him much prominence. He is a deep thinker, a logical reasoner, and possesses a broad, comprehensive mind and keen powers of perception, that enable him clearly and accurately to analyze a case, while his oratory and excellent command of English enables him to present his cause with a force that carries conviction with it. He has one of the best law libraries in the Pecos valley, and since 1890 has served as the attorney at Roswell for all the companies now engaged in the development of this valley.

His political course is above reproach, and he has the confidence of his party and the respect of the opposition. In 1890 he was nominated by the Democracy to represent in the Territorial Senate the district composed of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties, and a large majority gave him the election. When he became a member of the Assembly the counties of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy had just been formed and much legislation for this district was necessary. He succeeded in passing what is known as the current expense bond bill, which was primarily intended for the financial relief of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties. As a leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, he also led the fight for the passage of the present school law, against the opposition of Thomas B. Catron, at that time the champion of the legislative arena. He labored for weeks to have this bill explained and finally succeeded in securing its passage. He did most effective service in the interests of this section of the Territory, and has ever been devoted to its best interests.

Confidence reposed in him by his party is demonstrated by the fact that in May, 1892, when he was absent from the city, he was elected to represent the Democratic party for the Territory of New Mexico at the Democratic National Convention which convened in Chicago in 1892. In this convention his support was given Hon. Horace Boies, then Governor of Iowa, for the presidency, hoping to secure the nomination of a Western man who was capable of a policy of government large enough for the East, West, North and South. At that convention, at the close of that powerful protest of the Hon. Bourke Cochran, of New York, protesting against the nomination of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Richardson made a motion to adjourn, it being then two o'clock in the morning, and the convention having been in session since the early afternoon of the day before. This motion was seconded by the Hon. William C. Owen, on behalf of Kentucky, and on behalf of Ohio by the distinguished Farley, ex-mayor of Cleveland; and had it not been

for the influence and persuasion of Lieutenant Governor Sheean, of New York, and the Hon. Bourke Cochran, urging Richardson to withdraw his motion, the defeat of Grover Cleveland would have been accomplished.

Mr. Richardson has been connected with various official positions aside from politics,—interests that have been of great benefit to the city and country. He has for some time been a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia; is vice-president of the Territorial Fair Association, and was appointed by the Governor of New Mexico to represent the Territory at the "Cotton States and International Exposition" now in session at Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Board of Immigration of New Mexico. He was recently appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College of New Mexico, located at Las Cruces, being the youngest man on the board. His earnest desire to advance the educational interests of the Territory and his energetic efforts to serve his people and protect their interests in all things peculiarly fits him for this position.

It would be difficult to find a man who has done more for Roswell and the Pecos valley than Mr. Richardson. His name is inseparably connected with the history of this region. He has given liberally of his time, money and energies to beautifying the town of Roswell, and to advancing all local enterprises which are calculated to promote commercial activity. He may well be numbered among those who have laid the foundation for this enterprising little city and has indeed been an important factor in the development of the valley. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Roswell, and has served as a member of the board of directors since its establishment in 1890. He has twice served as president of the South-eastern New Mexico and Pecos Valley Fair Association. The duties connected with this position are now laborious, but he carried the work forward with an energetic and deter-

mined hand. He was the originator and promoter of the entire scheme. In 1892 he advanced the idea of having a fair for the purpose of exhibiting the natural resources and agricultural products of the Pecos valley. The plan was favored by the citizens and producers of the country, and several prominent men, including W. S. Prager, Nathan Jaffa and others, rallied to his aid and decided to try the experiment. They left their own business interests to visit the various homes in the valley, gathering products for display and arousing the interests of the farmers, and after three months' work in this line they met their reward in the grand success which attended their first fair.

In 1893 the Territorial Legislature authorized the Agricultural College of Las Cruces, New Mexico, to locate a branch experimental station of that institution in the Pecos valley. Accordingly a committee was appointed by the board of regents to visit the valley and decide upon a suitable location. Mr. Richardson took great interest in the projected school, and when the committee visited the valley he made the long and tedious stage trip from Roswell to Eddy and return, and assisted in making a proper selection for the station near the town of Roswell.

Mr. Richardson has attained to an eminent position in political, legal, educational and social circles, yet is still a young man. All that he has and is in life he owes to his own efforts. His career is most commendable, and has won him the friendship and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. The indefatigable zeal and energy which brought to him his education and has secured his present success will gain him still higher honors in the future, and New Mexico may well be glad to number him among her adopted sons.

On the 22d of November, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Nina Turner, of Evart, Michigan, daughter of James W. Turner. They have one son, Donovan M.

HUGH MCGINN, superintendent of the works of the Crescent Coal Company at Gallup, New Mexico, is a practiced and experienced miner, whose thorough familiarity with the business in all its details well fits him for his present responsible position. The record of his life is as follows:

A native of Scotland, he was born in Lanarkshire, on the 18th of June, 1848, and when eighteen years of age bade adieu to friends and native land, for he was about to sail for the New World, where he had resolved to seek a home and fortune.

Mr. McGinn crossed the Atlantic in 1866, locating first in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In his native land, he had worked in the coal and iron mines, and on reaching the Keystone State he secured employment in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, where he continued his labors for twelve years. At that time he took charge of the construction work for the Cambria Iron Company, serving in that position for six months, when he was made superintendent at the Armeville mines on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Suterville, Pennsylvania. He had also been in the service of the Westmoreland Gas & Coal Company, and for two years was with the Altona Coal & Coke Company, severing his connection with that concern in 1888.

It was at this date that Mr. McGinn sought a home in the Southwest. He came to New Mexico, and for one year was employed by the Monera Coal & Coke Company, when he was promoted to the position of mine superintendent. He was afterwards offered a position by the Crescent Coal Company of Gallup, New Mexico, which he accepted, and now as superintendent has charge of their vast business. Mr. McGinn has a thorough and practical understanding of the business and considers no detail too small and unimportant to be beneath his notice. He watches over everything connected with the business, and this has been one of the important factors in his success. His efficiency and faithfulness have enabled him to command good positions, and his let-

ters of commendation from former employers show him to be a man of great ability in this line.

George F. Huff, who is at the head of the Altona Coal & Coke Company, and is Congressman at large from Pennsylvania, both in his letter of commendation and subsequent private correspondence, gives evidence of the fact that he has unlimited confidence in Mr. McGinn, both as a mining expert and as a friend. Our subject certainly has made a success of his work in Gallup, and has the trust and confidence of his employers and the respect of those who serve under him. While in the East, in order to further perfect himself for his chosen work, he learned telegraphy, which was an essential qualification for the work in that section of the country.

While living in the Keystone State Mr. McGinn was united in marriage with Miss Anna O'Neil, by whom he has had ten children. He is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is now Chief Patriarch of the Encampment in Gallup. He is a man of fine physique, large and powerful, and by nature is warm-hearted and generous, his kindly disposition winning him many warm personal friends.

JULIUS H. GERDES, the pioneer clothing merchant of Santa Fe, was born in Germany, August 23, 1847. He was educated in his native land, served one year in the German army, and came to America in 1869, obtaining a clerkship in Baltimore. After remaining there a year and a half he came to Santa Fe, and for the following three years was a clerk in the general mercantile store of Johnson & Koch. In 1873 Mr. Gerdes opened the only exclusive men's furnishing-goods house in the city, commencing with a \$1,500 stock, in a room 15 x 15 feet, fronting on the plaza. After a time, as his business increased, he was obliged to have more room, and moved to the brick store on the corner of Gasper avenue and San Francisco street, his store room being eighty-five

feet deep. Mr. Gerdes remained there sixteen years, meeting with a constantly increasing trade. In 1894 he removed to the Catron block, where he has a store 25 x 85 feet, filled with a full and carefully selected stock of men's goods. In 1890 he opened a general mercantile store at Cerrillos, and to these establishments he gives his entire attention, not allowing his mind to be occupied with outside matters, thus being able to keep himself thoroughly informed on prices, styles and the attractive arrangement of his stores.

Mr. Gerdes was married in September, 1874, to Miss Julie Kreuz, a native of Bavaria, Germany. She came to America when a child, and was reared in Wisconsin. In political matters, Mr. Gerdes affiliates with the Republican party, but he is not a politician. He has erected a fine residence in Santa Fe, where they are surrounded by the comforts he has secured by his own unaided efforts. He is a pleasant and agreeable business man, and richly deserves the success which he has acquired.

LEWIS KENNON, A. M., M. D., a retired physician, residing in Silver City, is the oldest member of the profession now in the Territory of New Mexico, and is a man of fine educational attainments. He was born in Augusta, Georgia, on the 12th of January, 1829, descending from ancestors who left their home in Yorkshire, England, and crossed the Atlantic to the Colony of Virginia, during the reign of King James I. They were among the first settlers of the Old Dominion, and were prominent in the early history of the country, participating in the events which clustered about the birth of the new Republic, aiding in the Revolutionary war, while one of the number (grandfather of the Doctor) served on the staff of General La Fayette, and was seriously wounded in the battle of Brandywine. After the war he carried on an extensive business as a tobacco planter.

Lewis Kennon, the Doctor's father, was

born in Virginia in 1774, and when a young man removed to Georgia, where from 1808 until 1812 he carried on a large plantation. He afterward held the position of midshipman in the United States Navy. His wife bore the maiden name of Rhoda Chadwick, and was also a native of Georgia. Three sons were born to Lewis and Rhoda Kennon, the Doctor, Charles Henry and Robert P. The last mentioned became a Lieutenant in the Union army, and died soon after the close of the war.

Our subject, the second son, acquired his education in the William and Mary College, of Virginia, being graduated at that well-known institution in the class of 1846. In 1852 he came to New Mexico, as Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, and for some years traveled all over the Territory. In 1861 he went on a trip to the Old World, visiting London and Paris and continued his residence in Europe, studying medicine, until 1863. He opened an office in Santa Fe on his return to New Mexico, and there he engaged in the successful practice of his profession for twenty years, after which he came to Silver City, where he has since resided. His skill and ability were widely recognized by the members of the profession, all of whom honor and esteem him for his genuine worth. He is now living retired at the Sisters' Hospital. His life has been well and worthily spent, largely given to the benefit of others.

The Doctor was married in 1860, to Miss Mary A. Brown, a native of Ireland, and to them were born the following children: Lewis, John, Lamy, Winfred, Anthony and Alice, now the wife of Dr. Robert E. Smith, of Los Angeles, California. The mother of this family has been called to the home beyond this life, and the children are now all settled in life. In religion the Doctor is an adherent of the Catholic faith. He is the Nestor of the medical profession in New Mexico, and is very widely and favorably known, his life having been such as to command the highest regard and confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CAPTAIN JOHN L. BULLIS, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, was assigned to duty as Acting Indian Agent of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Indians by the War Department June 17, 1893.

JOHN DAVID WALKER, Sheriff of Eddy county, New Mexico, is a native of Mississippi, born on the 1st of February, 1858. His father, Professor Robert L. Walker, was a native of the Old Dominion. After having arrived at years of maturity the latter wedded Miss Mary Hayes, a native of Mississippi, and they located near Sardis, where the birth of our subject occurred, and there made their home until 1860, when they removed to Denton county, Texas. Two years later the father departed this life, and the mother then returned with her family to the State of her nativity, where she was a second time married, becoming the wife of J. M. Hess, a farmer and stock-raiser.

The family again removed to Texas, taking up their residence near San Antonio, where the subject of this review acquired his education. He gave his services to the work of the home until twenty-two years of age, when he began business in his own interest. At that time the principal industry of southwestern Texas was stock-raising, and therefore Mr. Walker turned his attention to that business, which he followed for some time. In 1879 he was engaged on the trail and for three years made periodical trips to Dodge City, Kansas, with cattle, that being the best shipping point. In 1882 he removed to Pearsall, Texas, where the family had located in the meantime, and hired to his stepfather, who was engaged in the livery business, for about eight months. On the expiration of that period he gave his attention to the cattle business until he had an opportunity to exchange his stock for an interest in a lumber-yard, and he followed the new industry for a year. At this time he also owned an interest in considerable town prop-

erty, which was traded for a large band of horses.

In 1884 Mr. Walker started with his stock for New Mexico. He stopped for the winter at Brady City, where he lost many of his horses through the intense cold weather, while many more were stolen, reducing the number to about one-half of the original lot. In 1885 the family came to Lincoln county (now Eddy county), settling thirty miles west of the present town of Eddy. They prospered for four years, making money rapidly by dealing in horses. In the meantime they bought more land, which they still own. These ranches, comprising 560 acres, are in Eddy county, about fifteen miles apart. Mr. Walker continued upon the ranch until 1894, when he was elected to his present position as county Sheriff, and removed to Eddy. He had also served as county Assessor for four years, being elected to that position in 1890.

The lady who now bears the name and shares the fortunes of Mr. Walker, was in her maidenhood Miss Emma Avant, a native of Texas. They have two children,—Robert and Marion. Mr. Walker is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders. He is a true Southern gentleman, warmhearted and hospitable, and is a wide-awake, enterprising business man, whose perseverance and energy have overcome the difficulties in his path, and he has steadily worked his way upward until he is comfortably well fixed, has made for himself an enviable reputation, and won the respect of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

THE JAFFA-PRAGER COMPANY.— This company, now doing business in Roswell, New Mexico, is one of the leading commercial concerns in this section of the State, handling dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, hides, wool, and anything that might be included under the head of general merchandising, and was established in the decade of the '80s.

Nathan Jaffa and W. S. Prager first entered into business relations as general merchants in the Pecos valley in 1886, at which time Roswell was only a ranch, and they were unable to secure a building here in which to establish a store, so were compelled to locate at the old Chisum ranch five miles south of Roswell, and await the construction of a store building at this point. They placed their goods in a small building at Chisum ranch and began doing business there, and in the course of six months they removed to Roswell, where they opened a store with a \$12,000 stock of goods, which was brought to this valley and hauled from Chisum ranch to Roswell with ox teams, there being no railroads in this portion of the Territory. Their first store was an adobe building, about 25 x 50 feet, and here they soon became known as enterprising, progressive merchants and received from the public a liberal patronage.

Business was begun at this point by Jaffa, Prager & Company and continued under that name until 1890, when an organization was effected and the business was incorporated under the name of the Jaffa-Prager Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, its officers being S. H. Jaffa of Trinidad, Colorado, as president; W. S. Prager, one of the members of the original firm, vice-president; and Nathan Jaffa, secretary and treasurer. The firm continued uninterrupted in business without any change until the spring of 1895, when a re-organization was effected under the same name, and the following officers were chosen: W. S. Prager, president; H. N. Jaffa, vice-president; and N. Jaffa, secretary and treasurer.

The Jaffa-Prager Company now stands among the highest and most substantial firms of the Southwest and is well known throughout this Territory. For more than four years it has had the exclusive trade of all the principal cattle companies within the radius of one hundred miles. It now carries a stock valued at about \$60,000, and is one of the most extensive mercantile concerns in New Mexico, their building covering more than 15,000

square feet, exclusive of a warehouse 25 x 198 feet,—probably the largest in the Territory. Any concern which promotes commercial activity is a benefit to the community, and the Jaffa-Prager Company has been an important element in the upbuilding of this section. Its members are progressive, public-spirited men who unreservedly give their support to all interests calculated to benefit Roswell and the Pecos valley.

NATHAN JAFFA, widely and prominently known as one of the most successful and energetic business men of the Southwest, is a native of Germany, born December 28, 1863. His father was a schoolteacher and under his direction our subject received his early training. At the age of fourteen he left his native country and crossed the Atlantic to America, going first to Trinidad, Colorado, where some of his relatives were living. He there sought and obtained a situation, making that city his home for about four years. On the expiration of that period he came to New Mexico, settling at Las Vegas, where he took charge of the mercantile establishment of Jaffa brothers. There he remained for two years, when he removed to Albuquerque, and, associating himself with W. S. Prager, he came to Roswell, where these gentlemen established the Jaffer-Prager Company, in general mercantile business. Success attended the new enterprise from the beginning. Its interests were carefully guarded by the members of the firm, who are men of excellent business and executive ability and the firm has built up the largest trade in the valley.

Mr. Jaffa was united in marriage with Miss Essie Strauss, daughter of a prominent merchant of Trinidad, Colorado. The lady is a native of the Empire State, and came with her parents to Colorado during her girlhood days. Two children grace the union of our subject and his wife, namely: Julia and Eleanor.

Mr. Jaffa is devoted to the best interests of Roswell, to its development and upbuilding, and was chairman of the first town board. The rapid growth of such a city is due to the enterprise of such men as our subject, a man who instead of being deterred by obstacles steadily and persistently pushes aside the barriers that obstruct his path until he has reached the desired goal. He has advanced his business step by step and his present high position is self-achieved. He owes his eminence to his own efforts, and he is a most illustrious type of a self-made man.

He is an active member of Roswell Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons, and Columbia Chapter, No. 7, and served two years as Master of the lodge. In educational matters he has always taken the deepest interest, and is president of the Board of Education of the public schools and president of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute.

WILLIAM S. PRAGER is a native of the Keystone State. He was born in Pittsburg on the 29th of November, 1858, and comes of a family that has always followed mercantile pursuits. His father was born in Europe and came to America during his youth.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch attended the schools of his native city until fourteen years of age, when, with a spirit of restlessness and love of adventure common to boys, he ran away from home and made his way to the West, locating in Trinidad, Colorado, in 1873, with just enough money to pay for a night's lodging and a day's board. But the energetic boy was not to be discouraged, and with a resolute purpose and undaunted courage—characteristics that have marked his whole business career—he sought and obtained a position in the store of Jaffa Brothers. Since that time he has been connected with the firm in one capacity or another. For four years he continued his residence in Trini-

dad, and then went to Las Vegas, New Mexico, to take charge of the store of Jaffa Brothers at that point. In the interests of the same firm he subsequently removed to Albuquerque, and while living in that city entered into partnership with N. Jaffa, forming the company now known as the Jaffa-Prager Company, and establishing the well-known mercantile house of this city, a history of which is given on a preceding page.

In 1891 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Prager and Miss Hallie Mendenhall, a native of Missouri, who for some years prior to her marriage had resided in Las Vegas and Roswell, New Mexico. They have had two daughters, Stephana and Irene, the latter of whom is deceased.

Socially, Mr. Prager takes a deep and abiding interest in Masonry, and is a valued member of the fraternity. He was the first Worshipful Master under dispensation and charter, is the first and present High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, the first and present Eminent Commander of the Commandery, and is also a Knight Templar and is the President of the Roswell Club. He has been honored with various positions of public trust, and has ever been true to the confidence reposed in him. In 1889, when Lincoln county was divided by act of the Legislature, and became Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties, Mr. Prager was appointed one of the committee to organize Chaves county. When the idea was conceived of holding the Southeastern New Mexico and Pecos Valley Fair he was chosen as its Secretary, and subsequently its President, and has always held the position of Secretary of the Roswell Park Association.

Such is the biography of one of the representative citizens of New Mexico, who has reached the eminent position he now occupies entirely by his own unaided efforts, his firmness of purpose and undoubted integrity. He has, without the aid of capital or influential friends at the beginning of his career, passed on the highway of life many men who were more advantageously endowed. He has won

the confidence of the people of his adopted home, and, being entrusted by them with positions of honor, he has so conducted his official interests as to win the esteem of all.

CAPTAIN JASON W. JAMES is the representative of the Roswell Land and Water Company, in the city of Roswell, and also has charge of all the interests of J. J. Hagerman, in the upper Pecos country, who owns thousands of acres of the finest farming lands in this beautiful valley. The Captain is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in La Fayette county, in 1842. On the homestead farm he was reared while his education was acquired at Waverly, Missouri.

Mr. James was a young man of nineteen years at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. True to the principles and institutions of that section of the country in which he was reared, he joined the Southern army, on the 11th of May, 1861, under Captain C. J. Kirtley. He served for one year in Tennessee and Mississippi, and during the remainder of the time in the West, participating in the battles of Carthage, Oak Hills, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Farmington, Iuka, Corinth, Springfield, Sand Springs, Hartsville and others. During most of the time he was in the artillery service, and was gunner at the battle of Elkhorn, where he had eleven men killed on his gun. He was commanding a company of cavalry under General Buckner at the close of the war.

When the war was over Captain James intended to leave his native land and go to South America, but through the intervention of one high in authority he was granted a pardon without his asking, and in 1865 located in Bastrop, Louisiana, engaging in the hardware business until 1869, when, selling out, he turned his attention to cotton-raising in northern Louisiana, which he followed up with fair success until 1874. During two years of that time, however, he was ill. He next engaged in railroad work, which he followed most of

the time from 1874 until 1893, being engaged in grading in Texas, and in timber work in Mississippi for the Mississippi Valley Railroad. In 1893 he was living in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and came on a visit to his old friend, Captain Lea, of Roswell, with whom he had served in the army, part of the time being in Captain Lea's command. He has always taken a great interest in the subject of irrigation, and spent the year 1874 in Colorado, studying the system. His knowledge and liking for this branch of improvement was noted by Mr. Hagerman, who offered him the responsible position which he now fills. He is also in charge of the business of the Roswell Land and Water Company, and his capability and fidelity are well known. He is ever thorough in his work, and carries forward to the best of his ability whatever he undertakes.

On the 17th of January, 1866, the Captain was united in marriage with Miss Mary Henderson, a native of North Carolina. They have no children of their own, but have three adopted children, on whom they bestow a loving care and attention. Their home is one of the finest in Roswell, tastefully furnished and supplied with all the comforts that go to make life worth the living. It is noted for its hospitality, and is a favorite resort of the many friends of the Captain and his wife, who are most highly esteemed people.

The Captain is a Mason in high standing, and takes great interest in the growth of that order, while his own life typifies the benevolent spirit on which the ancient order was founded. He was made a Master Mason at Bluff Springs, Arkansas, and became a member of the Vicksburg Royal Arch Chapter and Magnolia Commandery, No. 2, at Vicksburg, Mississippi; but his membership is now with the different lodges in Roswell. Wherever he is known he is held in high regard, and in all the relations of life he has been found true and faithful to the trust reposed in him. Captain Lea, who has known him long and intimately, spoke of him in this way: "Mr. James is the bravest man I ever knew, and a high-toned, cultured gentleman."

HON. CHARLES A. KEITH, Judge of the Probate Court of Chaves county, was born in Mayview, LaFayette county, Missouri, on the 27th of November, 1871, and is of Scotch descent. His father, William Keith, was a native of Scotland, born March 25, 1838. The grandfather bore the name of Charles Keith, and the great-grandfather was John Keith, a descendant of Alexander Keith, the renowned Scotch philosopher and a representative of one of the old and noble families of that kingdom. Charles Keith served in the English army and fought against Napoleon, serving under Wellington, and participating in the memorable battle of Waterloo. He had a brother, John, who was in the Peninsular campaigns against the same general and who fell in the engagement at Salamanca, Spain, a short time before Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena. Charles Keith married Miss Elizabeth Wallace, who belonged to another old Scotch family of historic fame. Others of his ancestors on the Keith side were connected with some of the Scottish lords who flocked to the standard of Charles, the pretender, and upon his downfall their property was confiscated and they fled to Germany.

Charles Keith emigrated with his family to Canada about 1856 and there spent his remaining days. He was accompanied by his son, William P., the father of our subject, who at that time was eighteen years of age. While living in Canada he was united in marriage with Miss Annie, daughter of William Cumming, who had formerly lived in Murrayshire, Scotland. He carried on milling for thirteen years in the British domain, and then emigrated to LaFayette county, Missouri, locating at Lexington in March, 1870. The following year he took charge of the Mayview Mills, of which he was proprietor until 1881, since which time he has been engaged in farming and fruit-raising. He is a successful, capable and thoroughly reliable business man, who is still living in Missouri. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William Keith was celebrated November 7, 1865, and to them have been born four chil-

dren, who are yet living, namely: William, John, Isabella and Charles.

The last named attended the public schools of his native county, and in 1888 entered the law department of the Missouri State University, where he was graduated on the completion of the two-years course, in the month of June, 1891. He then went to Salisbury, Missouri, and for two years was Commandant of cadets at the Salisbury Academy, also read law in the office of W. S. Stockwell. In the spring of 1893 he came to the Territory of New Mexico, locating in Roswell. In November, 1894, he was elected Judge of the Probate Court of the county, in which position he is now acceptably and creditably serving. In the spring of 1895 he entered into partnership with Judge Richardson, and has built up a large practice, which he well deserves. He is a young man, but has won a reputation that many an older practitioner might well envy. He is careful and conscientious in the service rendered his clients, and his success in the general practice has been in a large measure due to his distinct and comprehensive knowledge of law and to his careful investigation and preparation of cases prior to appearing in the court room.

On the 20th of June, 1894, Mr. Keith was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Hutchins Smith, a daughter of Wesley L. Smith, a native of Missouri, born in Mayview. They have one child, Naidine, who was born June 22, 1895. Mr. Keith is a prominent and valued member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is now serving as Chancelor Commander of Columbus Lodge, No. 22, of Roswell. He is a genial gentleman, popular with a large circle of friends, and in this volume well deserves representation.

QUINCY G. PADEN, M. D., is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at White Oaks, and is one of the eminent members of the profession in the Territory. He has always been

a progressive physician, constantly improving upon his own and others' methods, and gaining new inspiration for his work from the performance of each day's duties.

The Doctor is a native of West Virginia, his birth having occurred in Wetzel county, on the 4th of February, 1851. Upon a farm he was reared and his early educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools and private tutors. His literary education was completed at the age of twenty-one, and when twenty-four years of age he took up the study of medicine. His career has been somewhat eventful and is certainly an interesting one, filled with many unusual experiences. With the love of adventure and freedom from home restriction, characteristic of boyhood, he ran away from home at the age of seventeen years, and went to sea. By way of New York, crossing the isthmus of Panama, he went to California and subsequently to British Columbia. After some months spent on the Pacific slope, passing through the experiences common in those early days in that region, he sailed for Liverpool, England, going around Cape Horn, and after remaining in Europe three months he returned to America. His mind had been broadened by travel, and in the dear school of experience he had learned many valuable lessons. He now realized the importance of education, and returning home once more applied himself diligently to his studies. On leaving school he again crossed the continent to California, stopping first at Napa, in the Napa valley, where he had a brother engaged in the practice of medicine. A year and a half later he went to Gainesville, Texas, where he continued for eight months. During all this time he studied medical works. In 1880 he arrived in White Oaks, being well prepared by his natural abilities and thorough investigating for the practice of his chosen profession. However it was the gold excitement that induced him to locate here, and during the first few months after his arrival he engaged in any work that he could obtain. Soon, however, the smallpox broke out and his services there-

fore were in constant demand. He was very successful in handling the dread disease, which at once gave him a standing with the townspeople. He made some money, and, by the help of friends, in 1883 went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he completed a course of medicine in the Louisville Medical College.

When the lectures were over the Doctor returned to his home, but in 1884 he again went to Louisville, continuing in that college until he graduated, in 1886, taking the gold medal for surgery, although the class was a very large one. The Doctor has been successful in his practice, not only in a financial way but also gaining the confidence of the people among whom he lives. He also carries on the only drug store in the place. He is a member of the Examining Board of Pharmacy for New Mexico.

In 1886 the Doctor returned to his native State, where he was united in marriage with Miss Belle Williams, who was born in West Virginia. They now have two children,—Brent and Melvin.

WILLIAM T. JOYNER, M. D.—
Among the members of the medical profession in New Mexico, whose skill and ability have gained them prominence, is this gentleman, who is now successfully engaged in practice in Roswell. His entire life has been spent in the South, and he is numbered among the native sons of Arkansas, his birth having occurred in the city of Little Rock, on the 8th of September, 1867. His paternal grandfather also was a physician, but the Doctor's father was a merchant and planter of Arkansas.

The boyhood and youth of Dr. Joyner were passed on the old home plantation, and his primary education was supplemented by a course in the University of Arkansas. He entered the medical department in 1885, and was graduated in 1889, his preceptor being Major Bentley, professor of surgery in the medical department of the Arkansas University, and an

army surgeon of wide repute. Afterward he opened an office in Little Rock, and served as County Physician for two years, and his merit and efficiency was recognized and rewarded by a liberal and general practice.

In March, 1892, Dr. Joyner arrived in Roswell. He believed that a new country would be a better field of labor for a young man with a reputation to make, and in consequence sought a home in the Territory of New Mexico. He was not long in establishing here a good practice, which has steadily and constantly increased, as his skill and ability have been demonstrated by the excellent results which have followed his labors. He is yet a young man and the future holds forth bright promises. He is a member of the New Mexico Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

The Doctor is a well-known member of the Masonic Lodge of Roswell, and also belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias.

In March, 1895, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Mary E. Lea, daughter of Judge F. H. Lea, of Roswell, an accomplished and cultured young lady, whose friends throughout the community are many. The Doctor possesses a genial, pleasant disposition and an affable manner that makes him a popular citizen, while his genuine worth wins him high regard.

FRANCIS G. TRACY.—One of the most enterprising business men of Eddy is the senior member of the firm of Tracy & McEwan, dealers in farm machinery, seeds, vehicles, etc. He is also a member of the firm of McLenathen & Tracy, who carry on a real-estate and insurance business. He belongs to that class of wide-awake, progressive men who become valued citizens in any community and who are promoters of commercial activity. He was born on the 6th of February, 1863, on Long Island, but was reared in New York city. His father, Rev. U. T. Tracy, was a native of New York city, and for a number of years engaged in the work

of the ministry in the Empire State, but is now living in Eddy, New Mexico.

The gentleman whose name heads this review acquired his education in St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire, being graduated at that institution with the class of 1881. He then became a student in Columbia College, of New York, where he pursued a three-years course, completing the work of the junior year. The close study and confinement of the school room impaired his health and he was obliged to abandon his text-books and seek a change to outdoor life. In consequence he went to Long Island, where he engaged in farming. He desired, however, to seek a home in the West, and learned of the beautiful valley of the Pecos.

Mr. Tracy then came to New Mexico and entered the service of the Pecos Valley Irrigation Company, with which he was connected during his residence in Roswell and in Eddy, having charge of the management of the Northern Canal. He remained with that company until 1893, when he formed the existing partnership with Mr. McLenathen, and began the real-estate and insurance business. This he has since continued with good success, and in 1895 he entered into partnership with Mr. McEwan in the line of business above described. They have succeeded in building up a large trade and their success is certainly well merited. Mr. Tracy is an indomitable worker, attending strictly to his business interests and is one of the most liberal and reliable young men of Pecos valley, highly esteemed by all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

JB. MATHEWS.—Among those whose residence in the Pecos valley has been of benefit to the community is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. In the events which have made up the history of New Mexico, he has borne an important part, and upon his record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He

is honored and esteemed by all who know him and is now one of the leading agriculturists and cattle-raisers of Roswell.

Mr. Mathews was born in Woodbury, Cannon county, Tennessee, on the 5th of May, 1847, and is a son of Walter and Anna (Ashford) Mathews, the former being a farmer. The parents spent their entire lives in Tennessee, and our subject acquired his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, his privileges being somewhat meager, for just as he was about to enter school in Nashville the Civil war broke out and his plans were in consequence changed.

At the very commencement of the struggle, Mr. Mathews enlisted, at McMinnville, Tennessee, as a member of Company M, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, and served until the war was over, when, in August, 1865, he was discharged at Pulaski, Tennessee. He participated in the battle of Murfreesboro and several minor engagements, and was very fortunate in that he was never wounded. When the war was over he returned to his home in Tennessee, where he continued until the spring of 1867, when he located in Gilpin county, Colorado, and began mining. He followed that pursuit until the winter of 1867, when he arrived in New Mexico, taking up his residence in Elizabethtown, Taos county, where he engaged in mining for five years, running a claim for an English company. On leaving that portion of the Territory, he came to the Pecos valley, locating on a tract of land three miles northeast of Roswell, which he farmed for two years. He then went into the mountains, seventy-five miles west of Roswell, near Lincoln, New Mexico, driving some cattle from the valley to the mountain-side, which furnished excellent pasturage. He secured a situation as salesman in a mercantile establishment of Lincoln, owned by the firm of Dolan & Riley, and after a time was admitted to a partnership in the business, in 1877. There he continued until the Lincoln county war closed the establishment.

The difficulty thus named and which has

become a matter of history was caused by cattle-stealing. At that time the heaviest cattle owner in this section of the Territory was John Chisum, who owned a ranch and range in the Pecos valley, near the present location of Roswell, and who associated himself with a Mr. McSwain, a lawyer of Lincoln county. There arose an enmity between them and another cattle company, known as J. J. Dolan & Company, on account of the latter invariably anticipating the Chisum Company in securing contracts to supply the Government troops at Fort Stanton with beef, which was done through the shrewd and energetic efforts of John H. Riley, a member of the firm, who would make trips to Washington and secure the contracts. The Chisum Company, particularly John S. Chisum, became very angry and threatened to "kill them all." This was the principal cause of the war. However, the direct precipitation of the affair was claimed to have been brought about in this way:

A cattle company by the name of L. G. Murphy & Company was dissolved by the death of the junior member, Mr. Fritz, whom Murphy claimed owed him \$30,000. Fritz's estate consisted of only his \$10,000 insurance. This was collected by Mr. McSwain, who refused to turn over the money to the claimant because it would pass into the hands of J. J. Dolan & Company in payment of a debt owed by Fritz to them. Mr. Dolan and J. B. Mathews of this sketch then went to Las Cruces. As soon as they left McSwain disappeared with the money, but the bookkeeper of Dolan & Company followed him to Las Vegas and brought him back on the charge of embezzlement. The Dolan Company secured a writ of attachment against McSwain's property, including some cattle and a store, and the lawyer gathered a crowd to resist the officers attaching his property, among whom was the noted "Billy, the Kid." When the sheriff and assistants arrived at the store they found an armed band awaiting them. The crowd made signs of resistance, but finally allowed the officers to appraise the stock. This done, the

next thing was to levy on the cattle interests of McSwain. They were in another locality, probably a hundred miles away, and the sheriff, Mr. Brady, deputized Mr. Mathews to go over there and attach the cattle, furnishing him with several assistants. On reaching his destination he found the headquarter ranch full of ruffians, including "the Kid" and his accomplices, all ready to resist Mr. Mathews. He remained in the neighborhood that night and the following morning entered the cabin, but the men had all gone and had probably driven the cattle off with them. Word was sent to the sheriff, who commanded Mr. Mathews to follow, and sent twenty men to his assistance.

After following them some distance and killing one of their party the others were arrested. Mr. Mathews left two men with the cattle and went into the town, where he found forty soldiers who "the Kid" said were going to arrest Mr. Mathews and his assistants. When our subject and his partner reached the McSwain building they were commanded to halt, but Mr. Mathews told them that he was Deputy Sheriff, and he succeeded in passing them and went to the store where other soldiers were also stationed. A large force of men were sent to arrest the deputy and his assistants, but the sheriff, who was in town, commanded them to lay off their arms, which they refused to do. Mr. Mathews then commanded his posse to fire, but before they could do so the others threw down their arms.

The affair was then to be settled in court, which was to convene on the 1st of April. It was, however, postponed for a week, and the sheriff, accompanied by Mr. Mathews and a friend, started down the street to give notice of this fact. They had gone only a few blocks when a noisy crowd appeared behind and began firing, from behind a wall. In the first volley the sheriff was killed and the friend wounded. All the town turned out and the battle was soon on. Mr. Mathews and his followers drove the opposing crowd into McSwain's house, in which were that lawyer, his

wife and another lady, and thirty-six armed men. The firing was continued on both sides until night, when they fired the McSwain residence. Some were killed, others escaped and others were captured. This was the only real engagement of the Lincoln county war, and twenty-five men were killed. The murderers were finally all captured and condemned, the last one to be brought to punishment being "Billy, the Kid." McSwain was killed in the engagement at the time of the firing of his house, and about the same time John Chisum left for Chicago, where he died. He had been the instigator of all the troubles that had occurred, employing men to kill the cattle-owners whom he thought interfered with his business.

The course which Mr. Mathews followed during this trying period was a most courageous and commendable one. He fearlessly discharged the duties devolving upon him, counting not the personal cost, and it was largely through his efforts that the matter was terminated so as to preserve the interests of those who were on the side of right.

When the war was over, Mr. Mathews entered into partnership with James J. Dolan. He then sold all his cattle and mercantile interests at and near Lincoln and then went to the Penyasco, a place in Lincoln county in the Sacramento mountains, and founded the Penyasco Cattle Company, in 1885. For seven years he filled the responsible position of manager, for one year was assistant manager, and in 1893 left the mountains and took up his residence in Roswell, in order that he might give his children better educational privileges. Shortly after his arrival here the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, learning through his many friends of his ability and capacity as a manager, placed him in charge of its principal farm, the Chisum ranch and orchard, which he now carries on. He still has his cattle interests in Lincoln county.

In 1883 Mr. Mathews was joined in wedlock with Miss Dora Bates, with whom he be-





Lewis Dubois Chicago

Juan Santistevan

came acquainted while she was visiting in the Territory. They now have three children,—Edith Thornton, Ernest Houston and Cora. Mr. Mathews is a man of high character, inflexible integrity and sterling worth, and his public and private life are alike above reproach. Ever fearless and true in defense of what he believes to be right, he is honored and esteemed by all, and with pleasure we present to our readers the record of his career.

HON. JUAN DE LOS REYES SANTISTEVAN.—The unostentatious routine of private life, although vastly more important to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any extent in the pages of history and biography of public men. But the names of men who distinguish themselves by the possession of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, enjoying the respect and confidence of those around them, should not be allowed to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of heroes, statesmen and writers, as they furnish means for the subsistence for the many whom they in their useful careers employ.

Mr. Santistevan is a native of New Mexico, and one of her most honored sons. He was born at Las Truches, near Santa Fe, January 6, 1833, and is a son of Jose Manuel and Rosalie (Medina) Santistevan. In 1840 the family removed to Taos county, locating in the village of Taos. The father had learned the carpenter's trade during his earlier years, but through most of his life followed farming. Their home, near Taos, called the Loma, was erected by the father and there both he and his wife died. He passed away March 17, 1852, and his remains were interred in the church Fernandiz at Taos. The mother died in 1879, and is buried in the American cemetery near Taos.

The life of our subject, taken in its entirety, is remarkable. Born of very poor parents and

having no school advantages, he has risen by his own exertions to a prominent place in the financial world. His educational privileges consisted of only two terms' attendance at the country schools, but by his persistence, experience and energy he has gained an excellent business education. The language of his childhood was that of Spain, but he now speaks the English tongue very fluently.

From the age of fifteen years he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He secured a situation in a store of Smithtown as errand boy and afterward entered the employ of Wootton & Williams, general merchants of Taos, with whom he remained until the fall of 1852. All of his earnings went to his parents except just enough to clothe himself, and his wages, amounting to \$200, were then invested in a tract of land near Taos, which still remains undivided. During the fall of 1852 and the summer of 1853 he clerked for Solomon Benthner, and in the autumn of the latter year he secured a position as salesman for Peter Joseph in the building which he now occupies as a store and bank. His employer died in 1862, and the following year Mr. Santistevan was engaged in settling up Mr. Joseph's estate in connection with Kit Carson, the famous trapper and guide. He was a trusted and faithful employee of Mr. Joseph, and during his service for that gentleman he had saved about \$1,100. While settling up the estate he also engaged in the purchase of wool and freighting it to St. Louis. This proved a very profitable transaction. He then entered into partnership with Messrs. Goodman & Friedman, conducting a general mercantile store until 1855, when this connection was discontinued and the firm of Santistevan, St. Vrain & Hurst was formed, the senior partner investing \$800, Mr. St. Vrain \$4,000, and Mr. Hurst \$1,000. In 1868 the second named withdrew, and in 1869 the remaining partners divided their business. Mr. Santistevan has since been alone in every business enterprise in which he is concerned. The only bank in Taos county was founded by him in 1881. It

is a private institution, capitalized for \$50,000 and is one of the firmest financial concerns in the Territory, while its honorable business policy commands the confidence of all. It has a large patronage, which is certainly well deserved. Mr. Santistevan has varied interests in Taos county, where nearly all his property is located. He is now extensively engaged in the sheep-raising business, having at this time about 20,000 head.

In his political views our subject is a stalwart Republican, and has virtually been the leader of his party in Taos county for many years. He has been honored with a number of offices, having served as Probate Judge for two terms, and as County Commissioner for one term. He also acted as chairman of the Board of School Directors for two terms, and did all in his power to promote the cause of education. He has twice been a member of the Territorial Legislature, having served in the lower house for one term and in the Senate for one term, where he gave his support to all measures which he believed would advance the best interests of the community. For fourteen years he was the efficient and capable Postmaster of Taos, and he has three times taken the United States census, once of the central district and twice of the entire county.

Turning from the public to the private life of Mr. Santistevan we note that in 1870 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Justita San Dobal, a native of Taos. Her death occurred on the 6th of April, 1894, and her remains were interred in the American cemetery near Taos. They have a family of six children who are yet living—Raphalita, Jacintita, Perfecta, Cirila, Marguerita, and Victoriana. They also had one son, who died in infancy, and Virginia, a daughter, is also deceased. The children have been provided with good educational privileges, having all attended the convent of the Sisters of Loretto.

In May, 1895, our subject and his daughters took a trip to California, viewing many of the scenes of beauty and interest in that State. His entire life has been passed in this

Territory, and his devotion to the public welfare and his promotion of business interests has done much for the upbuilding of the community with which he is connected.

JOHN J. KEEGAN, one of Gallup's best citizens, is a native of Virginia, the place of his birth being Alexandria, the date April 6, 1856. His primary education, obtained in the common schools, was supplemented by a course in Georgetown College, and he was thus well fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life. At the age of eighteen he bade adieu to home and friends and started on a trip through some of the Southern States, visiting North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. He had previously learned telegraphy, and was in the employ of the Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Company, being stationed at various offices between Washington, District of Columbia, and New Orleans.

In 1880 Mr. Keegan came to New Mexico, locating in Santa Fe, where he entered the employ of the Government, as a civilian operator. He was also at Silver City, remaining there some months, and then spending short periods in other places. He eventually located at Wallace, where he remained for six years. In 1887 Mr. Keegan went to Coolidge, New Mexico, as a relief agent along the Santa Fe system, and the following year he established there a saloon and restaurant, which he conducted for three years, from 1888 to 1891, when he came to Gallup.

Mr. Keegan has since been a resident of this city, and is one of its well-known business men. He owns his own business block and residence, and conducts his business in a way that commands respect. In his social relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, his membership being with Gallup Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias.

In 1884 Mr. Keegan led to the marriage altar Miss Jennie Boulton, a native of Missouri, born in the city of St. Louis. She removed,

however, with her parents to Trinidad, Colorado, where she was living at the time of her marriage. Three children have been born of the union of our subject and his wife, two sons and a daughter, Willie, John and Hazel.

SEABORN T. GRAY controls very large business interests in the Salado valley, and is a man of prominence whose success has been achieved entirely through his own efforts. The career of him whose name heads this record illustrates most forcibly that success is assured to those who possess ambition, indefatigable energy, steadfastness of purpose and integrity. Through these qualities Mr. Gray has won a place among the representative business men of this section of the Territory.

He was born in Coosa county, Alabama, on the 31st of October, 1851, but the days of his childhood and youth were passed in Louisiana, his home being in Claiborne county, near Homer. On attaining his majority he left that State and crossed the Mississippi into Texas, locating near Dallas, where for some time he carried on agricultural pursuits. In 1880 he located in Cooke county of the Lone Star State, living north of Gainesville until 1884. That year witnessed his arrival in New Mexico, and he has since been identified with the development and material interests of this Territory.

Our subject took up his residence ten miles south of the present village of Gray, on Little creek, and there lived for three years, when he removed to his present home, which is conveniently situated about twelve miles west of Lincoln, five miles northwest of Fort Stanton, and nine miles east of Nogal.

In 1872 Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Glenn, who resided near Dallas, Texas. The lady, however, is a native of Georgia, and their marriage has been blessed with a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. In connection with his home, Mr. Gray owns 960 acres of good land in the Salado Valley, this being practically all the bottom

land in the valley. There he successfully engages in the raising of horses, cattle and sheep in large numbers, and this business has proved to him a very profitable one. He also has extensive coal interests, carries on a general merchandise store, which has proved a paying investment, and is serving as Postmaster of Gray. He is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted Territory and gives his hearty support and co-operation to movements or enterprises calculated to prove of public benefit.

HON. LAWRENCE S. TRIMBLE.—To probably no one citizen of Albuquerque can the biographer refer with a greater degree of respect and admiration than to the honored and venerable gentleman whose name introduces this paragraph,—a man full of the high honors which an enlightened public has had to bestow, one who made his life a power for the good and the right, and one whose ability and acquirements are of distinguished order.

A native of Fleming county, Kentucky, the date of our subject's birth was 1825. His father, James Trimble, was born in South Carolina, and upon reaching maturity he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Treplett, in Fleming county, taking up their abode on a farm, which they reclaimed and made to blossom as the rose. There they passed the residue of their lives, reared their three sons,—Lawrence S., William and Alfred,—according to the high principles of honor, integrity and industry, with which they were themselves so strongly imbued. The mother was originally a member of the Baptist Church, but in later years she became identified with the faith of the Christian Church, of which she remained a zealous and devoted adherent until her life's end. The father passed into the life eternal at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother lived to attain the venerable age of seventy-six.

Lawrence S. Trimble, the immediate sub-

ject of this review, was the oldest of the three children, two now surviving. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools, and such was the inherent strength and determination of his character that he early decided upon the vocation which he should adopt as his life work. Having thus defined the path along which should be his line of effort, he began the essential discipline by entering the law office of Hon. Francis Hord, at Maysville, Ky., where he devoted himself assiduously to reading law under that able preceptor. He finally entered the Lexington Law School, where he graduated in 1845.

Mr. Trimble at once entered vigorously upon the practice of his chosen profession, locating at Paducah, in his native State. Here he secured a large and representative clientage as his talents and acquirements became known, and here he remained until 1879. It is clearly essential that we should here revert to the more salient points which marked his career during this interval. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Kentucky, and in 1856 was chosen as Judge of the First Judicial District of the State,—in each of which incumbencies he proved his capacity for the discharge of the higher public duties of citizenship. His strong judicial acumen and keen discrimination in regard to legal ethics merited and received due recognition.

In 1865 still higher honor was conferred upon Judge Trimble by his native State, since he was then elected as a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving during that crucial epoch which marked the transition or reconstructive period in the semi-prostrate South, whose industries and homes had been thrown into chaotic condition by the fearful ravages of the Civil war. In this important office our subject served with such signal fidelity and success that he was thrice elected to Congress from his district. He had cast his first ballot in support of the Democratic party, and ever after maintained a stanch allegiance to its principles, but during the trying hours leading up to our nation's great fratricidal conflict he op-

posed secession with all the loyal ardor of his nature, using his influence at all times and occasions toward maintaining the supremacy of the stars and stripes and perpetuating an integral union. He was one of thirty-three Democrats in Congress who voted against the impeachment of President Johnson and opposed the Republican measures of reconstruction. When other of the Southern States finally seceded, he was largely instrumental in causing Kentucky to maintain its allegiance to the Union. In the Presidential campaign of 1856 he supported the candidacy of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and held preferment as one of the Presidential Electors from Kentucky, in which State Breckenridge, the secession candidate, was defeated.

While still a resident of his native State Judge Trimble rendered the same valuable service in another line,—the building of the New Orleans & Ohio Railroad through the State to Tennessee. He was president of this corporation for a number of years, the line being now a part of the Huntington system. He was the owner of considerable Kentucky real-estate, and his interests there were of wide extent.

Failing health, superinduced by asthma, with which he was severely afflicted, finally rendered it necessary for Judge Trimble to seek a climatic change in order to secure relief. With this object in view he came to Albuquerque in 1879, taking up his abode in the old town, as the present city, originally known as New Albuquerque, had not been more than projected at that time,—no railroad having touched the locality as yet. Our subject was a man of too energetic a nature to sit with folded hands and he forthwith became prominently identified with the Territory which he had determined to make his home,—bending every effort to aid in its advancement and that of the county and the new city which sprung into being and enlisted his most lively interest. In 1880 he prevailed upon his nephew, W. L. Trimble, to locate at Albuquerque, and here they have been associated in quite extensive building enterprises, as well as in other im-

portant business undertakings. They conduct the leading livery and transfer business of the city, operating two large and finely equipped stables. They have ever accorded tangible aid to every public enterprise, and our honored subject has given a helping hand to every church organization in the town regardless of denomination, having contributed liberally to their maintenance.

Since taking up his residence here Judge Trimble has used his influence in public affairs, having strenuously favored the admission of the Territory to Statehood, and having been a member of the Constitutional Convention which formulated a State constitution. Had his admonition been heeded the Territory would now (1895) have become the State of New Mexico, and he still hopes to see the consummation of his desires in this direction.

Our subject has a fine ranch of 200 acres, located a few miles east of the city, and there he spends a portion of his time. With one of his old and cherished Kentucky horses he rides about the city and its environs, viewing with pleasure and satisfaction the wonderful growth and development of the town whose inception he witnessed and whose progress he has noted in detail. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order, having become a member of the former in 1845 and the latter in 1847.

Judge Trimble has now reached the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, and still retains intact his mental powers and a wonderful physical vigor. A man of broad mentality and of conspicuous public experience, he has ever retained that generous sympathy and kindly nature which are so typical of the sons of Kentucky, and it may well be said of him that none knew him save to honor.

CHARLES W. KENNEDY, a prominent coal-miner and business man of New Mexico, residing at Albuquerque, is a native of the State of Illinois, having been born in Fulton county, on August

7, 1851. His father was born in Brown county, Ohio, and when our subject was yet a child the family removed from Illinois to Kansas, where the father was intimately identified with the stirring events and excitement which attended the early history of that Territory in the days leading up to its admission to the Union. The father was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Free-soil party, and he lent effective aid in holding Kansas in line upon the vexed questions of the day. When the late Civil war was inaugurated and called for the support of all patriotic men, he joined the Union forces and was made Major of the Twelfth Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and in that distinguished office served his country valiantly. The mother of our subject, *nee* Alzina Blandon, was a native of Illinois, and her death occurred when Charles, her only child, was but two years old. After a lapse of some years the father consummated a second marriage, of which three children were born. The father lived to attain a venerable age, dying in 1889, at the age of eighty-one years.

In 1872 our subject came West to Colorado, where he engaged in furnishing ties for the Santa Fe railroad, during the construction of which he held large contracts, and followed that line of enterprise until the road was completed. In 1884 he became interested in the coal-mining industry of New Mexico, securing valuable holdings at Gallup. He has since been prominently concerned in the development of the extensive mines in that locality, being now the vice-president and general manager of the Crescent Coal Company, one of the most prominent corporations of the sort in the Territory. The company employs a large force of operatives, and the output of the mines reaches an average aggregate of 25,000 tons per month. The coal is semi-bituminous in composition and is of pronounced commercial value. The mines operated by the company are five in number and compose a part only of those operated in the celebrated Gallup coal fields. The supply is practically inexhaustible.

The mines furnish supplies to the various lines of railroad, and the company have a large market for their products in California, and a very considerable local trade throughout New Mexico.

Mr. Kennedy is one of the charter members of the Commercial Club, and he is esteemed as one of the leading business men of the Territory, one whose success has been notable and whose liberality has been pronounced.

Mr. Kennedy became a resident of Albuquerque in 1882 and has since continued as one of her active and progressive business men, ever ready to accord assistance and lend his influence to all measures and enterprises tending to conserve the higher interests of the city and the welfare of the public. He has also been prominently concerned in stock-raising. In his political adherence he has long been identified with the Democratic party, but he now holds himself independent in his views.

On June 13, 1881, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Marian E. Nees, and they have one child, Mabel, who was born in Albuquerque.

GEORGE B. BARBER.—Success in any calling is an indication of close application, industry and faithfulness.

There are few professions more honorable and few which offer better opportunities than does that of the law for the display of character, sterling worth and ability. Mr. Barber is classed among the leading attorneys of Lincoln, New Mexico, and is an able and just advocate. His life record is as follows:

A native of Virginia, Mr. Barber was born at Fredericksburg, on the 28th of May, 1854, and when three years of age was taken by his parents to what was known as the Northwest Territory, the family locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of which city his father was one of the founders. There George was reared to manhood, the days of his boyhood and youth being passed in an uneventful manner. He acquired his literary education in Milwaukee,

passing through the ward and high schools of that city, and subsequently studied civil engineering, becoming quite proficient in that line. Going to Dakota, he was engaged with Senator Frank Pettigrew, on the survey of Government lands in that Territory. There sprang up a warm personal friendship between the Senator and his assistant, and their high regard for each other still continues.

The exposure of that life in the rigorous climate of Dakota caused Mr. Barber's health to become impaired, and in 1875 he came to New Mexico with the hope that in its balmy climate he might be benefited. He located first in Colfax county, New Mexico, and on account of his health engaged in no business for a year. In 1877 he moved to, and began surveying in, Lincoln county, and has located for settlers two-fifths of the choice land embraced within the old boundaries of the county. Desiring to enter the professional field of labor, however, he began the study of law with Judge Ira E. Leonard, of Lincoln, in 1880, and after two years of close application and diligent research he was admitted to the bar, on the 28th of October, 1882, the present Governor Thornton being one of his examiners. The building up of a practice by a young lawyer is generally slow; but merit usually brings its reward; and so in the course of time Mr. Barber began to be recognized as an attorney of superior force and ability. In 1892 he became District Attorney for the counties of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy, in the Fifth Judicial District, and filled that office until 1895, ranking as a hard and effective prosecutor. As a lawyer he is noted for his care, skill and faithfulness to his clients. He devotes himself almost exclusively to his profession, and while his comprehensive and well trained mind and large experience and knowledge of men fit him for doing any work ably, it is as an advocate that he is most conspicuous, his appeals to court and jury being often masterpieces of oratory.

His abilities, however, are by no means limited to one line of endeavor. In 1885 he organized the Three Rivers Land and Cattle

Company, but sold out there in 1889, since which time he has been engaged in the cattle business on his own account, on the west side of the White Mountains. His interests are all in Lincoln county, and his home in Lincoln is the most beautiful residence in the place. He is esteemed by his business associates and has many warm personal friends.

JEFF N. MILLER, general manager of the Pecos Valley railroad, living in Eddy, New Mexico, was born in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, May 6, 1857, and attended the public schools of his native place until eighteen years of age. When a youth of eleven he took up the study of telegraphy, and at the early age of thirteen he had mastered the profession. He spent his vacation in working in the railroad office of Troy, and at twenty years of age he left his old home for Jefferson, Texas, where he occupied the position of cashier for the Texas-Pacific Railroad Company. He had served in that capacity only four months, when he was promoted, becoming secretary to the general superintendent of the road at Marshall, Texas. He discharged the duties of that position for two years, and then became secretary in the service of the president and vice-president of the road, which position he occupied in all for thirteen years. During that time he also discharged the duties of assistant general manager, and his fidelity and trustworthiness were above question, winning him the commendation of his superior officers, while his thorough reliability gained him the respect of those over whom he had charge.

On the building of the Pecos Valley railroad, Mr. Miller was chosen as its general superintendent, and in February, 1892, was made general manager, which position he now occupies with headquarters at Eddy. He is also a director of the company, and every detail is within his grasp. He has a keen and comprehensive mind and quick intellect, which enables him to readily understand a situation

and has been of great benefit to him in his business career.

Mr. Miller has also been a promoter of various other enterprises which have advanced the material welfare of the community. He is now general manager of the Eddy Electric Light & Ice Company, and general manager of the Eddy Water Works. He was the discoverer of the water which is three and a half miles north of the city and superintended the construction of the wells. He also had charge of the construction of the seventy-five miles of railroad between Eddy and Roswell.

On the 27th of September, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Nellie Crane, a native of Troy, Ohio, and a most estimable lady, who in her new home has won many friends. Mr. Miller is very prominent in Masonic circles, being a Scottish-rite Mason, having attained to the thirty-second degree in Charleston, South Carolina. He is also a member of Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, of Dallas, Texas; of Hella Temple, of Dallas, and Trojan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Troy, Ohio. When a man follows with indefatigable energy any pursuit for which his tastes and inclinations fit him, he wins success, and this Mr. Miller has done. He is a natural railroad man, very quick to put into action his convictions and a tireless worker. Pleasant and agreeable, he has endeared himself to all associates, and is highly regarded.

JOHN FRANKLIN, District Attorney for Eddy and Chaves counties and a member of the bar of Eddy, New Mexico, was born in Columbus, Mississippi, October 16, 1870, but spent his early boyhood in Arkansas. His father, Dr. S. W. Franklin, was also a native of Mississippi, and served as a surgeon in the Civil war. In 1872 he removed his family to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he now resides and practices his profession. The ancestry of the family were closely identified with the growth and history of New York city. The great-grandfather of our subject owned

large landed interests there, and the place now included in Franklin Square was a part of his property, and was named in his honor.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review was educated in the schools of Hot Springs and in the University of Mississippi, located in Oxford, where he pursued a four-years course. He then entered the University of Virginia, remaining in that institution for seven months, when he went, in response to an invitation, to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of the University of Mississippi at Oxford, that State, in 1890. From that place he went to New York city, where he pursued the study of law in an attorney's office for one year, and then came to the West, being admitted to the bar in New Mexico. After locating in Eddy he was elected twice to the office of City Attorney, and in 1895 was appointed District Attorney.

CHARLES WILSON, a popular and highly respected citizen of Roswell, was born in the county of Kent, England, on the 9th of January, 1856. His father was a merchant in the city of London and one of the oldest established business men in the world's metropolis. The son acquired his education near that city, but received no business training in his father's store, his mercantile experience all having come to him after he had found a home in the New World.

In 1881 Mr. Wilson bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for America, taking up his residence in Texas, where he was occupied in sheep ranching until 1883. Mr. Wilson then left the Lone Star State for Mexico, where he was engaged in raising cotton. He followed that industry for a year and a half and was quite successful. He then returned to Texas and again began raising sheep. He carried on the business in Menard county, where he made his home until 1889, when he sold his sheep and property and removed to the Pecos Valley in New Mexico.

On his arrival in Roswell Mr. Wilson entered into partnership with Mr. Williamson and formed the Pecos Valley Mercantile Company, conducting a good store until 1891, when he sold this business to his partner and opened a hardware store, in which he is now associated with his brother under the firm name of Wilson Brothers. The junior member is Mr. Frank Wilson, who came to Texas in 1887 and accompanied our subject to this Territory. For ten years he followed the life of a sailor and holds a Master's certificate of the English Board of Trade.

Mr. Wilson was married in England just before coming to Roswell. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, serving as Master of the blue lodge in Roswell. His business career is a creditable one. He has ever followed an honorable business policy that commands the admiration of all, and by his straightforward dealing and courteous treatment of his customers he has won a liberal patronage, which he well merits, while his excellencies of character have gained him numerous personal friends.

RICHARD C. TROEGER, prominent as a factor in the development of the mining interests of Sierra county, whose impress has been beneficially felt in all public affairs, is now the manager of the Good Hope Bonanza Mining Company, with headquarters at Hillsboro: the mine is located near the town. Mr. Troeger first took it as a prospect, and has since developed it until it is now one of the rich-paying gold mines of this locality. It also contains a small quantity of silver and copper. Its production has already reached the sum of \$1,500,000, and its supply seems inexhaustible. A good mill is run in connection with the mine, which has not only been an excellent source of income to our subject, but has also promoted the material welfare of the community. Mr. Troeger is also connected with the Eloro mine, which is now in the first stage of development, and

gives excellent indication of being a rich producer, the yield already being valued at the sum of \$25,000. Of these mines Mr. Troeger is sole manager and an extensive stockholder, and throughout this locality he has the reputation of being one of the best informed and most successful mining men of New Mexico.

On the 8th of January, 1860, in Wisconsin, our subject was born. He is of German lineage, and a son of Frederick William and Wilhelmina (Colditz) Troeger, who emigrated from the Fatherland to Wisconsin, but subsequently took up their residence in Chicago, where they remained until 1876. In that year they went to Kansas, where the father died in 1887, at the age of sixty-three years.

Our subject was the third in a family of six children. During his early childhood he was taken by his parents to Chicago, where he acquired his literary education and served an apprenticeship as civil engineer. Determining to make a home in the South, he came to the Territory of New Mexico in 1879, locating in Las Vegas, where he worked at any pursuit which would yield him an honest living. He had only \$1.18 in his pocket at the time of his arrival. For nine months he remained in Las Vegas, and then went on a trip to Fort Wingate, after which he engaged in prospecting and mining in the Magdalena mountains. In 1881 he came to the Black Range in Sierra county, and is now one of the pioneer miners of this section of the Territory. He first located at Chloride, and then went to Kingston at the time of the excitement there. He prospected, made a location, and for a time had charge of the Iron King mine. He also aided in surveying the town of Kingston.

Subsequently, Mr. Troeger went East for a short time, and on his return to New Mexico established himself in Hillsboro, where he became one of the owners of the Good Hope Bonanza mine, which he has since operated, meeting with success in his undertakings. He now has a pleasant residence in Hillsboro, and in addition to his mining properties is interested in several land enterprises, and has become

one of Sierra county's most prominent and influential citizens. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and is now chairman of the County Republican Central Committee. He was also chairman of the committee which arranged for the splendid exhibit of Sierra county minerals at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. He was the designer of the Miners' Cabin, which was built of Sierra minerals, and attracted so much attention during the fair; and to him is due the credit of the interesting and successful exhibit of the county. An award was given for the Miners' Cabin, and he also received an award on his own private collection of mineral specimens.

Mr. Troeger is a man of domestic tastes, and in 1890 was happily married to Miss Katie E. Lynch, a native of Darlington, Wisconsin. Two bright boys have come to bless their home,—Richard Glenford and Roy Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. Troeger have many warm friends, and their home is noted for its hospitality. Sierra county owes much of its prosperity and progress to him, and he stands to-day among its foremost citizens, honored and esteemed for his well-spent life.

WILLIAM H. WEED, one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of New Mexico, who has worked his way upward from humble surroundings to a position of wealth and affluence, was born in New York city, on the 22d of May, 1823, and remained there until he had attained his majority. The West, however, proved to him a more attractive field of operation, and in 1846 he went to Independence, Missouri, engaged in freighting from that place to Santa Fe, New Mexico, until 1848, and that year witnessed his arrival in St. Louis, where he continued for about a year, going thence to California. Starting from St. Joseph, Missouri, he traveled by way of Fort Laramie and the Humboldt river to the Pacific slope. This was the time of the gold excitement in that State, and he hoped to rapidly acquire a for-

tune. He at first engaged in mining on the north fork of the American river, but shortly afterward engaged in merchandising in Sacramento, where he remained until 1852.

In that year Mr. Weed went to the Isthmus of Panama and engaged in the transportation business from Panama to Cruces and Gorgona, and owned boats on the Chagres river until 1854. In that year he again went to California and once more resumed mining, but subsequently engaged in trading for several years through that State, Oregon and Washington, and later through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas: was trading and contracting most of the time. He then went to the Pan-Handle of Texas, where he embarked in merchandising in 1873. He also laid out the town of Mobeetie, was instrumental in securing the organization of the county, was elected at that time as County Commissioner, and during his service built the court-house.

Mr. Weed has resided in White Oaks since March, 1882. He arrived here with \$20,000 worth of goods and kept freight trains of goods coming constantly. His store was called the "big new store," for it was larger than any other mercantile establishment in the locality. From the beginning his enterprise was attended with a phenomenal success, his sales amounting to the immense sum of \$326,000 the first year, while his trade extended throughout the Pecos valley, and included Chaves and Eddy counties. Mr. Weed purchased lumber immediately on his arrival at this place, and on the 15th of April had his store building completed and his goods in. His first year's trading amounted to \$126,000 with Gross, Blackwell & Company, of Las Vegas. He owned the freighting outfit which he used; and carried on the largest business ever transacted in this part of the Territory.

Mr. Weed has also been largely interested in the promotion and development of mining interests, and owns considerable mining property in the vicinity of White Oaks. His property of this character is quite extensive, and he has varied business interests all over the Ter-

ritory, including a very fine store in San Pedro, New Mexico, which he opened in 1889. He has obtained an ample fortune through his own exertions, and his career is an illustration of the fact that persistent work and earnest application is sure of its reward. He is widely known in this section of the country, and his honorable business career and many social qualities have gained him a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM G. URTON is a representative of the cattle interests of New Mexico, and now makes his home in the city of Roswell. He descends from an old Southern family, his birth having occurred in Hampshire county, Virginia, on the 27th of January, 1843. His parents, William and Martha Urton, for many years resided in the Old Dominion. Under the parental roof our subject spent the days of his childhood, in the public schools acquired his education, and remained in the State of his nativity until after he had attained his majority, when he decided to seek a home in the West. He was then a young man of twenty-five years. Bidding adieu to his old-time friends, he started for Missouri, taking up his residence in Cass county, where he remained until 1884.

That year witnessed the arrival of Mr. Urton in the Territory of New Mexico. He located at Cedar Canyon, and has since been identified with the cattle-raising interests of this section. He was one of the organizers of the Cass Land & Cattle Company, which was formed in Missouri, but operates in New Mexico. This company has its headquarters at Cedar Canyon, on the Pecos river, and owns 4,000 acres of land in this vicinity, and about 25,000 head of cattle. For the past nine years Mr. Urton has been its manager, and his superior business and executive ability have brought success to the undertaking. He fully understands the needs and requirements of the cattle business, and his efficient business man-

agement is demonstrated by the prosperity that has attended his efforts.

On the 16th of March, 1875, Mr. Urton was united in marriage with Miss Maria A. Worrell, at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. The lady is the cultured daughter of Jesse P. and Rebecca (Cooley) Worrell, who emigrated to Missouri in 1857. Their union has been blessed with two sons, William Cooley and Benjamin Worrell. Mr. Urton has lately removed into the town of Roswell for the purpose of educating his sons. He has always taken an active part in the upbuilding of the Territory, and is pre-eminently a public-spirited man, ever found in the front rank of every enterprise calculated to promote the general welfare. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge of Roswell.

WILLIAM I. CHURCH, auditor, cashier and general freight and passenger agent of the Pecos Valley Railroad, now living in Eddy, has throughout his entire life been connected with the railroad service. Personally, he is, in his business and social relations, a most delightful companion, courteous to all and at the same time a man of force and keen tact. Quick to solve intricate business problems and to judge their merits accurately, he has justly won the responsible position which he is now filling in a most creditable manner.

Mr. Church was born on the 15th of July, 1863, in Antioch, Monroe county, Ohio, and acquired the greater part of his education in Sabina, Ohio. In 1870 the family removed to Ottawa, Kansas, but subsequently returned to Sabina, where our subject learned telegraphy, taking up the profession at a very early age. When a youth of thirteen he was competent to handle the office at Sabina, and in fact did so for three months, while his uncle, who was the regular operator, was away. He continued his residence in that place and his connection with the railroad office for three years, and then accepted a position at Washington

Court House, Ohio, where he remained for one year, as freight clerk and operator. His practice during this time had made him very efficient, and he was competent to fill a more important position.

In 1880 Mr. Church went to Galveston, Texas, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator, in which capacity he served for five years. He was then promoted to the position of night manager of the office, and acceptably served as such for seven years. It was about this time that his friend, Mr. Miller, superintendent of the Pecos Valley Railroad, wanting a competent man in the auditor's and cashier's department, offered the position to Mr. Church, who accepted it, acting as clerk in these departments until August, 1894, when he was made general freight and passenger agent. A year later the duties of auditor and cashier were added, with a corresponding increase in salary, and he now has charge of a large and important branch of the business of many. His rise has been rapid, but he has been a hard worker and his promotion has come to him as the reward of faithful and meritorious service.

While in Galveston, Mr. Church was made a Mason and took the Royal Arch degrees. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. On the 16th of January, 1881, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Rinker, a native of Galveston, Texas, and they have one child,—Ingram, born June 29, 1884.

HON. CHARLES METCALFE SHANNON, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of New Mexico and Arizona, was born near Lexington, La Fayette county, Missouri, August 7, 1851, and is of Irish descent. His ancestors located in America previous to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather and father were both born in Kentucky. John Shannon, our subject's father, was raised in his native place, and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Metcalfe, a native also of Kentucky and a

descendant of an old and prominent Southern family, her uncle having been one of Kentucky's able Governors. After their marriage, in 1838, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon moved to Missouri. Six children were born to them in that State, of whom three are now living. The father was killed in a cyclone in 1879, at the age of sixty-four years, and the mother still survives, aged seventy-one years.

Charles M. Shannon, their fifth child in order of birth, received his education in Missouri and Kentucky. In 1871 he came to New Mexico, where he taught school for a short time, and afterward engaged in prospecting and mining, becoming what might be called a mountaineer. In that occupation he not only gained robust health, but a wide acquaintance with the country and its resources. Mr. Shannon is now largely interested in copper mines near Clifton, Arizona. In company with his brother, Baylor Shannon, he owns a large stock ranch near Silver City, New Mexico.

Mr. Shannon styles himself a born Democrat, and, like most Southerners, is ardent in his allegiance to his party, and has rendered it efficient aid at every opportunity. He has served one term in the Arizona Legislature, and in 1893 he received from President Cleveland the appointment to his present office, that of United States Collector of Revenue for the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. He is a member of the Democratic National Committee for Arizona. With Mr. Newman, our subject owned and managed the newspaper called the "34." It had worked so hard for Democracy that the county was carried by that party by thirty-four majority, the county having been previously Republican for many years, and in honor of the event they gave their paper that name. Later, Mr. Shannon was connected with the Lone Star, published at El Paso, Texas, and from 1884 to 1887 edited the Southwest Sentinel, at Silver City, New Mexico. In that way he wielded a wide influence in behalf of his party.

Mr. Shannon was married at Dallas, Texas,

in 1885, to Miss Mollie Betterton, a native of Virginia and a daughter of W. J. Betterton, also a native of that State. The family have long been residents of the South. In his social relations, Mr. Shannon is a Knight Templar Mason.

WILLIAM H. COSGROVE, who is now serving as Receiver of Public Moneys in the Roswell land office, to which position he was appointed in 1893, is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Jackson county, on the 28th of November, 1843. His father settled at Independence, Missouri, about the year 1836, and was a blacksmith by trade.

Our subject acquired his education in Independence, Missouri, and when sixteen years of age left that place. Shortly afterward, however, he returned, making it his home until about 1861, when he went to Montana in search of employment. He has traveled quite extensively over this country, particularly the region west of the Mississippi, and has gained the wide knowledge and broader views that travel and its attending experiences bring.

On coming to New Mexico in 1874 Mr. Cosgrove located in Santa Fe, where he remained for four years. He then came to the ranch on which is now located the town of Roswell, and assisted his brother who had taken a contract to carry the mail from Las Vegas, New Mexico, via Fort Stanton, to Mesilla, New Mexico, a distance of about 425 miles. Over that Territory there were few houses, no railroads and no towns. While thus engaged Mr. Cosgrove established a store in Roswell. He had acquired his capital through industry and frugality, and now made a judicious investment of it.

On the expiration of the mail contract, Mr. Cosgrove went to the East, where he remained for a year, and then returned to again enter mercantile life. For a number of years he carried on business alone, and then entered into partnership with John W. Poe and J. S.

Lea, under the firm name of Poe, Lea & Cosgrove. This firm carried on a successful business until 1892, when the store was sold. Mr. Cosgrove had formerly been appointed Postmaster of Roswell, which position he held for nine consecutive years, discharging his duties in a most creditable and painstaking manner. In 1893 he was appointed and has since acceptably served as receiver of public moneys in the land office in Roswell.

On the 28th of April, 1884, in Roswell, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cosgrove and Miss Sarah Tucker, of Jasper county, Missouri. Two children grace this union,—Ella and Inez. Our subject is very prominent in Masonic circles, being both a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason. From the age of sixteen years he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources, and the success he has achieved is the just reward of his own labors. He has seen the rapid and steady rise of Roswell from an unincorporated town to one of the thriving cities of the Territory, and has ever borne his part in the work of development and progress. He is a man of kindly disposition and pleasant manner who has won the warm friendship of nearly all with whom he has been brought in contact.

RICHARD F. BARNETT is one of the prominent business men of Roswell, New Mexico, and with a determined will and resolute purpose carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is a promoter of the agricultural and stock-raising interests of this section of the Territory, and is a representative of that class of citizens whose well directed efforts not only benefit himself but have materially advanced the welfare of the community.

Mr. Barnett is a native of Mississippi. He was born in Leake county, November 19, 1860, and during his early childhood accompanied his parents to the Indian Territory, the family locating in the Cherokee Nation, where, having arrived at years of maturity, our subject engaged

in stock dealing. Hearing such favorable accounts of the Pecos valley he resolved to seek a home in this region, where he arrived in the spring of 1887. He took up his residence in Roswell and resumed stock dealing. He also opened a livery stable at the same place where he now carries on business, and after two years admitted to partnership James Sutherland. This connection continued for five years, when Mr. Sutherland sold his interest to J. H. Devine, who is now Mr. Barnett's partner in the livery and feed business. His stable is well equipped with horses and carriages, and his earnest desire to please his customers and his honorable dealing has secured to him a liberal patronage.

Before the railroad was built from Eddy to Roswell, in 1894, a distance of eighty-five miles, the firm of Barnett, Devine & Company owned a stable in the former town and ran a daily stage line between the two places, also carrying the mail for several years. For efficiency, promptness and reliability the service was unequalled anywhere in the Territory. This firm now carries the mail and runs a stage line between Roswell and Lincoln, the county seat of Lincoln county, sixty-five miles west of Roswell. In this as in every other business relation Mr. Barnett shows a thorough knowledge of his business and how it should be conducted, and his well directed efforts are therefore crowned with success.

Upon his good farm two miles east of the town, Mr. Barnett is engaged in raising mules and hogs, believing the latter to be one of New Mexico's chief sources of income, for, as he says, alfalfa is about all that is needed to raise hogs, and alfalfa grows most abundantly, needing little cultivation. He also has a forty acre orchard of apple trees, including some fine varieties, which yield luxuriantly. His landed possessions aggregate about 1,200 acres in Chaves county. He was one of the promoters, and is a stockholder in the Pecos Valley Industrial Company, with an organized capital of three hundred thousand dollars, organized for the purpose of constructing an irrigation ditch

from the Pecos river, forty miles above Roswell, and bringing under cultivation some ten thousand acres of fine land. This movement is one specially beneficial to the Pecos Valley, largely promoting its fertility. As a stockholder in the Roswell National Bank, he is a promoter of the sound financial interests of the valley and is widely recognized as one of the successful and reliable business men of the Territory. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well.

The pleasant home of Mr. Barnett is graciously presided over by the lady who since 1891 has shared his name and fortunes. In her maidenhood she was Miss Lizzie Higginbotham, and the wedding was celebrated in Louisiana. They have two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Barnett is a Knight Templar Mason, holding membership in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of Roswell.

CHARLES M. CREAMER, the leading druggist of Santa Fe, was born in Ohio, November 15, 1855. His father, Joseph K. Creamer, was a native of Germany and came to America when seventeen years of age, locating in Ohio. He was married there to Miss Ellen O'Shay, a native of Ireland. They subsequently moved to Indiana, where Mr. Creamer was engaged in coal-mining until 1861. In that year he enlisted for service in the late war, entering Company F, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served through the entire struggle, and returned home at its close in broken health, and died in 1872. His wife had departed this life shortly after the birth of their second child.

At eight years of age Charles M., the subject of this sketch, began to earn his own living, and in the fullest sense of the word may be called a self-taught man. In 1872 he began to learn the drug business in Louisville, Kentucky, which occupation he has ever since followed. September 17, 1880, Mr. Creamer arrived in New Mexico, to accept the position of clerk in the drug house of C. F. A. Fisher,

of the firm of Myer Brothers, of St. Louis, the largest wholesale drug firm in the West. In 1883 he purchased a half interest in the business in Santa Fe, and in the following year became sole owner of the stock. Mr. Creamer has been interested in various other enterprises, but has made the drug business his leading occupation.

In political matters, he is an ardent Democrat, and for eight years has been a member of the Democratic county central committee, also chairman of the board of County Commissioners. Since serving as chairman of the county central committee he has never lost a battle, and it was under his management that the first straight Democratic ticket in the county was elected. He still takes a deep interest in politics, and has attended all the conventions of his party in the Territory.

Mr. Creamer was married June 14, 1883, to Miss Ella McCarr, of Springfield, Ohio. They have one son, Charles M., born in Santa Fe. He is now eight years of age, and has served as Page in the Territorial Legislature, having been the youngest page in that body. The wife and mother died April 22, 1890. May 8, 1891, Mr. Creamer was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Schlacter, a native of Switzerland. They have two children, Joseph K. and Sophia Maria. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Creamer is President of the local order of the Catholic Knights of America, in which he has served as a delegate to the national convention.

ERASTUS W. PARKER, superintendent and part owner of the South Homestake mine at White Oaks, is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Dansville, Livingston county, September 28, 1843, and is a son of James H. and Cherrille (Wells) Parker. The ancestry on the mother's side were noted and prominent New York people. Her grandfather was agent for the Holland Land Company, which owned large tracts of land in New York, and he also

served as Governor of Connecticut. When our subject was three years of age the family started for California, but the mother was taken ill and this caused their location in St. Louis, Missouri.

It was in the latter city that Erastus W. acquired his education, in the common and high schools there, and subsequently pursued his studies in Center College, Boyle county, Kentucky. From 1860 until September, 1862, he was a midshipman in the United States Navy and cruised along the Atlantic coast; also made one trip through the blue waters of the Mediterranean. In the latter part of 1862, he was in the express business from St. Louis, Missouri, to New Orleans, connected with Parker's Express, on the Mississippi and tributaries, and also from New York City to New Orleans, on the Luwa Nawda Express line, by ocean. He was agent of these companies until 1865, when the business was sold to what is now the Adams Express Company.

In 1866 Mr. Parker was united in marriage with Miss Emmeline Brown, daughter of Judge Morris Brown, a prominent attorney of New York and one of the attorneys in the famous "Tweed ring" case. Three sons have been born to them: James H., a graduate of the School of Mines of Golden, Colorado; Frank W., and Morris B., a graduate of the Missouri School of Mines, at Rolla, that State.

Upon his marriage Mr. Parker purchased a vineyard on Lake Keuka, in New York, fifty miles north from Elmira, where he lived until 1872. At that time he entered into a connection with the National Express & Stage Company, operating in all the Southern States and Territories. As superintendent he had entire charge of the business, with headquarters at St. Louis. The headquarters of the company was at Atchison, Kansas.

In his official capacity Mr. Parker made frequent trips over the company's routes and while on a tour of inspection of the line from Vinita in the Indian Territory to Las Vegas, New Mexico, he became attracted toward White Oaks. Such rich specimens of gold ore

were shown him that he concluded to investigate for himself and see whether all was as reported. He took a team and drove to the camp, and being satisfied with what he saw he located claims (1879) in the Jicarillas. He brought to Lincoln county the first artesian-well outfit, intending to operate it in placer mining. He interested with him such men as Judge John Hancock, of Austin, Texas, Erastus Wells, Rolla Wells, Thomas Howard, John W. Harrison and E. S. Chester, of St. Louis, and J. W. Parker, of Atchison, Kansas, who came with him to White Oaks the following years. Believing that the South Homestake mine would prove a profitable investment they concluded to abandon the Jicarillas and operate the former at White Oaks. Through C. Ewing Patterson, an attorney at White Oaks, and our subject, an option was obtained on this mine. The company subsequently purchased it, erected a stamp mill and equipped the mine with the latest improved machinery and facilities. The original owners were Erastus Wells, J. W. Parker, E. S. Chester, T. W. Heman, William Watson, C. Ewing Patterson, E. W. Parker and John A. Wilson. The present owners are Rolla Wells, son of Erastus Wells, who is now deceased; John W. Harrison and E. W. Parker.

Our subject lives in White Oaks and has the general management of the entire mining interests at this place, and has done much for the development of the business in this section of the Territory. He is deeply interested in New Mexico's progress and improvement and is a worthy adopted son of the Territory. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masonic order, and is a social, genial gentleman who has many friends.

HON. WILLIAM C. McDONALD is one of the pioneers of the town of White Oaks, Lincoln county, having been identified with its progress and upbuilding for fifteen years. He came here in the spring of 1880 and found a largely undeveloped region. In a great measure it was

still in its primitive condition, but his characteristic energy has been largely devoted to its upbuilding, and White Oaks owes not a little of her advancement to his indefatigable efforts.

Mr. McDonald was born in New York, on the 25th of July, 1858, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the usual manner of farmer lads. His elementary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a course in Cazenovia Seminary. He made his home at the place of his birth and taught school for three years after completing his own education. At the same time he took up the study of law, for it was his desire to enter the legal profession. In the spring of 1880 he bade adieu to friends and family and started westward, thinking that on the broad plains of the region beyond the Mississippi he would have better opportunities for more rapid advancement. He made his way to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he had acquaintances living, and remained there for a short time. Court being in session at the time, he concluded to undertake an examination for admission to the bar, which he passed successfully and was now an acknowledged lawyer. He had been in Fort Scott only a short time when he heard of the mining excitement at White Oaks, New Mexico, and came to this place. His capital was very limited, but he had a knowledge of surveying and civil engineering which now came into good play in this region, which was just being opened up to civilization. He carried on business along those lines for ten years, when in 1890 he accepted the position of manager of the Carrizozo Cattle Company, an English syndicate, owning a very large ranch eleven miles southwest of White Oaks. He has since continued in this capacity, and his long service well indicates his fidelity to duty, his capable management and the confidence and trust reposed in him. Although he has never engaged in the practice of law, his knowledge of it has proved beneficial in his business interests.

Mr. McDonald is a leading and influential citizen and was honored by an election to the

Twenty-ninth Territorial General Assembly, as the representative from Lincoln county. On the 31st of August, 1891, he led to the marriage altar Mrs. Frances J. McCourt, and they now have a bright and interesting little daughter, Frances, born August 13, 1892.

EDWARD H. HARLOW, division foreman for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, is located at Gallup, one of the divisions of the road. He is a native of Wisconsin, the birthplace of many representative and sterling citizens whose lives partake of the hardy ruggedness of the northern climate, and to this class belongs our subject. He was born in Janesville, Rock county, on the 1st of September, 1856, and is a son of E. G. Harlow, a native of the Empire State. His mother bore the maiden name of Fannie Howe, and was also born in New York.

Our subject began his education in the public schools of Janesville, which he completed in Trinity Church parish school of that place. In 1873 he made his way to the metropolis of the Northwest,—Chicago,—and served an apprenticeship in the Northwestern railroad shops. There his faithful service and efficiency won him promotion and he at length became gang foreman on the road. In 1887 he left Chicago, going to Harvard, Illinois, where he was employed in the roundhouse as foreman, still in the employ of the Northwestern Company. His labors in that place were continued for fifteen months, on the expiration of which period he accepted the position of gang foreman at Topeka, Kansas, in the main shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He had been there only a short time when he accepted the position of division foreman at Wallace, New Mexico, for the same road, and was promoted to the more responsible position of general foreman at Raton. Going to Albuquerque, he was employed in the machine shops, where his superior mechanical ability soon won for him the position of shop foreman.





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In 1893 he removed to Gallup and was made division foreman, which position he is now acceptably filling. He is a thorough railroad man, careful and painstaking, who in his work carries out the motto, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He believes that neither time nor expense should be spared in securing perfection, and requires good workmanship of those over whom he has charge.

Mr. Harlow has been twice married. He wedded Miss Cynthia Lucas, who died and was buried at Westville; and later he led to the marriage altar Miss Annah Cummings, of Janesville, Wisconsin. They now have two interesting children: Philip Leon and Edward George.

Mr. Harlow is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Gallup, and the chapter and commandery at Albuquerque. He also holds membership in the Odd Fellows Society at Austin, Illinois, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Albuquerque. He is now Master of the blue lodge at Gallup, and District Deputy Grand Master of the Territory. His life has been well and worthily spent, and characterized by a strict adherence to duty. As a business man he is thoroughly reliable, and is a gentleman of genuine worth whose many excellencies have won him high regard among his business associates and other acquaintances.

JUDGE N. B. LAUGHLIN.—"No species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than biography," says Langhorn. It yields in point of interest and profit to no other study, and the student of human nature finds his greatest delight in examining into the life and history of a self-made man, in analyzing those principles which have made such a one pass many on the highway of life and attain a position of prominence in the community. The gentleman of whom we write belongs to that class who have forced aside the barriers that obstruct the way until now he stands within that charmed circle, rich in honor and wealth,—a devoted son of his

adopted State. Judge Laughlin, of Santa Fe, has gained his eminent position through industry and ability, and to-day he is serving as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge of the First Judicial Court for the counties of Santa Fe, Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan.

A native of Illinois, he was born at Grand Tower, Jackson county, on the 24th of July, 1844, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who in search of liberty sought a home in the New World prior to the struggle for American independence. His maternal great-grandfather, Allen Henson, was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, and, serving in the command of General Nathaniel Greene, participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and others of that time. He also participated in the wars against the Indians, and on three different occasions was scalped by the red men! His family became residents of east Tennessee in the early history of the State and were prominent in its development. His son, George Washington Greene Henson, the maternal grandfather of Judge Laughlin, emigrated from Roane county, Tennessee, to Illinois, locating on the east bank of the Mississippi river in Jackson county, in the early part of the present century. The experiences of pioneer life then became familiar to him, for this was at a time when the keel-boat and flatboat were the only known means of navigation on the Mississippi river, and the wild Indians had full possession of all that part of the country. Old Kaskaskia was at that time the principal trading and business point in southern Illinois, for these were Territorial days; and it may be truly said of these pioneer families of the great Mississippi river bottoms and its dense and massive forests in their primeval days, that:

Oft did the harvest to the sickle yield;
 Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
 How jocund did they drive their team a-field!
 How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

The Laughlins were also numbered among the honored pioneers of that State, the Judge's grandfather, Henry Laughlin, removing from

Kentucky to Randolph county, Illinois, about 1805. There on the 1st of March, 1810, Garland Laughlin, the father of our subject, was born. With his parents he went to Jackson county, and after attaining his majority engaged in farming and trading by flatboat, making trips to New Orleans in the winter season, a distance of 1,100 miles.

In Jackson county, Illinois, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Jane Henson, daughter of G. W. G. Henson, and by their union were born six children, of whom the Judge is the fourth in order of birth. The mother died in 1851, and in 1859 Garland Laughlin removed to Randolph county, Arkansas, where they resided during the late war, going then to Perry county, Missouri, where his death occurred in 1867.

Belonging to a Southern family and reared among the institutions of the South, the Laughlins were true to their teachings and training and were represented in the late war by E. G. Laughlin, the eldest brother of our subject, who enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, as a member of Trigg's battery, of General Hardee's division. This battery was one of the first that opened fire at the battle of Shiloh, and there he was wounded on the second day of the engagement. He was afterward transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, was again wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and was finally paroled at Shreveport, that State, in June, 1865. The following year he returned to Illinois and his death occurred in Doniphan county, Missouri, in 1878.

It is with pleasure that we turn our attention to the life record of Judge Laughlin, for it is well worthy a place on the pages of history. He was given the name of Napoleon Bonaparte in honor of an uncle of that name and on account of the great admiration the family had for the eminent French general. With the name he seems to have acquired some of the military tendencies of that commander, for though only twenty years of age at the time of the war he enlisted, in June,

1864, in the Confederate army as a member of Company H, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, which was commanded by Colonel Timothy Reeves, doing provost duty at Jacksonport, Arkansas, and thence accompanying General Price on his last raid through Missouri and Kansas. He participated in the battles of Pilot Knob, Big Blue, West Port, and Newtonia, Missouri; Dry Creek, Kansas, and at the close of the war, in June, 1865, was paroled, at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

Various things combined to prevent Judge Laughlin from obtaining educational advantages in his youth,—ill health, the loss of his mother at six years of age, the vicissitudes of war and the want of public schools; and at the age of twenty-three years he was unable to read or write his name! At this point in his life, most young men would have succumbed to the force of circumstances and the stern decree of fate, that seemed at the time insurmountable. An orphan boy, with no means, no education and worst of all with a heritage of ill-health, so much so that he could perform little manual labor,—with such prospects for the future, the prediction for his elegy well might have been:

"A heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
* * * * *
But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll;
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul."

But such was not the case. The excitement of the war being over, the innate self reliant and ambitious spirit that had lain dormant, strengthened and fertilized by rough experience with the world, began to germinate and take deep root. It was then that he began to consider his circumstances. "Dipped into the future as far as human eyes could see," he saw that an education was the pre-requisite for future success. He attended a country school for two winters and fed a farmer's stock for his board; and afterward, with his small earnings saved, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in St. Louis, and was

graduated there. Not satisfied with this education, he entered the Missouri State University, and was graduated at that institution in the regular course, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in the class of 1875, and remained in the law department there one year. During the six years he remained at the university, he attended to the business of the Students' Boarding Club in payment of his board, and worked on farms and in stores during vacations and holidays for money for clothing, books and incidental expenses.

He located at Dallas, Texas, where he was admitted to the bar in 1876. The untiring perseverance and commendable ambition that characterized his entire life, secured him his education and made him a man of ripe scholarship and broad general information. He successfully engaged in the practice of law in Dallas until 1879, when ill health forced him to make a trip to the Rocky mountains, and on horseback he traveled across the Llano Estacado to Santa Fe, New Mexico,—a distance of about 1,000 miles,—where he has since remained.

The Judge spent the first three years of his residence in New Mexico in mining camps, where he was three times elected Recorder for the district. In 1880 he was elected to the lower house of the Territorial Legislature and was again nominated to that position in 1882, but met defeat at that time. The same year he was admitted to practice at the Santa Fe bar, and was exclusively engaged in the prosecution of his profession until appointed to his present position. His retirement from official life was only for a brief period, for men of worth and ability were needed for office, and in 1886 he was again elected a member of the upper house of the Legislature, and during that session was nominated by the Governor and confirmed as Attorney General for the Territory; but a misunderstanding arose between Judge Laughlin and the Governor concerning the policy and management of certain public institutions of the Territory. Both gentlemen possessed decided opinions, and the

Governor, declined to issue the commission, and Mr. Laughlin was deprived of the position to which he had been lawfully appointed and confirmed by the Governor and the Legislative Council. In 1892 he was nominated by his party for the upper house of the Legislature but failed of election. In 1891 he was appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislative Council as a member of the board of Penitentiary Commissioners for the management of the New Mexico penitentiary, and was again appointed in 1893, serving nearly four years as a member and secretary of that board. He resigned when appointed to his present position, after earnest and effective labor that largely secured the present high standing of that public institution, which in point of perfection equals that of any State in the Union.

In July, 1894, Judge Laughlin was appointed by President Cleveland as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Judge of the First Judicial District Court, and in this position gives general satisfaction by the fairness of his rulings, his respect and courtesy toward the members of the profession, his promptness and dispatch of business and in his efforts to arrive at the truth and justice of the cause at bar. As an Appellate Judge his opinions are short, terse and directly to the issues involved, his entire efforts being to interpret the law without fear or favor to any one or to any issue, and every ruling and decision are made by him regardless of anything except the law and the facts in that particular case. His motto is, "Be just and fear not," and it may be truthfully said of him that in all of his public acts he lives up to it in letter and spirit.

As a practitioner in the courts of New Mexico, in both civil and criminal cases of importance, Judge Laughlin has been very successful; also in the United States Court of Private Land Claims, wherein he secured the confirmation of many large Spanish grants. He has given much time and study to the history and research of Spanish and Mexican jurisprudence on this subject and has been

well repaid therefor. He has always endeavored to state clearly and positively a law or a fact to a judge or jury, and has therefore always retained the respect of the various courts before whom he has practiced.

In 1883 Judge Laughlin was happily married to Miss Katie Kimbrough, of Dallas, Texas, an accomplished and talented lady, a native of East Tennessee. By this union there are two daughters,—Ruth and Helen,—the delight and sunshine of the home. Mrs. Laughlin descended from English ancestors who settled in Virginia at an early day, where they accumulated large estates and were large slaveholders in ante-bellum days; but their fortunes were swept away by the war, as were the fortunes of thousands of others in that sorely afflicted part of our common country; and her people, like others, after the close of the desperate conflict, sought the West in quest of new fortunes, and to forget, if possible, memories and treasures lost, never to be regained. The Judge says he regards his marriage as the most successful event of his life, and he takes great pleasure in the comforts and refinement of his home, caring little for the social world beyond its walls. The society of his accomplished wife and their daughters is his “haven of rest.”

Judge Laughlin is and has been a life-long Democrat, is thoroughly devoted to the principles of “true Democracy,” and has contributed much of his time and ability and of his means to the success of his party in all of the Territory. He has always been faithful and earnest in advocating its cause whenever and wherever called for his aid, and in success or in defeat says his party “has always treated him well.” He is a devoted admirer of Grover Cleveland, and of “true Democracy as expounded and practiced by him;” and he believes that Mr. Cleveland’s unimpeachable integrity of character, his steadfastness of purpose, his devotion to principles of his party, his loyalty and patriotism to his country, will serve to all the future and be pointed to as an example and as one of the fathers of the Dem-

ocratic party; and will stand out in future history in bold relief as one of America’s greatest presidents and patriots and as one of the greatest statesmen of his day and generation; and that by his good judgment and courage he has brought about many reforms in his party and brought out many examples worthy to be emulated and followed by the youth of this and future generations. In the progressive and successful career which has culminated in his present eminent social and official position, Judge Laughlin has won the admiration and appreciation of a host of friends and the respect and confidence of the community at large, and has furnished to the struggling youth of our country a most impressive and encouraging example of what may be accomplished by industry, integrity and sobriety, a will power and a determination to succeed in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles; and whatever he has accomplished it is just to say has been by a devotion exclusively to one thing,—the profession of law,—and politics as an incident only. He is now in the prime of life, in the full vigor of manhood, fully blessed with health, happiness and prosperity, and judging by the past his career of usefulness has only begun.

HON. LUIS M. C. DE BACA, of Socorro, New Mexico, is one of the wealthy and influential citizens of this place. He was born in Santa Fe county, New Mexico, August 19, 1834, and is a representative of the distinguished Baca family of this Territory.

Matthew Mauricio C. de Baca, his father was born in Penya Blanca, Bernalillo county, New Mexico, in the year 1784. He married Guadalupe Montoya, who bore him five children, of which number two are now living. His life was passed as a farmer and stock-raiser, and, like the majority of the family of which he was a representative, he was prosperous and wealthy. He died in 1854, in the seventieth year of his age. His wife was

fifty at the time of her death. They were devout Catholics.

Their son, Luis M. C., whose name graces this article, was their first born. He was educated at Santa Fe, Taos, New Mexico, and Durango, old Mexico, and after completing his schooling engaged in merchandising at Santa Fe. There he was also for a number of years agent for Jose Chavez. In 1875 he turned his attention to the sheep industry, which was at that time a very profitable business, and invested largely in it both in New Mexico and in California. He confined his operations in California to Monterey county, and became well and favorably known there. At one time he had as high as thirteen thousand sheep. His annual sales of wool amounted to about 25,000 pounds, netting him each year in the neighborhood of \$5,500. From time to time he has acquired real estate in different parts of the county in which he lives and is to-day ranked with the heaviest taxpayers of Socorro county.

Mr. Baca was married in 1854 to Miss Ramona Armijo, daughter of General Armijo. They had three children, all dying in infancy, and in 1863 Mrs. Baca also departed this life. In 1869 he wedded Miss Maria Ines Trujillo, daughter of Jesus Trujillo, and the children of this union, two in number, also died in infancy, and soon after the mother died too. In 1888 Mr. Baca married for his third wife Mrs. Tomasita Garcia de Baca. Mr. Baca has reared and educated a young man by the name of Maximiliano Torres, who is now nineteen years of age.

Politically the subject of our sketch has all his life been an ardent Republican. When the great Civil war broke out he joined the Union forces, was made a Major of the Third Mexican Volunteer Militia, and in that capacity rendered the Government valuable service, participating in the engagements at Fort Craig, El Canyon del Apache and at Valverde, and thus aided in driving the Confederate forces outside the boundaries of the Territory. His service to the Government during that period

cannot be overestimated. He not only took part in the above named engagements but also he was efficient in organizing the regiments. He raised seven companies for his own, the Third Regiment, and two companies for the Second Regiment, besides aiding in organizing companies for other regiments. Throughout his whole service he was alive with patriotic zeal, and to his enthusiasm was due much of the success which the Mexico forces attained. Mr. Baca served two years as Indian agent at Gila, where he successfully managed the Sioux, and he also served two terms as Probate Judge of Socorro county, being also a member of the New Mexico bar. During his early experience as a stock man he met with many losses from attacks by the Indians. In 1880 the Apache Indians made a raid upon his herders and killed eight men and stole no less than 10,000 sheep. For this loss he has filed claim to the amount of \$20,000 against the Government. The claim, however, has never been adjusted. Mr. Baca is now in his old age. His life has been so conducted throughout that he has won many friends, and he is justly entitled to the high esteem in which he is held.

Just at the time that the sketch of Mr. Baca was going to press, the end of his life came, and happened in the following manner: On July 30th, 1895, a big washout occurred at Socorro and his residence was partly destroyed; and he moved up to Park City, three miles west of Socorro; there he lived for two months, after which time he commenced to fail, his principal trouble being epilepsy, symptoms of which he had shown for about one year. This time it was accompanied by a terrible bloody dysentery, which lasted for twenty-two days, the last six days confining him to his bed. He died, on October 16, 1895, at five o'clock, a. m., praying, as a good Christian, the words of the creed being his last words, and was buried the next day, in the Catholic cemetery, accompanied by the Catholic Societies of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and the Catholic Knights of St. Michael. Speeches were made at his grave, by the most distinguished citizens

of Socorro; as, Judge J. J. Trujillo, one of the most distinguished orators in New Mexico; Mr. J. M. Chavez, ex-county clerk; Hon. S. C. Castillo, the acting school superintendent of Socorro county, and Mrs. A. Cortesy, in behalf of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

After the burial the family received resolutions of condolence from both societies, as follows:

IN MEMORY OF L. M. C. DE BACA.

Resolutions of condolence adopted by the members of the Ladies of the League of the Sacred Heart:

WHEREAS, the angel of death has extended its wings on our society and has taken away from our midst one of our most appreciated brothers, we desire to express our sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That being the will of the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, we submit ourselves to his will.

Resolved, That as we are sorry for its loss we submit to the One who disposes of all.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we suffer an irreparable loss, and that we all sincerely sympathize with his bereaved wife and family in this hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in our official proceedings, and another copy sent to the family of the deceased. Respectfully,

JOSEFA ORTEZ,
EMILIA T. DE BACA,
CARTALA CORTESY.

Committee,

Similar resolutions were passed by the society of Catholic Knights of St. Michael and presented to the family.

HON. ALFRED B. ELLIOTT stands in the front rank among the leading members of the bar of New Mexico, and is now successfully engaged in practice in Hillsboro. Widely known and honored by his many acquaintances, we feel assured that the record of his life will prove of interest to many of our readers.

Mr. Elliott is a native of Rutherford county, Tennessee, born on the 23d of July, 1830. He

has descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who early located in the South and became influential and prominent citizens. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Bowman, was a Major in the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of North Carolina, and when a young man purchased a large tract of land in Tennessee. He then returned to his native State to make preparations for the removal of his family to his new home, and while acting as Major of militia in a field muster received a sunstroke which terminated his life. He was a very large man, weighing nearly 300 pounds.

His son, James Elliott, the father of our subject, was the eldest of the family, and carried out his father's intentions, removing with his mother and other children to the new purchase on Stone river, near Florence, Tennessee. The land was subdivided among the heirs, and he became a prominent farmer of that State, where he added to his possessions, acquiring 900 acres of valuable land. He was numbered among the honored pioneers and leading citizens of that locality. By trade he was a millwright, erected a number of mills and did other work in that line, but was mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and his industry and well directed efforts won him signal success. He married Miss Adaline Bowman. In the war of 1812 he faithfully defended his country, serving under General Jackson as a private. He was afterward Captain of the militia. He died in the forty-first year of his age, the date being October, 1836; and his widow for many years was given a pension in recognition of his services, while his son, Judge Elliott, obtained a land warrant for his mother on account of his father's services. Mrs. Elliott survived her husband for about fifty years, reaching the advanced age of eighty-three years, when she died, March 9, 1886. She was one of the pioneer ladies of Rutherford county, Tennessee, where she spent nearly her entire life. She was a most estimable woman, greatly loved throughout the entire community where she

had so long resided, and possessing great amiability of character. She held membership in the Presbyterian Church, and by her marriage became the mother of nine children, of whom only three are now living.

Alfred Bowman Elliott was the seventh child. He acquired his early education in his native town, later purchased his studies in Irving College, and subsequently entered Union University at Murfreesboro. In 1850 he removed to Texas and took up the study of law under his oldest brother, Samuel N. Elliott. The following year he joined Captain Henry McCulloch's company of Texas Rangers, the Captain being a life-long friend of Samuel N. Elliott, and did service on the frontier, fighting the Comanche Indians. When this duty was discharged Mr. Elliott returned to his native State and attended the Lebanon Law School, and in July, 1852, he was licensed to practice law. He afterward attended the same law school another session, and then read law in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, up to January 1, 1854, when he entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. He won success at the bar, and thus continued his labors until after the breaking out of the Civil war. Being a Union man and in the midst of those who favored secession, he resolved to leave that locality.

Accordingly the Judge removed to California, and after some time spent in San Francisco and Sacramento, he went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he continued his legal labors from 1861 until 1870. The war being now over and the country once more at peace, Mr. Elliott returned to Rutherford county, Tennessee, and for some years was engaged in prosecuting war claims for loyal men who lost their property during the sanguinary struggle. These duties frequently called him to Washington, District of Columbia. After a time he returned to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was engaged in his chosen business until 1884. He also took a prominent part in political affairs, and his recognized worth and ability called him to public office, he being twice

elected a member of the Nevada Legislature, serving as a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1864 and of the State Legislature in 1867.

While in Virginia City, Nevada, Mr. Elliott had been appointed by Governor Brownlow to the position of District Judge, but declined to accept the office, as his views were not in accord with the Governor's administration. Prior to the war he had been a Whig, and during that eventful period in our country's history was a national Union man. After the war he stood by President Andrew Johnson, and has since associated with the Democracy, but is very independent in his political views, holding himself free to support whomsoever he pleases, regardless of party affiliations.

In 1884 Judge Elliott arrived in Hillsboro, New Mexico, where he has since resided, continuously engaged in the practice of law. He stands high as a thoroughly read lawyer, is distinguished for his ability in analyzing a case, for untiring devotion to his clients' interests, and for a quickness of perception that is unusual. As a speaker he is convincing, ready and not easily surprised, and is noted for clearness of statement and facility of logical and concise expression. From a financial standpoint his life has been a successful one, and in addition to his practice he now has valuable mining interests and a home at Hillsboro. He is identified with the best interests of the town, and is spoken of as one of the best and most honorable citizens of the community. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and his social manner and upright life has won him popularity.

HON. SIMON BOLIVAR NEWCOMB, a prominent member of the bar of the Territory, was born in Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 9, 1838. He is of English ancestry, being the sixth in the direct line of descent bearing the name of Simon Newcomb. The father of Judge Newcomb, Simon Newcomb, a native of Nova Scotia, was

born in the year 1800. He married Miss Phebe Huestis, a native of his own town. He enjoyed superior educational advantages in his youth, studied navigation, and was made captain of a vessel. He and his brother, Thomas, both commanded ships, and both suffered shipwreck. The former was lashed to the mast for eight days, and at the end of that time was rescued! His brother endured thirteen days of suffering, lashed to a mast, and was rescued at the end of that time! After this disaster at sea, Captain Newcomb embarked in mercantile pursuits, and in 1839 removed to Texas. His wife died there, and he was unfortunate in business, losing all his property. He returned to Canada and began life over again, first as a school-teacher, and then as clerk of one of the courts.

Judge Newcomb is the only child of his parents, and after the death of his mother was given to the care of his maternal grandfather. His father was married a second time, and died in 1870. The Judge received both his literary and legal education in Canada, passed his law examinations at Osgood Hall, and was admitted to practice both as an attorney and barrister. He devoted himself to his profession in Canada from 1861 to 1869, and then removed to Toledo, Ohio. In 1867 he had been united in marriage to Miss Alice McDonald, a native of the Dominion of Canada. Two years later she gave birth to her first child, and also gave up her own life; the infant died and the Judge was doubly bereft. At this time his cousin, James Newcomb, was Secretary of State in Texas; he invited our subject to come to the Lone Star State, offering him the position of chief clerk of the Land Office, which he accepted. In May, 1871, he was appointed Judge of the El Paso District by Governor Davis of Texas, and entered upon the discharge of his duties at El Paso immediately thereafter. This office he filled very acceptably for three years. He then practiced law for a short time, and in April, 1875, came to Las Cruces. Here for the past twenty years he has been prominently identified with many

of the important legal cases in all of the courts of the Territory. He is a man of much more than ordinary ability, and of liberal attainments. Politically he gives his undivided allegiance to the Republican party. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Territorial Council, and for eight years he served as District Attorney; during a part of the latter term the district included the counties of Lincoln, Grant and Donna Ana, and his services were of great value in the prosecution of the many criminals who were apprehended.

Judge Newcomb was happily married in November, 1884, to Miss Abbie J. Reed, a native of Nova Scotia. Two daughters have been born of this union, Bessie S. and Alice J. Our subject is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being the oldest Grand Master in his jurisdiction. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He has taken an active interest in developing the agricultural interests of New Mexico, giving special attention to the growing of small fruits, planting of orchards and vineyards; also interested in the cattle business since 1882. A man of the strictest integrity, he is held in the highest regard by the members of the bar of the Territory, and by his fellow-citizens at Las Cruces.

COLONEL JOHN D. BRYAN, the present Register of the United States Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, is a native of Kentucky, born in Lincoln county, and is fifty-eight years of age. His grandfather, David Bryan, was one of the brave pioneers who went with Daniel Boone to Kentucky, settling on land near Lexington. The father of the Colonel, William H. Bryan, was born there in 1803, and on reaching maturity wedded Miss Elizabeth Clark, a native of Virginia. He followed farming and stock-raising throughout his entire life, and passed away in 1861, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife survived him and

died in the seventy-second year of her age; they were consistent members of the Christian Church. They reared a family of seven children who grew to maturity, four still living.

Colonel Bryan, their fifth child, was educated at Center College, in Danville, Kentucky, at which he graduated in 1859. On the breaking out of the Civil war he enrolled his name with those of his people, becoming a member of the Confederate army under General Breckenridge, and participated in some of the most hotly contested battles. At Shiloh he was severely wounded by a ball in the hip while bravely fighting, and for several months was in the hospital; later he became a member of the Sixth Confederate Cavalry and was commissioned First Lieutenant, serving under General Bragg in Tennessee; took part in the battles of Stone river and Perryville, and was with Morgan on his raid through Indiana and Ohio, being at Greenville when that brave commander was killed. With others our prisoner was captured and held a prisoner of war for ten months, at the end of which time he succeeded in making his escape. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and was raising a battalion of cavalry when General Lee surrendered and the war closed. He was a brave soldier and efficient officer, doing all in his power for the cause which he had espoused.

When the war was over he returned to his home and took up the study of law. In a short time he was admitted to practice in the courts of Bullitt, Simpson and Jefferson counties, Kentucky, and in the first named served for three years as Prosecuting Attorney. In 1883 he left Jefferson county, coming to Las Cruces, and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, both in the courts and in the land department. On the 16th of February, 1894, Colonel Bryan received from President Cleveland the appointment of Register of the United States Land Office at Las Cruces, a position he is now ably filling. His department embraces the counties of Donna Ana, Grant, Sierra, a large part of Socorro county

and a portion of Lincoln county. Since coming to Las Cruces, the Colonel has become fully identified with the country and has invested largely in lands. He makes his home in Las Cruces and has a ranch located between that city and the College grounds, a valuable tract of great promise.

In 1873 was celebrated the marriage of Colonel Bryan and Miss Mary J. Bowman, of Bullitt county, Kentucky. She is a daughter of George W. Bowman, of that county, and by her marriage to our subject has become the mother of two sons,—John B. and Joseph M.,—both of whom are now students in the Agricultural College. The family holds a high position in social circles and are adherents of the Catholic faith.

As will be inferred, Colonel Bryan is a stanch Democrat, having always cast his ballot with that party, and his influence and support are always given in its behalf. He is an effective public speaker, and during political campaigns his voice is often heard in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. He receives the confidence and esteem of all who know him and is a man of the highest reliability.

MAJOR W. H. H. LLEWELLYN.—Among those who are leading representatives of the mining interests of New Mexico is this gentleman, now residing in Las Cruces. Although his home is now in the southern part of this great Union, he was born in one of the far Northern States, his birth having occurred in Green county, Wisconsin, on the 9th of September, 1851. The family is of Welsh origin, and was founded in America by Dr. Joseph Llewellyn, the great-grandfather of our subject, who emigrated from Wales to Westmoreland county, Virginia. His son, Joseph Llewellyn, the Major's grandfather, was born in Washington county, Virginia, and spent his entire business career as a practicing physician. He served in the war of 1812, and lived to the very advanced age of ninety-two

years. His son, Joseph Llewellyn, was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1810.

The last named was the father of our subject. He became an architect and stair-builder. He married Miss Louisa Fry, a native of Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, and a daughter of W. H. Fry, of Connecticut, who served as a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. He was also the inventor of the pawl and ratchet that in sawmills runs the log back to be reset for another cut. Before the time of his invention each log had to be run back by hand, and his machine therefore proved of great benefit in the sawmill trade. He was also at one time proprietor of the old United States Hotel at Watertown, New York.

In 1848 Joseph Llewellyn removed with his family, then consisting of wife and three children, to Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, and on the breaking out of the great Civil war he offered his services to the Government, and joined the Second Kansas Cavalry, in which regiment he served throughout the whole of the great struggle, valiantly defending the Union cause. After the war he removed to Iowa and subsequently removed to Wisner, Nebraska; he now resides at Neligh, Nebraska, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife departed this life in 1874. They were members of the Baptist Church, and had a large circle of warm friends. Of the six children born to them, all are yet living.

William Henry Harrison Llewellyn was the fourth child of the family and was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin, and at the Tabor (Iowa) College. In 1866, when little more than fifteen years of age, he left his home and went to Montana, where he engaged in prospecting for gold and had the honor of striking the first pick into the soil at Trinity Gulch. He mined there for a year, meeting with good success, and then sold this claim, after which he engaged in mining in Deer Lodge county, and in other places in the Territory of Montana for seven years. He had for his companions old and experienced miners, but the

knowledge of the young man often equaled theirs, and in some cases proved better. He left Montana and went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was engaged in various pursuits, including land speculation. He was also for three years collector of the McCormick Reaper Company, and was then appointed special agent of the department of justice under the administration of President Hayes.

In the spring of 1881, Major Llewellyn came to New Mexico as Indian agent for the Mescalero Apache Indians, located in Lincoln county, New Mexico. The following year he was made agent for the Jicarilla tribe, which was stationed in the northwest part of the Territory, but in 1883 he removed them to the Mescalero reservation. He held the position of Indian agent for five years, and was signally successful in that work. In 1885 he removed to Las Cruces and formed a law partnership with Colonel Rynerson and Wade. Subsequently he was for some years the Western live-stock agent for the Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado, continuing in that capacity for eight years, or until the first of January, 1894. He then resigned his position with the railroad to take charge of the Inter-Republic Gold & Silver Mining & Milling Company, owning mines and placers near Hillsboro, New Mexico. They have 3,000 acres of placer-mining field and gold-bearing quartz mines. Of this company the Major is quite a heavy stockholder, and is serving as president and manager. They are now making a tunnel 2,700 feet long and are successfully running a ten-stamp mill. The ore yields from \$8 to \$10 of gold per ton and the metal is very easily separated. The mines are very valuable and it is expected will produce good yields soon. The Major is also largely interested in lands and extensively engaged in horticultural pursuits in the Mesilla valley. He has a very nice home at Las Cruces, and the residence is surrounded by thirteen acres of land. The beautiful lawn and the house embowered in trees forms a pretty picture which adds to the attractive appearance of this place.

Presiding there with grace and dignity is the estimable wife of our subject, who in her maidenhood was Miss I. M. Little, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Isaac Little, of that State. Their wedding was celebrated in 1886, and has been blessed with an interesting family of seven children, namely: Clinton B., Morgan, Louise F., Gladys, Ida May, William and Stanley.

The Major is a prominent Republican, was a delegate to the national convention of his party in 1884, and is a member of the executive committee of the National Republican League. He is thoroughly informed on the issues of the day, and can give an intelligent reason for the faith that is in him. Socially, he is a Knight Templar Mason, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of broad and varied experience, capable in business and an influential citizen who well deserves mention in the history of the Territory.

JAMES MALONEY is a dealer in furniture, glassware, queensware, lamps, general hardware and undertaking supplies. He is a worthy representative of the commercial interests of Gallup, and a prosperous business man who owes his success entirely to his own well directed efforts. He was born in Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 9, 1851. The family removed to Fall River, when he was only four years of age, and thence to Jersey City, where they lived five years. The father was forced into Confederate service during the Civil war, went to the front, as a member of the Sixth Louisiana Tigers, and as a carpenter in New Orleans, and died in 1864, from the effects of hardships incurred.

On leaving his native State our subject went to the White mountains of New Hampshire, where he remained for nine years, working in the lumber business in the employ of Joy, Henry & Baldwin, which firm furnished supplies to railroads. Subsequently he went

to Minnesota, where he had charge of the strong box, and was account-keeper for a concern, furnishing supplies for a lumber camp. Ten months of life on the western frontier satisfied him, and he returned to the old Granite State, where he continued until 1879. In that year he removed to Colorado, where he engaged in prospecting for gold. He spent about \$1,100 during that trip, but met with no success in his mining venture. He next entered the employ of Charles Wells, contractor on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and was afterward appointed time-keeper on account of his good penmanship and quick calculation of figures, holding that position for three months.

On the expiration of that period, Mr. Maloney came to New Mexico for the purpose of working on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, but secured instead a position on the Santa Fe road, where he remained for three months. After a residence in Albuquerque for a short time he came to Gallup, in 1881, but failed in his endeavor to secure work at this place. Some time afterward he obtained a position as a miner in the mines, where a fall of rock injured him, and forced him to abandon all work for several months. Mr. Maloney next embarked in the saloon business, but was not very successful in that enterprise, for he did not like the trade. In consequence he sold out and went to Albuquerque, where he secured a position as fireman on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, continuing in that work for five months. Believing that trading with the Indians would prove a profitable business, he opened a sort of trading post at Sanders, New Mexico, where he remained for one year, and then returned to Gallup. He engaged in prospecting for coal, locating a mine and developing it as much as his means would allow. When his funds were exhausted and he was forced to seek other employment he obtained a situation as section foreman, serving in that capacity for a year. Mr. Maloney then once more returned to the mine, and spent all that he had in its development. Thus he worked

until he sold the mine to the Aztec Company. He built the grade to the Catalpa mine and acted as mine foreman for six months. The succeeding year was passed in Gallup, where he was a silent partner in a saloon.

Mr. Maloney, on embarking in the furniture business, was associated with a partner, but two years ago bought out his interest, and has since been sole proprietor. He now has a large and well selected stock of goods and enjoys an excellent trade, which from the beginning has been constantly increasing. He owns the brick building in which his store is located, the structure being 113 by 20 feet, and in addition has several other good buildings in Gallup, which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

He is now serving as Notary Public. He arrived in Gallup with only \$1.50 in his pocket, not knowing that he had this even, but accidentally finding it in an old vest! With this as a nucleus he has gathered together a handsome competence, which is a just reward of his labors.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Maloney was in her maidenhood Miss Sarah Barney. They now have two children: Mave, nine years of age; and James, three years old.

CHARLES W. GREENE.—There is probably not a man in the Territory of New Mexico, who has done more for its upbuilding, promotion and improvement during the past fifteen years than this gentleman, who has truly been an important factor in the work of public progress. For some years connected with newspaper circles of the Territory, through the columns of his journals he has striven to advance its interests and to aid in its material welfare. He is by no means a man of local reputation. A representative American citizen, he is known throughout the nation and has been connected with several large and important business enterprises. He has a reputation in commercial life for thorough reliability, conscientious en-

deavor and commendable enterprise that commands the respect and admiration of all.

Mr. Greene is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, born March 14, 1839, and is a son of Duty and Amy (Kenyon) Greene. The father was a blacksmith and farmer. The family was founded in America in 1642 by John Greene, a native of Lancashire, England, among whose descendants was numbered the noted Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. Our subject attended the public schools until thirteen years of age. From that time to the present his life has been one of constant activity, in a field as large as the country, and of unusual variety. He began by carrying papers, having purchased a large route in his native city. A year in the blacksmithing shop stimulated his natural taste for mechanics and a year as assistant bookkeeper in an iron store taught him business methods. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years he had a practical experience of farm life on his father's home farm in northeastern Connecticut. Always and everywhere the father inculcated the valuable lesson "that a man can do anything he tries;" and to this may be largely due his readiness in undertaking so many various employments. In the winters for three years of this period he taught school.

On attaining his majority Mr. Greene went to Pennsylvania, and was a teacher in the schools of Bedford, for the season of 1860-61. He conducted a normal class in that place during the summer of 1861, which he suspended in October to respond to the country's call for troops, enlisting in Company B, Twelfth Connecticut Infantry, as a private on November 11. After six months in the ranks he was promoted to be Commissary Sergeant, and at the end of another six months was detailed to the railway service. Here his abilities won him advancement step by step, until he was discharged from his regiment to become superintendent of the military railroads of the Gulf Department under Captain E. A. Morse, assistant quartermaster. Operations were conducted on a very extensive scale, the railway

service including the management of shipyards, sawmills, machine-shops and other business enterprises. There were over 3,000 men employed in these departments under Mr. Greene's superintendency in 1863. In the winter of 1864 he went with General Canby on his expedition to Mobile, where he was placed in charge of the railway department including the Mobile & Ohio and Mobile & Great Northern Roads, with the expectation of building as the armies should move from that place. The war, however, soon closed.

As his country no longer needed his aid Mr. Greene entered the service of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and secured the transfer of the northern division of the road to that company, conducting the negotiations for funds and superintending the building of the road from Corinth to Columbus. In the fall of 1865 he left the railway service, and began business as a dealer in agricultural implements in Columbus, Kentucky, introducing modern and improved machines into the interior of the South. Three successive failures of crops led to hard times among the farmers and brought embarrassment to the business in which Mr. Greene was engaged.

Removing to Jackson, Tennessee, in 1869, he there engaged in fruit farming. He became Secretary of the West Tennessee Fair Association, taking an active part in its organization and practically conducting it for three years. This was one of the most successful ever organized in the South, and proved an important element in advancing agricultural interests in that locality. In 1872 he founded the American Farmers' Advocate, a publication which was widely circulated as the organ of the National Agricultural Congress, which was organized in the fall of 1872 in St. Louis, when he was chosen as its Secretary. He held this position three years, when what was popularly known as the "farmers' movement" was in active progress. Annual conventions were held during that time at Indianapolis and Atlanta. He took an active part in organizing farmers' associations in different parts of the

country, and did much toward keeping the agricultural interests abreast with the rapid progress being made in other lines of endeavor.

In the summer of 1873 Mr. Greene removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, with the object of establishing the National Crop Reporter, upon plans suggested and partially formulated by Professor Maury. The panic of that year caused parties there to break their engagements, and he transferred the business to Indianapolis. Weekly summaries were furnished to the associated press and given general circulation. This was the first publication to gather such reports, now so common. The business depression which followed that year made the work extremely difficult, and publication was suspended in July, 1874. Mr. Greene was afterward employed as a commercial writer on the Indianapolis papers until, in 1875, he was made State Centennial Agent to assist in organizing the exhibit for the Centennial celebration of America's independence. An appropriation of \$5,000, which the State had made, was wholly inadequate for such an exhibit. That the State made a creditable exhibit was due almost entirely to the labors and efforts of our subject, who personally canvassed all but three counties in Indiana, delivering addresses and securing subscriptions to the amount of \$19,000. He had charge of the Indiana State building during the exposition, and spent the following fall and winter in gathering exhibits for a permanent exposition, which it was intended to establish in Philadelphia, going to that city in charge of the articles he had secured. He was soon chosen as President of the Exhibitors' Association. When Congress demanded the return of the \$1,500,000 which had been loaned the Centennial Exposition Company, and which the Permanent Exposition Company hoped would be transferred to it, the latter decided to discontinue. At the request of the exhibitors the exposition was placed under the management of Mr. Greene about the middle of June, and was conducted with such success that it was

continued during the entire season. Owing to a change in the directory he severed his connection with the management in October, 1877, and returned to Indianapolis, where his family was then living. For a year he was connected with newspapers and other publications in that city.

In the autumn of 1878 he became identified with the West, locating in Wichita, Kansas, where, in connection with J. W. Robbins, an afternoon daily paper, the *Wichita Herald*, was established. Some months later he located in Anthony, Kansas, where he published the *Anthony Journal* until the winter of 1880. During that year one of the hottest county-seat wars that Kansas has ever known was carried on between the cities of Anthony and Harper, and Mr. Greene was chairman of the county committee in behalf of Anthony. Changes in the rules of the Land Department by which land publications, from which the paper derived its chief support, were discontinued, influenced Mr. Greene to dispose of his interest in Kansas.

He came to New Mexico, accepting the management of the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, published in Santa Fe and then owned by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. It was a five-column daily, doing a business of about \$6,000 a year at the time that he assumed control, but under his management the business had a phenomenal increase to more than \$60,000 annually. A job and bindery department was added and the company secured the Territorial printing. A change of railway management made the service unsatisfactory and Mr. Greene resigned in September, 1882. He next established a weekly paper at Lake Valley, New Mexico, called the *Lake Valley Herald*, and another at Kingston,—the *Kingston Tribune*, but as the mines failed in that locality and made business unprofitable both offices were combined and removed to Deming, where the *Deming Tribune* was established, its publication being continued for two years. A period of financial depression had settled down all over the Territory and it involved much labor

with no profit. During the legislative session of 1882-3, he was appointed a member of a commission, in connection with General E. L. Bartlett and Santiago Valdez, to compile the laws of the Territory. Mr. Greene devoted a year to this work, having practically entire charge of the publication. He was also manager of the "Tertio-Millennial" exposition at Santa Fe in the fall of 1882. This was very largely advertised, and the history of the Territory was illustrated by tableaux.

During the time he was conducting the weekly papers he devoted his energies largely to studying the material resources of the Territory, visited the principal mining districts, and became thoroughly conversant with the varied and extensive natural resources. New Mexico owes to him a debt of gratitude for his untiring and indefatigable labors in her behalf. He has studied and placed before the public her resources, in many ways has secured emigration to this Territory and has been actively instrumental in the settlement of various sections, as well as bringing large capital investments.

In the fall of 1886 Mr. Greene removed his printing office from Deming to El Paso, Texas, and established a daily evening paper called the *Evening Tribune*. In May, 1887, an interest in mining was developed in St. Louis and some of the Eastern cities, and, leaving his paper in charge of his foreman, who afterward purchased it, our subject undertook the promotion of mining enterprises, devoting nearly a year thereto. He was successful in founding five companies, but finally joined with others in the purchase of an option of the Iron King mine, of Kingston, New Mexico, which had been "fixed for sale," and in this way not only lost everything that he had previously made but found himself several thousand dollars in debt!

On the 1st of January, 1888, he went again to El Paso, Texas, arriving with only \$2 in his pocket! Without yielding to discouragement, he took heart and began anew. After working on the force of the *Tribune* of that city for a

few months, he became a member of the staff on the Santa Fe New Mexican, then owned by Colonel Max Frost, and under the auspices of the paper commenced a further study of the Territory, continuing his investigations principally in the southeast portion. In 1888, in association with Pat F. Garrett and Charles B. Eddy, he undertook the promotion of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company, afterward merged into The Pecos Company. He succeeded in enlisting the aid of Chicago capitalists, secured the organization of the company, and carried forward a successful business, from which he realized a handsome commission. He acted as manager of the company until J. J. Hagerman, one of the stockholders, assumed general control. Then Mr. Greene opened an office in Chicago to promote irrigation enterprises. He was the first to make a special business of such brokerage. He devoted nearly one year's time and about \$15,000 to the business before getting any noticeable returns, but in 1891 the business grew rapidly and attained large proportions in 1892. In 1891 he moved his office from Chicago to New York, and spent a large part of the following year in Europe, promoting the interests of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, at Redlands, California. He obtained \$2,500,000 capital for the enterprise, but while in Europe the mismanagement of the company led to embarrassments. He went to California, and assumed the presidency of the company, taking direct management in the hope of saving for the shareholders an enterprise of the highest merit. Complications within the directory, however, combined with the panic of 1893, made success impossible, and the company went into the hands of receivers in December, 1893.

Mr. Greene now returned to New Mexico, taking personal charge of his personal investments and undertakings in the Territory, but the financial depression of the past two years has largely affected that business, so that his large holdings there have greatly depreciated in value. In October, 1894, he made a con-

tract with the Bear River Irrigation Company of Utah to undertake the sale of its lands, and to this end established an office in Chicago, where he is now located. He possesses superior powers as a manager, and his executive ability is of a high order. He possesses indefatigable energy, untiring perseverance, and a determination that overcomes all obstacles and difficulties. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. He has been a promoter of the agricultural, the railway, the journalistic, the mining and the irrigation interests of this country, and has rendered valuable service to each and all of these important lines of business. He is pre-eminently a public-spirited man, thoroughly American in thought and feeling.

Mr. Greene has been twice married. During the war he was married, in New Orleans, November 11, 1863, to Miss Cordelia Titus, of the Crescent City, who died November 11, 1864. After the war, in Columbus, Kentucky, he was again married, in October, 1866, his second union being with Mrs. Orilla S. Reed. He has four children: Albert D.; Fannie A., widow of Theodore W. Spencer, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles W.; and Lillian, wife of W. T. Gilmore, of Eddy, New Mexico.

His political support is given the Republican party, but he has had no ambitions for political preferment.

HON. JUAN JOSE BACA, one of Socorro's prominent merchants and one of New Mexico's widely known native sons, was born in Socorro, July 18, 1843, a descendant of Baltazar Baca, who came from Spain to New Mexico in the early settlement of the Territory.

Baltazar Baca was our subject's great-grandfather. He aided in the conquest of this country and for service rendered received from the king of Spain a land grant comprising some five or six thousand acres located in what is now Valencia county. Grandfather Juan Dio-

nisio Baca was born on this property, as also was Pedro A. Baca, the father of our subject. They were all stock-raisers and men of ability and influence in the Territory. In the work of driving back the warlike Indians that so frequently made raids on the frontier settlers, the Bacas took an active part, serving officially in the various campaigns against the red men. Mr. Baca's father was also largely interested in merchandising, and for nine terms, a period of eighteen years, served as Judge of Probate of the county, which at that time covered the territory now embraced in the counties of Donna Ana, Socorro, Lincoln, Chaves, Eddy, Grant, Sierra and Valencia. He was a man of great influence and had a character that was in every way above reproach.

Juan Jose Baca was the fourth born in a family of seven children, only three of whom are now living. He received a Spanish education, and in 1866 engaged in business for himself as a raiser of sheep and cattle, in which enterprise he has ever since been interested. Early in life he also engaged in merchandising. His first store was in San Pedro, where he remained one year. Then he came to Socorro, and here for twenty-eight years he has been a prominent factor in business circles. Before the building of the railroads he hauled all his goods from St. Louis and Kansas City. The first of these long and hazardous journeys he made when he was a boy of only fourteen years. Goods in those days were purchased at St. Louis, shipped to Kansas City and from there hauled by ox teams to New Mexico, the trip to Kansas City and back occupying five months. The teamsters camped wherever night overtook them and were not infrequently subject to attack from the Indians. On one of these trips, in 1867, when near Fort Dodge, the merchandise train was attacked by Comanche Indians and three men were killed and a number of horses and oxen driven off. The merchants of to-day who do business by rail and telegraph have little conception of the dangers and hardships undergone by the brave pioneers of New Mexico. Notwithstanding

the many hardships and difficulties which he encountered, Mr. Baca prospered in his operations and is now the owner of a vast amount of property, being rated as one of the rich men of his county. He has erected a number of buildings in Socorro, owns large tracts of land and also has extensive mining interests. He has a valuable coal mine, located sixteen miles east of Socorro, the vein of which is four and a half feet thick, the coal being bituminous and a good article. Mr. Baca helped to organize the Mexican Coal Company, and has been president of this organization since it was formed.

When the Civil war was precipitated upon the country Mr. Baca was a lad of only sixteen years; but young as he was he volunteered his service and was made a Second Lieutenant of the Territorial militia. As such he participated in the battle at Fort Craig. In 1881-2 he was Probate Judge of the county. In 1883 he was elected Mayor of the city of Socorro, and in 1889 was elected a member of the Territorial Senate. While a member of that honorable body he introduced the bill to establish a school of mines at Socorro. As a result a fine building has recently been erected for the purpose and soon a school will be opened, which will be supplied with all modern improvements and appliances and will be under the management of competent instructors. In 1893 Mr. Baca was appointed by Governor Prince as Major of the Territorial militia. This honorable position he now holds. Besides, he is now an active member of the Board of Regents of the School of Mines, having been appointed as such officer three years ago by His Excellency L. Bradford Prince, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate of the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. Baca and his family are all strong adherents to the Catholic faith, and for nine years he has been President of the Catholic Knights of San Miguel.

March 4, 1866, Mr. Baca was united in marriage to Miss Francisquita Miera, a native of New Mexico and a daughter of Juan N. Mie-

ra, a descendant of one of the first Spanish families of the Territory. They have eleven children, all born in Socorro. The eldest, Guadalupe, is now the wife of Edward Fortune. The eldest son, Felipe, is married and settled in Socorro. Dominica is the wife of Mr. Santa Cruz Castillo, of Socorro, New Mexico, who is now the actual School Superintendent of the county. Salomon G., also married, is assisting his father in the store. The other children are all at home, and are as follows: Isabel, Nepomuceno, Emilio, Angelina, Juan Jose, Jr., Paula and Lucas.

HON. NASARIO GONZALES, a descendant of one of the oldest families of New Mexico, a native of the Territory, and for many years one of her most successful merchants, ranchers and public men, was born in Bernalillo, August 10, 1818. Tradition relates that the ancestors of the family came from Spain at the time of the conquest of the country. Our subject's great-grandfather was Fernando Gonzales, his grandfather Miguel Gonzales, and his father Miguel Antonio Gonzales. They had large land possessions. His father married Lugorada Garcia, a native of Santa Fe, and she was also descended from an old and prominent family, her grandfather Garcia having been a member of the Parliamentary Assembly and a man of intelligence and ability. Her father was Nasario Garcia. Miguel and Lugorada Gonzales had eight children, of whom three survive. The father died at the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother died at the age of seventy years.

Nasario Gonzales, their eldest child, received his education in private schools in his native land, and also obtained a good Spanish education. He married Maria Rita Baca, born on her father's ranch at Cienega, New Mexico, and she is also descended from one of the early Spanish families. She is a daughter of Francisco Baca y Terras. A tract of land had been granted to General Juan Paez Huertado, which

was handed down from father to son and by purchase became the property of the Bacas. Mrs. Gonzales inherited a portion of the tract, and our subject afterward bought out the remaining heirs, and became the sole owner of the estate. Still later he divided it among his children. Mr. Gonzales farmed the property many years, raised his family there, and still resides on the place. During the war, when wool was worth sixty cents a pound, Mr. Gonzales owned 14,000 sheep. He was also a member of the mercantile firm of Perea & Company, at that time the largest firm in New Mexico. They owned several stores, one having been located at Santa Fe, on the corner where the Claire Hotel now stands. During the Civil war, when the Territory was invaded by the Confederate army, the stores were destroyed, from which they lost about \$150,000, and they had many mule teams, which were also taken. Mr. Gonzales has owned as many as 1,200 head of cattle at one time, and has also acquired much valuable real estate in Santa Fe. While on his ranch he planted an orchard and some of his fruit was of such fine quality that it was exhibited at the Centennial exhibition, to aid in displaying New Mexico's wonderful productiveness in that direction.

Mr. Gonzales has been a life-long Democrat, and during his history has been active and prominent in the public offices of the Territory. He served two terms in the Legislature, three terms as Commissioner of his county, and has been influential with his fellow-countrymen in all of the interests of New Mexico.

Nasario and Maria Rita Baca de Gonzales have had eight children, seven now living, namely: Andres Clifas, now Mrs. Jerman Pino; Manuela, was married, deceased at the age of twenty-five years, and left five children; Francisco B.; Avelina, wife of Andres C. de Baca, who is a descendant of one of the conquerors of the country; Carlota, now Mrs. Amado L. Baca, and Gertrudes, wife of Manuel S. Rael. There are now fifty grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs.

Gonzales, with their numerous family, are members of the Catholic Church, and are people of wide acquaintance and of high respectability.

CAPTAIN SMITH H. SIMPSON, who has won his title through honorable service on the frontier, and is numbered among the pioneers of the Taos valley, was born in New York city, May 8, 1836. His father, Charles Henry Simpson, was also a native of the Eastern metropolis, and there engaged in business as a commission merchant. His wife was born in the city of Philadelphia, and both parents died of cholera in 1849, their remains being interred in one of the cemeteries of New York. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a Revolutionary soldier, and was with Washington on the memorable night when he crossed the icy waters of the Delaware to win the victory that came to the patriot army at Trenton, New Jersey, the following day. After the war he was granted a pension in recognition of his services. His wife was a Miss M. A. Williams, and they too died and were buried in New York.

At the age of thirteen years the Captain was apprenticed to James H. Chilton, a chemist of his native city, but after three months' service, as he did not like the business, he left his employer and started out to make his own way in the world. He first went to Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburg, and later to New Orleans, where he engaged as clerk in the Quartermaster's department in the supply navy yard. He remained there until 1852, and on leaving the Crescent City, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and subsequently to St. Joseph. Here he met Upton T. Lendrum, chief clerk for Major Samuel Dusenberry, Chief Quartermaster for New Mexico. He was given the position of second clerk in the Major's service and came to this Territory, locating at Santa Fe, where he continued to discharge the duties of his position from September, 1853, until October, 1854.

At the breaking out of the Ute war in 1855, he enlisted as Commissary Sergeant for a period of six months and served throughout the campaign, being discharged in July, 1855. From this time until August, 1857, he was connected with the headquarters and ran a Government express, riding all over the West. In September, 1857, he went to the city of Mexico, where he remained until February, 1858. Going to Brownsville, Texas, at that time, he took a steamer for New Orleans, and shortly afterward returned to his native city on a visit.

While there Captain Simpson met an old friend, A. W. Reynolds, of the United States army, with whom he engaged as clerk, going to Fort Snelling. He was afterward sent to Leavenworth, Kansas, with a steamer laden with supplies for the quartermaster's department. Again coming to New Mexico, he served as second clerk under Captain William Van Bukleen, at Santa Fe, until 1859, but continued his residence in that city until the following year. During his trip to Taos in 1855, he was much impressed with the beauty of the valley, its splendid advantages, natural resources and invigorating atmosphere and now determined to make it his home. Accordingly he removed to a farm near Taos, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until 1862-3. In that year the Navajo-Apache war broke out and he entered the service as Captain of spies and scouts. He went through the entire war, which continued until 1865, and was then ordered to Arizona, where he was on duty until September, 1866. In both the Northern and Southern armies during the Civil war were many heroes,—men who faced danger and death for duty's sake; but their service was never more arduous than that of the men who were on the frontier and had to face a foe more given to wily than honorable warfare. Captain Simpson sustained a number of wounds in his service against the Indians.

In September, 1866, the Captain was mustered out at Albuquerque, and returned

to the Taos country, where he again resumed farming and stock-raising, continuing those business interests until 1872, at which time he engaged in the land-grant business, in loaning money, etc. His interests are nearly all in Taos county. He is connected with the Nacimiento, Cebello, Chama, Los Luceros and Aguajes grants, besides owning farms in the valley and considerable stock. At the time when Kit Carson, as Indian agent from 1859 to 62, was stationed at Taos, Captain Simpson served as his confidential clerk, and was with him in 1855 at the Lincoln, Saguache, Cochoptope and Arkansas river fights and through the Navajo campaign in 1864. The last words of that hero were, "Tell Simpson and Tom Boggs that I wish to be buried at Taos." They carried out his wishes, and through the efforts of Captain Simpson a monument was erected by the Carleton Grand Army Post, No. 3, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, over his grave, while each year the mound under which he lies is decorated with beautiful flowers by the family of Mr. Simpson, assisted by the citizens of Taos.

In 1867 was celebrated the marriage of Miss Josefa Valdez, and to them were born six children,—Annie, Henry, Stefana, Maggie, Rofelita and Samuel. The family is one of prominence in the community, its members holding a high position in social circles. Our subject is the only member of the Grand Army living in Taos county, and is a National member from New Mexico.

His loyalty as a citizen has ever been above question and he is a public-spirited man, devoted to all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of the community. He is of a kindly disposition, pleasant and genial in manner, and though of Northern birth possesses that true and warmhearted hospitality for which the citizens of the South are so justly noted. He is especially courteous to the strangers who visit Taos, taking great pains to make their visit a pleasant one, and in showing them the points of interest connected with this historic old town.

DEMETRIO CHAVEZ, a prominent business man of Donna Ana county, residing at Mesilla, is a native son of the Territory of New Mexico. His birth occurred in Valencia county, on the 22d of December, 1851. He is of Spanish ancestry, belonging to the distinguished old family of that name, whose members were among the first settlers of the Territory. His father, Manuel Chavez, was born in Valencia county, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Atanacia Lujan, a native of the same locality, and also a descendant of one of the honored Spanish families. Demetrio was their only child. His mother died when he was two years of age, after which his father entered college and became a priest, having charge of several parishes in New Mexico. He was a faithful laborer in the interests of the church, in whose service he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881, at the age of fifty-six years.

The subject of this review was reared by his grandmother until his ninth year, when he was placed in St. Michael's College, of Santa Fe, and took a full course, there pursuing his studies until 1865. When his education was completed he entered upon his business career as a clerk in Albuquerque, whence he came to Las Cruces and secured employment with Nestor Armijo, with whom he was connected for a year and a half. During the succeeding five years he was in the employ of Louis Rosenbaum, and then came to Mesilla, where he secured a clerkship with the firm of Reynolds & Griggs. His service in that capacity continued up to 1877, during which time he saved about \$500. He then started in business for himself, investing what capital he had and going in debt to the extent of \$5,000, but from the beginning he met with flattering success, and was able to pay for his stock as his notes matured. As time passed he continued to prosper and became the owner of a large and paying business, which he still conducts. His store rooms, which cover an area of 75 x 150 feet, are filled with a well-selected stock of general merchan-

dise, and his courteous treatment of his patrons and his honorable dealing has enabled him to secure and retain a very extensive trade. In addition to his other property he owns several hundred acres of land and a fine residence, all of which he has acquired in a most honorable and praiseworthy way, through strict attention to business and capable management.

In his political associations, Mr. Chavez is a Democrat, and on that ticket has been three times elected Probate Judge of the county. He was also elected and served for one term as Treasurer of the county, and was re-nominated, but fraud at the election kept him from the position. By the appointment of Governor Thornton he was made one of the regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and by the board of that institution was elected secretary and treasurer, a position he is now satisfactorily filling. He is a man of fine business talents and of the strictest reliability, while his well-spent life has gained him unqualified regard.

In 1881 Mr. Chavez was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Gunsales, who was born in Mesilla. They have eight children: Manuel R., Maria A., Candelaria, Louisa, Josefa, Adeline, Pomposa and Demetrio,—all born in Mesilla. The family are adherents of the Catholic faith and are very highly esteemed.

SAMUEL D. SWOPE, M. D., a leading member of the medical profession, located in Deming, New Mexico, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Henderson, Henderson county, on the 5th of November, 1864. The family to which he belongs is of German lineage, and was early established by ancestors who emigrated to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. His father, Morgan Swope, was also born in Henderson county, Kentucky, and both he and his father were successful planters of that section. He married Miss Louisa M. Flanders, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and they with their youngest son now reside in Deming,

where they have come for the benefit of the climate, the father and son being affected with lung trouble.

The Doctor, who is the eldest of their family of three children, was educated in the high school of his native town, and having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work he entered the University of Louisville, at which he was graduated in March, 1887, with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Kentucky, and in 1895 came to New Mexico. There is a consumptive tendency in his family, and his knowledge of the prevalence and contagious nature of this disease in the Mississippi valley has caused him to select this region as best suited to discourage the development of this disease. He therefore opened an office and began practice in Deming, one of the most beautiful and delightfully situated towns in New Mexico. He formed a partnership with Dr. Carl Hagen, and they have since built up a large practice, coming from the best families of the community. Their territory is extensive, having sometimes to attend patients as far as 100 miles distant. Both members of the firm are practitioners of skill and ability, well worthy the liberal patronage which has come to them.

December 26, 1889, Dr. Swope was married to Miss Sudie L. Weaver, a native of Henderson, Kentucky, and a daughter of Albert Weaver, one of the old, prominent tobacco dealers of that town. The Doctor and his wife have many warm friends in this community, although their residence here is of short duration, and their home is noted for its true Southern hospitality.

The Doctor has had the honor of being president of the Kentucky Medical Association: is a member of the American Public Health Association, and a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He is engaged in general practice, but has made the treatment of lung diseases a special study, and has written several valuable papers on this subject. Today he occupies a position in the front rank among medical practitioners in this section of

New Mexico. He votes with the Democracy, but gives little attention to political affairs, his time and energies being devoted to his practice. He has that true love of his profession without which there can be no success in any work, and is destined for still greater prosperity in the future.

FREDERICK PAUL MUELLER, who was numbered among the successful merchants of Taos, came to America in 1852. He was a native of Berlin, Prussia, born in 1826, and while in that country he acquired his education and served in the army in accordance with the laws of the land. His father was a Surgeon of the German army.

On coming to America, Frederick Paul Mueller enlisted in the Western army and was with Kit Carson on his expedition on the frontier. He served for three years, and in 1855 engaged in merchandising in Taos, where he remained up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 16th of January, 1881. His remains were interred in the American cemetery near that place. He was a man of enterprise and superior business ability, and by his well directed efforts acquired a handsome property. He married Miss Theodore Baubian, a native of Mora, New Mexico, and they had three children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Albert G., Frederick P., and Eleanore L., who is now the wife of Vincent Mores. The first named now carries on the business which was established by his father, and is one of the progressive and enterprising merchants of Taos. He was born on the 9th of September, 1864, in Mora, New Mexico, and when a child of six years was sent to St. Michael's College, at Santa Fe, where he remained for about five years.

After leaving school he entered upon his business career as an employe of the firm of Speleberg Brothers at Santa Fe. He served as cashier in the store, also as salesman, acceptably filling those positions for four years. Upon his father's death he and his brother

bought out his partner's interest, and in June, 1895, Albert became sole proprietor, while Frederick went to old Mexico. The former now has a large and well appointed establishment and is doing a good business. In 1891 he was made manager for the Springer Mercantile and Banking Company, having charge of their interests for twenty months.

In May, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mueller and Miss Catherine Berry, of Tres Piedras, Taos county, and a native of White Plains, New York. They have two interesting children,—Mary T. and Harry Cecil. In his business and social relations, Mr. Mueller is a most delightful companion, courteous to all and at the same time a man of force and keen tact. He is now recognized as one of the representative and prominent citizens of Taos, and by those who know him is held in high esteem.

FRANK I. GIVEN, M. D., a successful practicing physician of Hillsboro, New Mexico, is a native of the far-off State of Maine. He was born in the town of Wales, on the 24th of April, 1861, and comes of Scotch ancestry, who were early settlers of Newcastle, Maine. His forefathers were for many years seafaring men, principally owners and masters of merchant ships. The Doctor's father, Joseph M. Given, was born at the family homestead in Wales, and inherited the old farm on which the days of his childhood and youth were passed. He was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Ann Frost, a native of Monmouth, Maine. They have spent their entire lives in the State of their nativity, and both have attained to the age of fifty-five years. Consistent members of the Methodist Church, they are honored citizens of the town in which they reside, and all who know them hold them in high regard. The Doctor is their only child. After attending the common schools, he entered the Monmouth Academy, and subsequently pursued his studies in the Wesleyan Seminary. Wishing to enter the

medical profession, he became a student in the Maine Medical College, and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, graduating at the latter institution on the 15th of April, 1886. He now had an excellent theoretical knowledge, and all that was needed was experience to make him an able member of the profession. He began practice in Auburn, Maine, and afterward lived in Philadelphia for some time, being connected with the Medical Summary of that city.

On account of his wife's health the Doctor determined to remove to the South. On the 1st of July, 1884, he had wedded Miss Hattie W. Blake, of Monmouth, Maine. Her lungs being somewhat affected, he resolved to see whether the climate of New Mexico would not prove beneficial, and on the 10th of February, 1889, they arrived in Hillsboro. Here the Doctor at once opened an office and began practice. His wife was gradually benefited by the change, and is now in the enjoyment of good health. They have two children: Guy Cumston, aged eight years; and Paul Joseph, a little lad of three summers.

The Doctor has been very successful in his practice, and has succeeded in building up a large patronage. He is energetic and capable, skilled both as a physician and surgeon, and responds as readily to a call from the poor where he knows that there will be no pecuniary reward for his services as from the rich. He has the true love of his work without which there can be no success in business. He is yet in the prime of life, and that to which he most aspires is to enjoy many years of useful and honorable service in the practice of his noble calling.

The Doctor is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in politics he is a Republican. He interests himself in the well-being of Hillsboro, especially her educational affairs, and is a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, also the American Medical Association, and is a United States Pension

Examining Surgeon for the southwestern part of the Territory of New Mexico. He and his wife have a pleasant home in Hillsboro, and are highly esteemed.

THOMAS CASAD, deceased, who was numbered among the leading and influential citizens of Mesilla, was born in Ohio in 1816, of French parentage.

His grandfather and his father were both early settlers in the Buckeye State and resided near Cleveland when the beautiful city of to-day was little more than a village. Later they removed to Illinois, where they were engaged in coal-mining for a number of years.

The subject of this notice went to the Prairie State, where he, too, carried on coal-mining. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Van Winkle, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Ormsby Van Winkle, of that State. By a former marriage Mr. Casad had three children. In 1864 he removed with his family to Kansas City, and a little later purchased 900 acres of land near West Port, where he engaged in farming for a period of five years. In 1869 he sold out and removed to Santa Ana, in Southern California, buying 2,000 acres of land there. On this property he built three residences and improved and farmed the place, engaging in the cultivation of wheat and barley up to 1874. In that year he again sold and came to Mesilla. Here by purchase he became the owner of 250 acres of land, on which Mrs. Casad and her family still reside. He built a flouring mill at Mesilla, but, not being satisfied with the water power at this place, he removed the machinery to Chamerino, where he built a mill, operating the same up to the time of his death. He also purchased a tract in the Brazeto land grant, consisting of 11,000 acres of land, and planted at his home in Mesilla a fruit orchard, but was not permitted to live to see the splendid fruit reach the perfection that it has now attained, the orchard being one of the finest and best in all New Mexico. He

was well known in business circles and was an excellent example of the self-made American citizen, whose success was due to his own energy and the high ideals which he kept constantly before him.

Mr. Casad was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, serving as Past Master of his lodge. In all the walks of life he was an upright and honorable citizen, and in his family he was kind, indulgent and faithful, his death causing a vacancy in the household which can never be filled. In politics he was a stalwart Republican, warmly advocating the principles of the party of liberty, but he never sought office, preferring to give his entire attention to his business. He departed this life on the 8th of October, 1885, at the age of sixty-nine. His estimable wife has since carefully and systematically managed the property, which is a fine estate. In addition to the extensive farm there is a twenty-acre apple orchard and a fifteen-acre peach orchard, while the present yield is estimated at \$6,000.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Casad eleven children, of whom nine are living, namely: Lenora, wife of R. J. White, a resident of Bakersfield, California; Jennie, wife of N. D. Lane, of El Paso, Texas; Maud, wife of W. M. Mandell, of Mesilla; Humboldt, who manages the farm; Thomas, Alice and Jessie, all at home; Gertrude, wife of J. F. Bennett, a resident of Chihuahua; and Darwin, who completes the family. They form an intelligent and highly respected family, well deserving of mention in this volume.

HON. GEORGE CURRY, President of the Legislative Council of New Mexico, was born in Louisiana April 3, 1862. His father, George Curry, was a Kentuckian by birth, and his mother, *nee* Clara Modden, was a native of Ireland. After their marriage they continued to reside in Louisiana, and were engaged in farming. When the great Civil war was precipitated upon the country, Mr. Curry took sides with

his people of the South, enrolling himself in the Confederate army as a private soldier, participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, and for meritorious service was from time to time promoted until at the close of the struggle he held the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. After the close of the war he returned to the peaceful vocations of life, but in the great political excitement of 1872 he was killed. His wife survived him, and in 1874 removed with her family, consisting of four sons and one daughter, to Dodge county, Kansas, for the purpose of giving her children a better opportunity for prosperity in that young and rapidly growing portion of the country. Three years later, in 1877, she died.

George Curry, the eldest child in the family, was only ten years of age when his father was murdered, and at the death of his mother he was but fifteen years old. Previous to her death he had rendered her all the assistance in his power in the support of herself and the family, having begun to earn his own living when only twelve years of age, first as a farm laborer, and afterward as clerk in the store of R. M. Wright & Company. In speaking of the advantages of his childhood Mr. Curry says: "I never spent but six months in school in my life, but as my mother was an educated woman she helped me all she could."

Our subject remained with R. M. Wright & Company until 1879, at which time he came to New Mexico, receiving a clerkship in a post trader's store. From 1882 to 1885 Mr. Curry was employed by D. W. Stephens, a prominent merchant of Raton; for the following year he was manager of the mercantile business of James J. Dolan & Company at Lincoln; and about that time, his integrity and business ability having brought him to the front in political matters, he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of that county during the years of 1886-7. In the following year he was elected County Clerk and Recorder by a unanimous vote. In 1890 Mr. Curry was made Assessor of the county; in 1892 he became Sheriff; in 1894 he became a member of the mercantile company of

William Riley & Company, at Picacho, where he is still in business; and in the fall of 1894, without having solicited the honor, he was elected to the Territorial Senate, representing the counties of Donna Ana, Grant, Chaves and Eddy. Notwithstanding a number of the counties are Republican, his popularity was such that he carried every one, received the largest majority in the district; and when the Senate organized he was elected its President. He is now filling that trying position with marked executive ability, showing him to be a level-headed, well informed and capable presiding officer. At the close of his term as President of the Thirty-first Territorial Senate, Mr. Curry was very highly complimented by both Democrats and Republicans, and was presented with an expensive gold watch and chain by his constituents. The citizens of Santa Fe, appreciating the honorable and manly course taken by him, presented him with a gold-headed cane.

Mr. Curry was married November 28, 1888, to Miss Rebecca Sisneras, a native of New Mexico and a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Territory. They have three children,—Frank, Charles and George. Mr. and Mrs. Curry have a good home at Picacho. He is an active and prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and for several terms has held the office of Chancellor Commander in that order, to which he attributes much of his experience as a parliamentarian. Mr. Curry is a striking example of the self-made man, who by his own unaided exertions has overcome the great disadvantages of lack of education and means, and has become one of the most prominent citizens of the Territory of his adoption. He is genial, social and kindhearted, has hosts of friends, and is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of New Mexico.

MAX L. KAHLER, the present capable Sheriff of Sierra county, New Mexico, residing at Hillsboro, is a native of Germany, born in 1815. He acquired his education in his native land,

and at the age of fifteen bade adieu to friends and country, preparatory to his emigration to America. Crossing the Atlantic in 1873, he located in Lincoln, Nebraska. He was but a youth, yet he had resolved to win a fortune in the land of the free, where all avenues of life were open to young men of energy and determination, where wealth depends not upon inheritance, but comes as a result of earnest labor and perseverance.

For six years Mr. Kahler was engaged in clerking in various stores in Lincoln. Subsequently he removed to Bloomington, Franklin county, where he embarked in business on his own account, establishing a restaurant and confectionery store. He has been a resident of New Mexico since 1881, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of what is now Sierra county. He located on the Rio Grande, near Las Palvinas, where he was engaged in mining and farming. Procuring land, he made many excellent improvements, and erected a number of buildings thereon. He also located the Silver Cliff mine, which he still owns, and he is now the owner of the Bull of the Woods, the Bonanza and other valuable gold mines, which have yielded rich returns, and will continue to do so. They have made good improvements on this mining property, and have taken out considerable gold. A car-load of ore from the Bull of the Woods mine averages \$63 of gold to the ton at the Pueblo Sampling Works. The ore is mostly gold-producing, but also yields both silver and copper.

Mr. Kahler still owns his large and valuable farm, on which he has planted many fruit-trees and seeded a portion of it to alfalfa. He has made it one of the rich and fertile farms of the Territory, and obtains a ready market for his products in the mining camps in this county. He also has a herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle.

On attaining his majority, Mr. Kahler identified himself with the Republican party, of which he has since been a stalwart advocate, and in 1894 was placed on the ticket as the candidate for County Sheriff. He made a good

run, was triumphantly elected, and entered upon the duties of his office. He is prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duties, and under his reign^s peace and good order prevail through the county; and there are only three prisoners in the county jail. His name brings a sense of security to the law-abiding citizen and of fear to the offender.

Previous to his election to office, Mr. Kahler had for four years been the popular landlord of the Union Hotel of Hillsboro. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the county of Sierra, and is highly spoken of as a reliable citizen. A man deserves not credit for the success he has achieved, but for the way he gains it and the disposition he makes of it. Mr. Kahler has always pursued an honorable, straightforward business policy, and his life is an exemplary one.

HON. W. E. DAME, one of the most popular citizens of Cerrillos, was born in New Hampshire, April 21, 1858, of Irish ancestry. They were among the early pioneers of New England. His father, Matthew Dame, was born in Derry, New Hampshire. He married Mary S. Holcomb, of the same place, and they had four children. Matthew Dame was a farmer in his native State, and his death occurred at the age of fifty years. His wife departed this life at the age of forty-five years.

W. E. Dame, only survivor of the family, was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He went to sea when a boy, and for five years sailed to all parts of the world, having been promoted to the position of third mate. He came to New Mexico in 1879, locating in the town where he now resides, and became actively engaged in prospecting and mining. Mr. Dame has had all the experience of a miner, but with his varied experience he acquired the knowledge of the expert miner, and for some years had charge of the Cerrillos Mining Company's property, which contains large quantities of silver

ore. He is a man of bright intelligence, prompt and energetic in all business dealings, and is thoroughly informed in the affairs of the Territory of New Mexico. This fact being recognized by his fellow citizens, he was elected to represent them in the Legislative Assembly, and was chosen Speaker of the House, in which position he gave very general satisfaction, being perfectly impartial in his rulings. To his credit it can be said that but one of his rulings have been referred to the House and reversed. At the close of the session his constituents bestowed upon him, as a mark of their appreciation, an expensive gold watch; and the citizens of Santa Fe, appreciating his manly course, gave him a handsome cane. Many complimentary and congratulatory remarks were made with reference to him from both sides of the House.

In 1886 Mr. Dame was united in marriage with Miss Emma Perry, a native of Pennsylvania. In his social relations, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Chapter and Commandery Mason. Mr. Dame is also a gifted sportsman, taking great delight in hunting and fishing, and many a bear and deer has fallen at the crack of his unerring rifle.

HON. JOSEPH ARTHUR ANCHETA, one of New Mexico's most eloquent sons, and for a number of years one of her prominent lawyers and legislators, was born on the banks of the Rio Grande river at Mesilla, Donna Ana county, New Mexico, July 21, 1865. He is a son of Nepomucena Ancheta, a refugee from old Mexico during the Revolution of 1856. His wife and children were killed and all his property confiscated! After coming to this Territory he became the owner of the Mullotos mine, which in 1888 he sold to Haywood & Hobart for \$1,750,000. He also owned the Pacific mine at Pinos Altos, which sold for \$141,000 in 1886, and on account of his wealth he was called Golden Bull. He is now retired from active life, residing on his property

in Grant county. Mr. Ancheta was married in this Territory to Miss Eulogia Vernal, and they had three sons and four daughters. J. R. Y. Ancheta was killed and robbed while on his way to Silver City with bullion, February 28, 1877. Leonard Y. was a Justice of the Peace, and while trying to quell a disturbance was shot and killed. The daughters are: Tilly, Rose, Lillian and Luz.

Joseph Arthur Ancheta attended Saint Michael's College, leaving that institution in 1882 with a commercial diploma. He also spent four years at Notre Dame University, near South Bend, Indiana, graduating in the scientific course, and he also received the civil engineer's diploma and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Ancheta was admitted to the bar in 1886, in the Supreme court of the State of Indiana, and in December of the same year was also admitted to the bar of New Mexico. He then received the appointment of District Attorney of the Third Judicial District, was next appointed by the Republican party to represent his legislative district in the Territorial Session of 1889, and became an ardent leader in behalf of free schools and other important measures. During one of the sessions he was sitting with his back to a sash in a door and was shot, nine buckshots entering his neck and shoulder! As he sprang to his feet a ball whizzed by his ear! He was carried to St. Vincent's Hospital, where for some time his life was despaired of; but owing to the able attention of Dr. Sloan and the kind nursing of the Sisters he recovered, for whom he now entertains the greatest gratitude. While sick at the hospital his mind was greatly harassed on account of the bills which he wished to become law, and he was approached by others to relinquish pledges he held from other members to vote for these bills. Mr. Ancheta became so excited that, in spite of the attendant's efforts to keep him, he put on his bloody clothes, as he could not prevail on them to procure others, and went to the Council. He made a strong speech in favor of the passage of the bill. This great

effort started the wounds to bleed afresh, and it was thought that he would surely die; but he fell asleep and slept seven hours, and awoke refreshed. He dates his rapid recovery from that time. A reward of \$30,000 was offered by the Government for the discovery and arrest of the perpetrators of the crime; but they have not as yet been discovered. While he was ill it was proposed to remove a portion of the skull from the back of his head, and put in its place a silver plate; but Mr. Ancheta would not consent to the operation.

The bills for which he had made such great effort passed, and he returned to Silver City to resume his law practice. But his county so highly esteemed his services that he was re-elected to the Council, in which he is now serving his second term. His seat was claimed by another, but such had been his services and such his majority that his political opponents gave him his seat. Although the last session of the Council has been a very bitter one, Mr. Ancheta still holds his own with the best of them, and is considered by many as the most eloquent speaker in the Legislative Council, and, what is better, is considered honorable to the highest degree. He is deserving of much credit for the manly part he has taken in measures of such vital importance to the Territory, of which he is so gifted a son. He enjoys a good practice at Silver City, where he owns much valuable property.

AD. FRANZ, proprietor of the leading hardware store of Santa Fe, was born in Germany, in 1825, and received his education in his native land. He came to the Territory of New Mexico in 1846, first working as a clerk in Albuquerque, later became a member of the firm, and established a branch house at Los Lunas, of which he became proprietor. Mr. Franz continued to do a successful business there until 1870, at which time he sold his interest to Louis Huning, and removed his family to St. Louis, for better ed-

ucational advantages. He opened a drug store in that city, and later embarked in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Franz & Nasse. The firm is now known as Fink & Nasse, Mr. Franz having retired from the partnership. In 1880, when the railroad was built to Santa Fe, he became a prominent dealer in lumber and hardware, doing business at Las Vegas, Albuquerque and Santa Fe; but in 1882, he concentrated the entire business at the latter place, where he has a large wholesale and retail hardware store. By close application to business and a high regard for integrity, Mr. Franz has made a marked success in life. At one time he owned a ranch near Albuquerque, which he improved, and took pleasure in showing New Mexico's productive powers in the raising of grapes and a variety of fruits.

In 1865, at Red Bird, Illinois, Mr. Franz was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Dietzel, a native of Germany, and they have ten children living. The oldest son, Ernest H., is engaged in business at Luna, New Mexico. Another son, Edward W., who has been manager of the hardware business since 1892, is a native son of New Mexico, born at Los Lunas, September 10, 1867, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis. When sixteen years of age he entered the White Hardware Company, and since that time his life has been constantly devoted to the hardware business. After remaining a year and a half with that firm he spent three years with his father at Santa Fe, for the following three years he was head clerk in the store of Horsfull & Cameron, at Waco, Texas, and, as stated, came to Santa Fe in 1892, to take charge of the business here. He is now fully identified with the affairs of the city.

Mr. Franz was married June 8, 1893, to Miss Margaret Leftwich, a native of New Orleans and a daughter of John A. Leftwich. They have one daughter, Eugenia, born in Santa Fe, and named in honor of her uncle, Hon. Eugene A. Fisk.

E. D. Franz, the subject of this sketch, is

a Republican in his political views, is thoroughly informed upon the affairs of the county, but gives his attention principally to his business, and is spoken of at Santa Fe as one of her best business men. The store has a wide and favorable reputation throughout New Mexico.

THOMAS P. GABLE, Postmaster of Santa Fe, and one of her most public-spirited business men, was born in Platte county, Missouri, March 11, 1851. He is of German ancestry, who were early pioneers in Pennsylvania, where his father, Barney Gable, was born in 1812. When a young man the latter moved to Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Mary Henderson, a native of that State. Soon after they removed to Platte county, Missouri, and in 1855 located on a farm near Leavenworth, Kansas, where they resided during all the early Kansas excitement. Mr. Gable departed this life in 1865, leaving a widow, three sons and a daughter. The mother lived to the age of seventy-five years. They were members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Gable was a Democrat in his political views.

Thomas P. Gable, their fourth child, was educated in the primitive district schools and in the public schools of Leavenworth. After his father's death he began to make his own way in the world, and for six years was a clerk in the Leavenworth postoffice. He then embarked in the manufacture of cigars, doing a wholesale business in that line for about six years, or until coming to New Mexico in 1881. At Raton, this Territory, Mr. Gable was proprietor of a hotel for three years. In 1884 he came to Santa Fe to embark in the undertaking and embalming business, which he has since continued, and is now the leading undertaker in the city. He has also been interested in the stock business and mining, still continuing the latter occupation.

In political matters Mr. Gable has been a lifelong Democrat. In 1885 he received the appointment of Warden of the penitentiary,

servicing in that position two years. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and had the honor of having aided in framing and in the passage of the free-school bill, thus accomplishing a work of lasting value to the Territory. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him Postmaster of Santa Fe, a position which he is now filling to the fullest satisfaction of the patrons of the office. He has experienced and reliable assistants, and great pains is taken to competently handle the mail and obligingly expedite the business of the office. Since his residence in Santa Fe, Mr. Gable has been interested in the improvement and prosperity of the city, and has earned for himself the reputation of being one of her most progressive and liberal citizens.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Clara McWhirt, a native of Pennsylvania but reared and educated in Leavenworth, Kansas. They have three children: Willie May, now Mrs. Adolph Fisher, residing in this city; Thomas P., who died of diphtheria in 1890, aged fifteen years; and Sallie B., at home. Mr. Gable is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in the latter, and is now serving his second term as Noble Grand of the order.

ALFRED E. HOWELL, who is prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Socorro, is entitled to the space that has been accorded him in this history. He is a native of the State of Arkansas, born at Dardanelle, April 5, 1850, descended from English ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather was James Howell, who emigrated from England to the United States and settled in Virginia, where his name was widely known and highly respected. Jesse Howell, his son, the grandfather of our subject, was also a Virginian by birth. He married Miss Nancy Amery, and they became the parents of seven children. She died at the age of forty-four years, and he lived to the age of sixty-three years. Their son, Ames Amos How-

ell, the father of our subject, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, August 10, 1818. There he grew to maturity, and was united in marriage to Miss Martha Grelston, who also was a Tennessean. They removed to Arkansas, and Mr. Howell settled at Dardanelle, where he embarked in mercantile trade and where he still resides, an old and highly respected citizen. He and his wife had a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom are still living.

Alfred E. Howell is the second-born of the family. He received his education in the common schools and for one year was a student in a college in Kentucky. Having decided taste and aptitude for pharmacy, he gave his attention to the drug business, and in 1876 he opened a drug store on his own account, in his native town. A victim to asthma, he was obliged to dispose of the business which fourteen years' industry and ability had established, and seek relief from the disease in a change of climate. Accordingly he came to New Mexico, and stopped at Las Vegas, where he remained three months. At the end of that time he came to Socorro, and purchased the drug business of Dorsey & Woodyard, which he has conducted with gratifying success. He has found the climate all that could be desired and is entirely free from his old tormentor.

In 1874, Mr. Howell was married to Miss Phebe Bennett, a native of Lewisburg, Arkansas. They are the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Sallie, Haynes A., Russell B., Seth D., Freddy K. and Hazel. In politics Mr. Howell supports the issues of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging both to the blue lodge and chapter, and of the Knights of Pythias. He takes a laudable interest in the educational facilities that are being afforded the youth of the county, and has frequently served as a member of the Socorro School Board. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and he and his family are held in the highest esteem by the people of the county.

ADOLPHE DIDIER, the vineyardist and wine manufacturer of Belen, Valencia county, New Mexico, is a native of France, born in the town of Gap, May 23, 1864, and is a son of French parents.

Mr. Didier was reared, educated and learned the wine business in his native land, and since 1888 has been engaged in his present business in New Mexico. His vineyard and winery at Belen were started at an early date by a gentleman by the name of Louis Huning. Under Mr. Didier's able management, and with the French methods which he has introduced, he is conducting the enterprise on a paying basis and has already established an enviable reputation for the superiority of his product. He grows seven varieties of grapes which he uses in the manufacture of his wines, makes no less than six different kinds of wine, and now has in his cellars a portion of the vintage of each season since 1888, all of which is very fine in quality and recognized as far superior to other wines manufactured in New Mexico. His product meets with a ready sale throughout this Territory, Colorado and Mexico.

Mr. Didier is a man of family. He was married in Albuquerque in 1886 to Miss Hortence Martin, a native of France, and they have three children, namely: Ernest, Meredez and Mary, all born in Belen. The family are all members of the Catholic Church, and, politically, Mr. Didier affiliates with the Republican party.

As a citizen and business man, Mr. Didier is thoroughly reliable. He has made a wide acquaintance in New Mexico and is popular with his many friends.

ROBERT H. COWAN, who is recognized as one of the pioneers and representative business men of the thriving village of Springer, Colfax county, and whose life is one whose record is one of adventure and yet of earnest effort, is particularly deserving of consideration in this connection, since he has been prominently

identified with the interests of New Mexico for a long term of years and has seen much of the wild life which marked the earlier stages of the Territory's development.

Our subject is a native of the Old Dominion State, having been born on the 15th of October, 1839, the son of John and Mary (Graham) Cowan, the former of whom was a native of bonny Scotland, whence he emigrated to America when a young man, settling in the State of Maryland, where he was united in marriage to Mary Graham, who was also a native of Scotland. He was connected with the coal-mining industries of Maryland and Virginia and was a man of no little ability. They became the parents of four daughters and three sons, all of whom still survive. The mother died when our subject was but two years of age, while the father lived to attain the venerable age of seventy-four years.

Robert H. Cowan, the immediate subject of this review, secured his educational discipline in Maryland and in Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), but he had an alert mentality and a spirit for adventure, and became anxious to try his mettle in the wild and exciting life of the far West. Accordingly, when he was nineteen years of age, he ran away from home, in company with another lad from the same neighborhood, setting forth on the 18th of February, 1858. They made their way to St. Louis, Missouri, where they remained four weeks and then hired out to Colonel Saint Vrain to assist in driving his ox teams across the plains. There were fifty wagons in the train, and the party in charge numbered in all about fifty-five men, all of whom were well armed and equipped. The train consumed forty-nine days in making the trip from St. Louis to Fort Garland, Colorado, and the free and untrammelled life was greatly enjoyed by our subject. They encountered many buffalo *en route* and the exhilarating sport of hunting the noble animals, now so nearly extinct, proved an attractive diversion. Our subject remained with the outfit at Fort Garland and for many years continued in the employ of Colonel Saint

Vrain. During the latter part of the time that he was thus associated he had charge of the train, and in connection it is interesting to note that he made in all thirteen round trips across the plains from New Mexico to the Missouri river. It is needless to say that within this period he was enabled to see much of the dangers, the adventures and the wild life that was so characteristic of the pioneer epoch in the West. He was concerned in frequent conflicts with the Indians, who often made raids on the train and stole the cattle and supplies. In such cases Mr. Cowan and his men invariably pursued the savages and usually succeeded in recovering the stock.

After these experiences our subject for a time engaged in trading with the Indians, and later was in the employ of the Grant Company, being in charge of some of the farms. Subsequently he became a contractor in the Government mail service and for four years was engaged in transferring the mail from Springer to Elizabethtown and Taos and return. Within this time his stage was twice "held up" by the lawless highwaymen, with which this section was so greatly infested at that period in its history. On one of the occasions noted he was compelled to surrender the express box, which contained thirty-two ounces of gold dust. The holders of the booty were afterward surprised and killed by members of their own party, who thus wished to secure to themselves the reward which had been offered for the apprehension of the miscreants.

It was in the year 1880 that Mr. Cowan came to Springer, and shortly after his advent in the then diminutive settlement he effected the purchase of the business of the pioneer liveryman of the place, and in this line of enterprise has ever since been engaged. He now conducts the leading livery of the town and has secured a representative patronage and attained to a high measure of success by reason of his fair and honorable methods and the scrupulous care which he has given to meeting the demands of the public. In 1886 his barn, with its contents, was destroyed by fire,—a

large quantity of hay and grain being burned, in addition to fifty-two head of horses. Twenty-two of the poor animals were the property of our subject and represented a complete loss, the building alone having been insured. In no wise discouraged by his misfortune, Mr. Cowan at once began the erection of his present fine stone and iron building, which is of modern architectural design, 45 x 120 feet in dimensions, with truss roof, covered with iron, the entire structure being as nearly fire-proof as possible. The stable is considered to be one of the best, if not the best, of the sort in the entire Territory, and its conveniences and facilities are such as are usually to be found only in the more metropolitan establishments of the sort. In the gable end of the building is a carved inscription in the sandstone, the same bearing the name of our subject and the date of the erection of the building. The stable is not only to be admired from a utilitarian standpoint, but also from that of attractiveness, since the building is an ornament to the town and a credit to the enterprising spirit of its proprietor. The establishment is equipped with excellent driving horses and vehicles, and every equipage turned out is sure to give satisfaction. Mr. Cowan controls the business in this line in Springer, and is known and honored as one of her progressive and influential citizens.

In the year 1872 was consummated the marriage of our subject to Miss Delafina Padilla, a native of New Mexico and a daughter of Pedro Padilla, a representative of one of the prominent old Spanish families of the Territory, and noted as guide, trapper and Indian fighter. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan became the parents of one daughter, Lucinda, who married Frank Catlin and had two sons, Robert and Frank. She died in the twenty-second year of her age, and the two boys are now being carefully reared by their grandfather, our subject.

Few men now living in the Territory have seen more of pioneer life than has Mr. Cowan, who is yet a well preserved man, active and vigorous and ever maintaining a lively interest

in the growth and development of the attractive village where he has so long resided. He is highly esteemed in the community and is one of the popular business men of Springer.

WILLIAM L. McCLURE is one of the leading merchants of Taos. He has devoted his entire life to mercantile interests and has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation as a business man,—upright, reliable and honorable. In all places and under all circumstance, he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect as infinitely more to be preferred than wealth, fame or position.

On the 6th of December, 1849, in Clayton, Indiana, Mr. McClure was born. He is a son of William P. McClure, who was of Scotch descent, and was a native of Tennessee. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Frances J. Buchanan, a native of Kentucky, and in 1850 the family removed from their Indiana home to Iowa, locating in Mt. Pleasant. After some years' residence there they removed to Topeka, Kansas.

Our subject acquired his education in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, gaining a good practical knowledge that well fitted him for the cares and responsibilities of life. He left school at the age of eighteen and with his text-books put aside that freedom which characterizes one's school days to assume the sterner duties that come when one enters on a business career. He began clerking in his father's store in Topeka, Kansas. Mr. McClure, Sr., was quite well-to-do and was also engaged in the lumber business, having yards in a number of places in Kansas. In 1872 our subject assumed the management of the lumber interests in Wichita, and while thus engaged his father removed to Trinidad, Colorado, and afterward to Taos, New Mexico. In 1877 he left Wichita and came directly to Taos, where he joined his father in business, owning a half interest in a general store. In 1879 he became sole pro-

prietor and has since carried on the business alone. He has a well selected stock of goods, having studied the tastes of his customers, and by his honorable dealing and courteous treatment he has secured a liberal and well deserved patronage. His father died in December, 1892, and was buried at Santa Fe; but his mother is still living, her home being in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Mr. McClure was married in Pueblo, Colorado, on the 20th of April, 1882, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Traver, daughter of A. J. Traver, of Pueblo. They have a beautiful home, tastefully and richly furnished and containing a very fine collection of curios, in which Mrs. McClure is deeply interested. Our subject joined the Masonic fraternity in Wichita, and has taken the chapter degrees. He has the confidence and respect of all who know him and his well spent life has gained him many friends.

DR. ZENOS B. SAWYER has continued in the practice of medicine in Gallup longer than any other physician of the place, having located here in 1883, whither he removed from Albuquerque. He is doing a large and lucrative business, which is constantly increasing, for his skill and ability have been demonstrated by the success which has followed his labors.

The Doctor was born in Mentor, Ohio, on the 13th of November, 1852, in which place his father had located when it was a mere hamlet and when the surrounding country was an almost unbroken wilderness. There he engaged in the practice of medicine until his death. Our subject had good educational privileges, attended the common schools of Mentor and then entering Hiram College, where he completed his literary course. In 1872 he entered Wooster University in Cleveland, Ohio, and on the completion of a three years' course was graduated in the medical department of that institution, in 1875. He entered upon the practice of his profession in

connection with his father in Mentor, but not enjoying good health he removed to Colorado, establishing an office in Georgetown. There he remained for three years, when he went to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The Doctor had been in that city only three months when he was elected County Physician. He also went through a smallpox epidemic, treating in all 100 cases and meeting with excellent success. After a year spent in that city he came to Gallup in 1883, and is now the oldest physician in years of continuous practice here. In order to further perfect himself in his chosen calling, Dr. Sawyer in the fall of 1895 went to Chicago, and took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic, making a specialty of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He continues his studies and investigations along the line of medical science until to-day he stands as a most able representative of his profession and his business is a profitable one. The Doctor now belongs to Gallup Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. Gallup numbers him among its leading citizens who is actively interested in the welfare and development of the community, and with pleasure we present to our readers the record of his career.

PL. PIERCE is numbered among New Mexico's pioneers, his residence in Chaves county now antedating that of any other citizen. Before Roswell had an existence, when the valley was an uncultivated and undeveloped tract, he took up his residence within its borders and has since been identified with all measures that have been calculated to prove of public benefit and to advance the interests of the community.

Mr. Pierce is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Lincoln, Logan county, on the 13th of August, 1839. He was reared on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when his parents removed to the town. There he continued until the breaking out of the

Civil war, when, true to the principles to which he had been educated, he responded to the call for troops to aid in crushing out the rebellion which threatened the life of the Union, and became a member of Company B, Second Illinois Cavalry. For four years he remained with the army in the South as a valiant and faithful soldier, and was then honorably discharged, in October, 1865, being mustered out in Springfield.

For two years Mr. Pierce continued his residence in the State of his nativity and then removed to Missouri, making his home in Bates county for five years, during which time he was employed as an engineer. In January, 1872, he left Missouri for Waco, Texas, where he worked on a cattle range for a short time. In the autumn of that year he arrived in New Mexico, coming to this Territory as a cowboy. He located in the valley which now contains Roswell, but it was before the organization of Chaves county. The valley, however, was an excellent place for stock-raising, furnishing fine pasturage, while the water supply was unlimited. He purchased some cattle and formed the company known as the Pierce & Paxson Cattle Company, with which he was connected until 1881, when he sold his interest and located in the town of Roswell, which had previously been established and which has since been his home. He then turned his attention to sheep-raising but followed this pursuit for only a short time, when he again sold out and became a member of the Pierce & Lea Cattle Company, with which he is still connected.

In 1882 was consummated the marriage of our subject and Mrs. Ella Calfee, a widow, who had formerly been a resident of Missouri. They now have one son, Milo L., who was born on the 6th of August, 1891.

Until 1892 Mr. Pierce was the owner of 480 acres of rich and valuable land near Roswell, all under a high state of cultivation, but in that year sold out to the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company. He now has considerable valuable real-estate and is the owner of town lots and business houses where

were once his sheep and cattle pens. He also has a meat market in Roswell, and is doing the largest business of the kind in the place. He owes his success entirely to his own efforts, and every dollar that he has has come to him as the reward of his honest and persistent effort.

HON. A. GUSDORF.—It is a pleasant task to the student of human nature to mark those qualities of personal merit and character that enable their possessors to outstrip in the race of life those of their fellows whose start was seemingly as favorable as their own. Entirely through his own efforts our subject has worked his way steadily upward. He belongs to that class of worthy German-American citizens who having sought homes in the New World have adapted themselves to the altered surroundings and customs, improved their opportunities and through diligence and energy achieved success.

Mr. Gusdorf, who now follows merchandising at the Ranches of Taos, in Taos county, was born in Westphalia, Germany, and at the age of fifteen crossed the Atlantic to the United States, landing in New York in June, 1864. He at once started for the Southwest, traveling by rail to Hannibal, Missouri, thence by steamer to Kansas City, and by the ruder and rougher mode of stage traveling continued on his way to Santa Fe. In this city he secured a position in the employ of C. Staffenberger, with whom he remained until 1868, when, with the capital he had acquired through industry and frugality he established a store at Punaska, where he remained for three years. In 1871 he came to the Ranches, where he has since continued. He owns the finest store in Taos county, its modern equipments and well-selected stock making it an establishment that would grace many an Eastern city. His courteous treatment and honorable dealing has secured to him a liberal patronage, which is well deserved. Located near his store he also has the only steam flouring-mill in the county. For a time he engaged in business in Taos, but

now gives his entire attention to his interests nearer home.

Mr. Gusdorf is a very progressive citizen and takes a deep and abiding interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community.

In 1872, through his instrumentality, a postoffice was established at the Ranches, and from the beginning he has served as Postmaster. He was also County Commissioner for one term, and in 1886 was elected to the Territorial Senate, where he discharged his duties with such promptness and fidelity that he was re-elected in 1888 for a second term. He proved an able legislator, doing all in his power to promote the best interests of the county. He demonstrated the fact that fruit could be profitably raised in this region, planting the first orchard in the valley. His neighbors laughed at him, but his orchard was soon bearing, and he now has some of the finest specimens of trees that can be found throughout the West.

Returning to his old home in Prussia, Mr. Gusdorf was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Frazer, and they have three children: Elsie, Corinne and Melvin Albert.

RICHARD L. YOUNG is a respected member of the bar of New Mexico, now serving as Prosecuting Attorney of Donna Ana county, and possesses to the fullest extent those qualities which go to make up the successful advocate. His residence is in Las Cruces.

He was born in the State of Missouri on the 16th of May, 1861, and is of English lineage. His grandfather, William Yates Young, was one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri, locating there during the Territorial existence of the State and even before the days of steamboats. The waters yielded him his livelihood. He was a boatman on the Missouri river, making many voyages in the pioneer days to the city of New Orleans. He lived to be seventy years of age, and his son (Richard L. Young's father) was born at Franklin, Mis-

souri, in 1819. He was reared and educated in the State of his nativity and became one of the prominent merchants of Franklin. He was also extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of hemp and tobacco, and was widely and favorably known as a substantial and enterprising business man, thoroughly trustworthy and reliable. His death occurred in 1870 at the age of fifty-one years, and his wife departed this life in 1880. They were members of the South Methodist Church, and their many excellencies of character won the esteem of all with whom they were brought in contact. Of their family of five sons and four daughters all are yet living.

Richard L. Young is the fourth son. His education was obtained in his native State, and, choosing the profession of law as a life work, he began studying under the guidance of the law firm of Waddell & Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. Immediately he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Missouri, where he continued his home until 1893. He had made a trip to New Mexico in 1888, and remained several months looking over the country and prospecting for gold. In 1889 he returned to Missouri, where he engaged in law practice until 1893, when he established a law office in Las Cruces. Here he has since remained, and his business career has been one of good success.

In connection with his chosen life work Mr. Young has also entered the field of politics and has become quite prominent in the ranks of the Democracy in this section of the State. He is a man of ability, and was nominated by his party as a candidate for the Territorial Legislature. He made a splendid and highly honorable run for the office, but there was doubt in regard to the result, and, notwithstanding the canvassing board offered him a certificate of election and the House would have seated him, he declined the honor, feeling that while any doubt existed as to the returns he would prefer not to accept the position. It was a dignified and honorable course to pursue, and in this age, when so much is

said about corruption in politics, it is a pleasant thing to find a gentleman who is possessed of such high and praiseworthy character. His manly course cannot fail to win the admiration of the good men of all parties, and though he has no legislative honors he has, what is far better, his own self-respect and the approval of his conscience. In February, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Thornton to the position of Prosecuting Attorney of Donna Ana county, and is now discharging the duties of that office in connection with his private law practice.

Since coming to New Mexico Mr. Young has taken a lively interest in the development of the mineral resources of the State and is the owner of what will probably become very valuable mining property. He is a stockholder in, and vice-president and manager of, the Virginia Sage Mining Company, which owns gold mines which are now being operated. They are located near the Old Abe and other rich mines, and their property is believed to be as good gold-mining property as any to be found in this locality. The ore already taken out yields \$5 to \$12 per ton in gold. This tunnel is now 262 feet, but the work already done has been in search of the main lead, and the indications are that they have now reached it. The company, therefore, is expecting large results.

In 1888 Mr. Young was happily married to Miss Susan C. Leedy, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Josiah Leedy, of the State of Virginia. They have one son, Gonnald Waddell. Mr. Young is an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy, and his voice and influence are untiringly given to the support of his party. He is a member of the Territorial Central Democratic Committee, also the County Central Democratic Committee, and his valued services in the ranks of his party are appreciated. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a man of sterling worth, while as an energetic, upright and conscientious lawyer he is destined to occupy a very prominent position at the bar of New Mexico.

HON. ANASTACIO BARELA, one of New Mexico's most gifted native sons, was born in Mesilla, on the 25th of October, 1871, and is of Spanish ancestry. His father, Don, Manuel Barela, was born near the old town of Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1850, and the grandfather, Anastacio Barela, was a native of the same place. Both did a large and remunerative freighting business, hauling freight from Kansas City by team to New Mexico. The father was a man of courage, superior intelligence and usefulness, and served his county as Probate Judge, filling the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He married Rafaela J. Garcia, a native of New Mexico, and a representative of the noted New Mexico family of that name. In 1859 they removed to Mesilla, where lived an uncle of our subject, Mariano Barela, who was the owner of between thirteen and fourteen thousand acres of land. He was also a gentleman of much influence and ability, and was for sixteen years Sheriff of Donna Ana county. At his death he left his large estate to his nephew, Anastacio, who is now sole owner and manager of this large property, and is evincing all the ability and integrity of his honored uncle.

In 1880 Mr. Barela of this sketch was sent to school in Springfield, Illinois, where he remained for three years. He then entered St. Michael's College at Santa Fe, where he pursued his studies for five years, and was then graduated with the class of 1888. In 1891 he entered the Georgetown Law School, in that suburb of Washington, District of Columbia, but had only pursued his studies in that institution for a year when the death of his esteemed uncle occurred, and he was obliged to return to his home to take charge of the large estate left to him. He is now a wealthy young man, but is entirely free from bombastic pride or ostentation, and his genuine worth has won him many friends.

In 1892 Mr. Barela was appointed chief deputy Collector of Donna Ana county, and subsequently was elected a member of the Ter-

ritorial Legislature. He received the appointment of Clerk of the Third Judicial District Court, and in 1894 was nominated by the Republican party for Clerk of the Probate Court. It is believed that he was elected to this position, and the case is now being contested in the courts. He has been prominent in public affairs, and is conceded to be one of New Mexico's most prominent sons. He is now a young man of only twenty-five years, but has already made for himself a brilliant and honorable record, while the future holds forth great promises to him. In manner he is pleasant and genial, and has gained a host of warm friends.

JUDGE GIDEON D. BANTZ, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and presiding Judge of the Third District of New Mexico, resides at Silver City. He stands at the head of his profession in this Territory, having few equals and no superiors, either at the bar or on the bench. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 19, 1854, and descended from German ancestors who in 1690 left the Fatherland and crossed the briny deep to Maryland. His father, A. S. Bantz, was born in that State, and married Miss Isabella Porter, also a native of Maryland. He followed mercantile pursuits and carried on a successful business. In an early day he removed to St. Louis, where he reared his family, but subsequently he returned to his native State, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-five years. His widow still survives him, and is now in the sixty-fifth year of her age. They had two sons and two daughters, and the latter are both living, but the brother of our subject has passed away.

The Judge is the eldest of the family. He acquired his early education in his native city and determining to take up the study of law and fit himself for the legal profession, he became a student in the office of Krum & Medill, prominent attorneys of St. Louis. He was afterward graduated in the law department of

the Washington University, with the class of June, 1877. For several years thereafter he was connected with the publication of law journals, and in 1886 he came to Silver City, New Mexico, where he has now for nine years been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He is an able advocate, a forcible, earnest speaker, and his painstaking preparation of cases and his devotion to his clients' interests have won him a liberal patronage.

In February, 1895, Mr. Bantz was appointed to his present position as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Cleveland and entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st of March. It is his aim to be absolutely impartial and no personal feelings are allowed to interfere with the even-handed administration of justice. He has thus won "golden opinions from all sorts of people," and the appointment is one that is pleasing to the general public. The Judge has always been an active and ardent Democrat, and since coming to New Mexico has been an earnest worker in the interests of his party.

In 1884 Judge Bantz was united in marriage with Miss Laura McGee, a native of Kentucky, and they now have one daughter, Lucile. The father is a member of the fraternity of the Knights of Pythias, but gives his entire time and attention to matters pertaining to the law.

VATTELL A. OVERBAY, Sheriff of Union county, New Mexico, occupies a position of importance and responsibility, and is without doubt the right man in the right place. It is appropriate that in this connection some personal mention be accorded him, and the following facts have been gleaned for publication.

Near the town of Schulenburg, in Fayette county, Texas, September 9, 1859, Vattell A. Overbay was born. Dr. Henry Overbay, his father, a native of the State of Georgia, had removed to Texas some years previous to that date and had there married Miss Nina Hender-

son. She was born in Texas, daughter of T. J. Henderson, and in that State passed her life and died, her death occurring in 1869, at the age of thirty years. Their union was blessed in the birth of six children, four of whom are now living, V. A. being the second in order of birth. Dr. Overbay died at Schulenburg, in the year 1875. For twenty years he was an active and successful medical practitioner, and during this time acquired a large amount of property in Texas.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Texas at a time when educational advantages there were not of the best. On attaining his majority in 1880, he left home and embarked in the stock business, his first location being at Dodge City, Kansas. The following year he took up his abode in New Mexico, and in this Territory he has maintained his residence ever since and has given his attention chiefly to the cattle business. For five years he has worked for the Prairie Cattle Company and for some time was foreman of one of the outfits belonging to the Dubuque Cattle Company. In 1886 he took a band of 2,500 cattle to Wyoming. After his marriage, which important event occurred in 1886, he and his wife settled down on a farm, and a year later he took a land claim twenty-five miles south of Clayton, where he erected buildings and made other improvements and where he engaged in raising stock on his own account, continuing thus occupied until his election to office.

Politically, Mr. Overbay has always been a staunch Democrat. In 1894 he was placed in nomination by the Democratic party for the office of County Sheriff, was duly elected and has entered upon the discharge of his important duties as such. During his experience in the stock business he was all over this part of the Territory and is probably as familiar with every phase of the country as any other man in the county. This familiarity with the county, together with his more than ordinary nerve and courage, renders him especially fitted for the duties of Sheriff. Union county has new and substantial buildings. The Sheriff and his fam-

ily reside in the jail, where he has charge of the county prisoners, and he has his office in the court-house.

January 25, 1886, Mr. Overbay was united in marriage to Miss Nievasitas Bargas, a native of New Mexico and a descendant of one of the old families of the Territory. To them have been born six children, only two of whom are now living,—Albert and Eliza.

LINO GARCIA is a young man of marked ability, now officially serving as County Assessor of Union county, New Mexico. He is numbered among the native sons of the Territory, his birth having occurred in Los Alamos, on the 23d of September, 1869. He is a worthy descendant of the noted family of Garcia that has been connected with the history of this Territory since the time of the conquest. The family originated in Spain, and, having crossed the Atlantic to the New World, located first at Jemes. The paternal grandfather, Vicent Garcia, was a prominent citizen and stockman. The father, Jose Manuel Garcia, was born at Jemes, and having arrived at years of maturity married Miss Maria Montanya, who also was born in the Territory. In his early life he was engaged in freighting from Kansas City, and many times crossed the plains when it was a hazardous undertaking to make the trip. He had various encounters with the Indians, and on several occasions narrowly escaped with his life. The route lay across an uninhabited region, through which the savages roamed at pleasure, killing and plundering the white settlers as they wished. Mr. Garcia afterward turned his attention to stock-raising and now devotes his time and energies to that pursuit. In the family were eight children, six of whom are living, and the family residence is at Tramperas. The parents and children are members of the Catholic Church, and are people of prominence in the community.

Lino Garcia is the eldest child and was educated in St. Mary's College, of Mora, New

Mexico, where he pursued his studies for three years, completing his education in Las Vegas. He entered upon his business career as a merchant in Tramperas, and not only engaged in that undertaking there, but also served as Postmaster. In his political views he has always been a Democrat, manifesting a deep interest in all that is calculated to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. In the fall of 1894 he was elected Assessor of the county, and his personal popularity is indicated by the fact that he received a larger majority than any candidate on the ticket,—a fitting compliment to his integrity and ability. This office he is now filling in a most acceptable manner, and no word of condemnation has been heard concerning his political record.

In 1892 Mr. Garcia led to the marriage altar Miss Placinda Vigil, a descendant of one of the prominent families of the Territory. They had one child, Amelia, and in 1893 the mother departed this life. The following year Mr. Garcia was again married, his second union being with Miss Isadora Garcia, a second cousin. He has a farm at Tramperas, where he resides when not in office, but is now an esteemed citizen of Louis. He is an intelligent and capable young man, a creditable son of the Territory, and the future probably holds higher honors for him. His career reflects credit upon the honored family whose name he bears, and no one is more worthy of high regard than this progressive, enterprising and wide-awake young man.

JE. NICHOLS, one of San Marcial's most successful business men, who came to the town in 1882, is a native of the State of Maine, born at Vassalboro, on the 6th of July, 1854.

In both his paternal and maternal lines the family is of old English ancestry, who early became prominent settlers of New England, and for some generations have resided on the old homestead at Vassalboro, where our subject's father, Stephen Nichols, was born April

30, 1831. He married Miss Louisa Hobby, a daughter of John and Phœbe (Cook) Hobby, a granddaughter of Pennington Hobby and a great-granddaughter of Reverend William Hobby, a Quaker minister who also emigrated from England to the Pine Tree State and became the progenitor of the family of that name in the New World. Pennington Hobby wedded a daughter of D. Sylvester Gardiner, who remained loyal to his king during the Revolutionary war and when that struggle was over his property was confiscated. He was the founder of the Gardiner family in America. Mr. Nichols' parents still reside on the old homestead in Maine. They hold a membership in the Society of Friends and are very worthy and highly respected citizens of the community in which they have spent the whole of their lives. They are successful farming people, and all of their four children with the exception of our subject still reside in Maine.

John E. Nichols, whose name introduces this review, is the eldest child of the family and was educated in the Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalboro, after which he taught school for several terms. He also engaged in clerking and bookkeeping in the East. In 1876 he came West, spending a portion of the time in Indian Territory, Texas and Colorado, engaged in the occupations of clerking and bookkeeping, and was also in the quartermaster's department of the United States army, until 1881, at which time he arrived in San Marcial. Here he erected a barber shop, which he has since carried on with most excellent success; but in 1893, while on a visit to his relatives, his building, together with others in the town, was destroyed by fire. He at once rebuilt, however, and now has such a shop, with bath-rooms and office, as would do credit to any city. He also has rooms to rent, which are very pleasant and always occupied. In connection with his other business interests, Mr. Nichols represents several of the best insurance companies in the county, doing an extensive business in that line, and is agent for considerable town property. In 1887 he erected his pleasant resi-

dence, which is surrounded by beautiful shade trees of his own planting, and there he and his worthy wife delight to entertain their many friends.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Nichols and Miss Annie Clifford, a native of the city of New Orleans, and a daughter of Captain James Clifford, of the United States army, who has rendered the Government much valuable service throughout the Southwest. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols has been blessed with three children, all born at their home in San Marcial. Their names are: Louisa, John E., Jr., and James Stephen.

With the Masonic fraternity Mr. Nichols is connected, being at the present time Treasurer of the Lodge at San Marcial. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active and commendable interest in all that pertains to the wellbeing of his town. He gives his business his close attention and is numbered among San Marcial's most reliable and highly esteemed business men, while fortunate would it indeed be for his town had she any more such worthy and enterprising citizens.

THOMAS WILLIS COLLIER, of Raton, New Mexico, was born in Carrollton, Ohio, April 22, 1844, of American parentage and English lineage. He was educated in the public schools of Cadiz, Ohio. His father was publisher of the Cadiz Republican, and Thomas began to set type for that paper when only seven years of age, and since that time, almost without exception, he has devoted his life to the newspaper business, and is now one of the most capable newspaper men in the Territory of New Mexico. He enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment of Infantry April 19, 1861, under the first call for troops for three months. At the expiration of that term of service he enlisted in the Eightieth Ohio Infantry for three years, or during the war. Mr. Collier served until September, 1864, when he was mustered out with his regiment, having

filled the positions of First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Adjutant and Captain of Company A.

In September, 1866, Mr. Collier purchased the Coshocton (Ohio) Age, which he conducted until April, 1881, and in November of the same year purchased the Columbus Sunday Herald, publishing that paper one year. From 1869 to 1881 he served as Postmaster of Coshocton. In November, 1882, he removed to Raton, New Mexico, where he has engaged in the mercantile business for three years. In 1885 he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to publish the Sante Fe Daily and Weekly for two years, returning to Raton in 1885, and since that time has published the Raton Range, one of the oldest newspapers in New Mexico.

Captain Collier was married April 14, 1864, to Miss Kate Renhart, a native of New Philadelphia, Ohio. They have one daughter, Minnie W., at home. In 1882 Captain Collier assisted in organizing Sedgwick Post, No. 2, Department of New Mexico, Grand Army of the Republic, and for three years was its Post Commander. In 1895, at the Twelfth Annual Encampment, he was unanimously elected Department Commander of New Mexico, Grand Army of the Republic. He has always been an active member of this patriotic organization, and has served as a member of Department and National Councils of Administration and Assistant Adjutant General of the Department. The family reside in a pleasant home of their own in the city of Raton.

CHARLES F. HUNT, Sheriff of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, has been a resident of this Territory for more than twenty years. During this time he has acquired the Spanish language, speaking it as fluently as the English, and has become thoroughly identified with New Mexico and her interests.

Mr. Hunt is a native of Missouri, born May 11, 1857, and is descended from English and Scotch ancestors, who were among the early

settlers of Virginia. His father, Jonathan Hunt, was born in Kentucky, and his mother, *nee* Jane Kelso, in Indiana. After their marriage they resided in Indiana for a number of years and from there went to Missouri. She died in 1893, at the age of seventy-four years. An earnest Christian, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a faithful wife and an indulgent and loving mother, her memory will long be treasured. Jonathan Hunt was a merchant for many years. He is still living, having attained his seventy-ninth year. During the war he was a strong Union man. He became identified with the Republican party when it was first formed and he has remained a staunch adherent to its principles ever since. It was at the age of seventeen years that the subject of our sketch, Charles F. Hunt, came to New Mexico, and it was not in pursuit of health that he came hither, for at that time he weighed no less than 175 pounds and was the picture of health. He came out West to make his own way in the world and grow up with the country. His pleasant home, happy family, and the prominent position to which he has attained are all evidences of the fact that he has succeeded in this. On his arrival here he first engaged in stock-raising, a profitable business, as his stock was kept on the free ranges of the country. Several years later he formed the acquaintance of Judge William D. Lee, Judge of the District Court, from whom he received the appointment of Clerk of the Court. This position he filled in a most satisfactory manner for four and a half years. In 1894 Mr. Hunt was the choice of the Republican party for Sheriff of Bernalillo county, was duly elected, and has since entered upon the duties of his office. His service thus far has been characterized by prompt and nery action and he gives promise of becoming one of the best sheriffs this county has ever had. Not one of the prisoners arrested have so far been able to make an escape. Mr. Hunt has what few men possess, namely, a commanding personal appearance, and this, together with his many most estimable qualities, have gained for

him a popularity which is as wide as his acquaintance.

Mr. Hunt's relation with Judge Lee did not end with his term of service as Clerk of the Court, for in 1879 he married the Judge's beautiful and interesting daughter, Miss Rosa. They have a commodious and attractive home at No. 803 Tigras road, Albuquerque, and their family is composed of five children, all natives of New Mexico,—Ralph Lee, Mabel, Charles V., Margaret and Rosa.

HON. FRANK A. HUBBELL, County Assessor of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, is a native son of the Territory and is descended from an ancestry in which he has reason to take pride, his forefathers having figured prominently in history.

Santiago L. Hubbell, his father, was a United States soldier in the Mexican war and came to New Mexico in 1848, where he was soon afterward made the first Sheriff of Valencia county. He was for some years engaged in Government contracts, purchased large droves of cattle in Mexico and brought them to New Mexico, selling them here; and he was also extensively engaged in freighting in the time when it was most profitable, hauling goods from Kansas City. At one time he owned a train of forty-eight wagons, with four yoke of oxen to a wagon, and so large was the train that it was in little or no danger from attacks of the Indians who frequently molested smaller parties. When the Civil war broke out he organized a company and was made its captain. Later in life he was a merchant and farmer. He died February 5, 1885, aged sixty-four years. He was descended from the English and traced his ancestry back through the early settlers of New England to Richard I. In New Mexico he married Miss Juliana Gutierrez, the daughter of Juan N. Gutierrez, a descendant of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and a representative of one of New Mexico's most distinguished families.

Her mother was a daughter of Francisco Chaves de Jobiel, of Las Padillas, one of the wealthiest men in the Territory. They had twelve children, of whom five sons and two daughters are living. The mother is now sixty-two years of age.

Frank A. Hubbell was the eighth born in this family, his birth occurring in Bernalillo county, October 10, 1862. He was educated at St. Michael's College at Santa Fe, and after leaving college engaged in the mercantile business at St. John's, Arizona. While there he served as Deputy County Sheriff, and he also became largely interested in sheep-raising, a business which he has continued ever since. For several years past he has resided at Albuquerque, where now, in addition to his other business, he is largely interested in real-estate transactions.

September 15, 1888, Mr. Hubbell married Miss Trimada Garcea, daughter of Juan and Libada (Landavazo) Garcea, and their union has been blessed in the birth of four sons, namely: James L., John A., Frank A., and Romand G.

Mr. Hubbell has been a Republican all his life, has rendered his party much active service and has been honored by it with official preferment. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature and in 1892 a member of the Territorial Senate. In 1894 he was elected to his present position, that of County Assessor. He has in both public and private life shown himself to be a capable, honorable and upright citizen and as such is deserving of the high respect which is accorded him.

GW. GUYER, editor of the Clayton News, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, February 10, 1857. He was reared to farm life, attending winter sessions of the public schools of that county until 1876, when he passed a creditable examination before Superintendent O. F. Arnold, and began teaching, an occupation which he

has since followed with the exception of one year. In 1877-8 he attended Clarksburg College, taking a thorough course in the sciences, mathematics and Latin and German. Mr. Guyer then taught in the country and city public schools until 1885, from that time until 1892 taught in the schools of Texas, and in the latter year was called to the charge of the public schools of Clayton.

In 1890 Mr. Guyer wrote "The Secret of National Decay from Egypt to America," and, not being able to place it satisfactorily with publishing companies, he took charge of the Union County Democrat in the summer of 1893. With the aid of his thirteen-year-old daughter and eleven-year-old son, he published and edited the Democrat and "The Secret of National Decay from Egypt to America." The Democrat plant then passed into the hands of a company, and the name of the paper was changed to La Union del Pueblo, edited by the People's Party central committee. The plant was subsequently leased by the editor of the News, and the name again changed, from La Union del Pueblo to the Clayton News, which is printed one half in English and one-half in Spanish. It is the only partly Spanish paper published in Union county, and has a large circulation. Professor Lotten, of Yale University, who has reviewed "The Secret of National Decay from Egypt to America," says of it: "Mr. Guyer has undertaken to teach Biblical truth in a very practical and novel way." The Rocky Mountain Daily News says of it: "The most remarkable addition to the literature of unrest is G. W. Guyer's 'Secret of National Decay from Egypt to America,' published by the Union Publishing Company of Clayton. The author begins with the land question, and fearlessly arraigns one after another of our public institutions. The author quotes not copiously, for the limits of his volume do not permit of that, but with effect. It is a book for the student of social conditions, and no matter how widely the reader may differ from the author, he will certainly find something new in his theories." No attempt has

yet been made to put this work on the market. Mr. Guyer is also the author of the following volumes: "The Secret of National Progress," "Language Lessons," "Shall We Grade Our Country Schools?" and "How to Teach Fractions." He has also written many articles for educational journals.

GEORGE B. BARINGER, editor, publisher and owner of the Raton Reporter, founded the paper in April, 1890, and continued it as a weekly until January, 1894, at which time he began its issue every other day, and it is claimed by good authority that it is the only paper in the United States published in that way. The Reporter is the organ of the Democratic party in Northeastern New Mexico, and its editor makes it a power in behalf of Democracy, as well as in behalf of the growth and prosperity of the county.

Mr. Baringer was born in Troy, New York, December 7, 1859, a son of Gotlieb B. and Mary Margaret (Seebald) Baringer, natives of Germany. They came to the United States as early as 1840. The father was a watchmaker, and also a minister of the Moravian persuasion, being a man of integrity and worth. They were married in New York, and were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are still living. The father departed this life in 1889, at the age of fifty-seven years, and his wife still survives, aged sixty-one years.

George B., their third child, received his education in the public schools of Virginia and at Washington, District of Columbia. He learned the watchmaker's trade under the instructions of his father, and continued in the watch and jewelry business until the organization of the Reporter. Mr. Baringer came to Raton in 1882, having followed the jewelry business here for eight years, and is well and favorably known as a valuable business man. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and, as an alternate delegate for New Mexico, attended the national convention in Chicago and took a

prominent part in securing the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President. Mr. Baringer is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is Past Grand Chancellor of the order in the Territory of New Mexico.

A STAAB, one of New Mexico's prominent merchants successfully engaged in business in Santa Fe, was born in Westphalia, Germany, on the 27th of February, 1839, and comes of a family of German merchants. He was educated in his native land and learned the mercantile business, after which he emigrated to America in 1858, landing at New York. He then continued his journey to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he formed a partnership with his brother, L. Staab, and in 1859 they established themselves in business in Santa Fe. They were then young men with limited capital and had to begin operations on a small scale, but they were active and enterprising, and their abilities, both natural and acquired, from the first won them success. Their trade constantly grew and at length assumed extensive proportions. In 1862 they began the wholesale business, and prosperity attended their efforts in so high a degree that in 1869 they discontinued the retail department and became the proprietors of the only exclusively wholesale house in the Territory. They have used the best methods to build up a trade, and their patronage was not long confined to the boundaries of New Mexico, but soon extended far beyond the borders of the Territory into Colorado and Arizona and into the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

In 1884 L. Staab died, and the subject of this review bought out his brother's interest in the business and became sole owner and manager. For thirty-six years he has been connected with the mercantile interests of Santa Fe, and is not only one of the oldest business men, but is also one of the wealthiest, in the city, and he has not a dollar that he has not himself honestly earned. His life has been

one of great business activity, and it has secured for him the reward justly due to such enterprising and capable efforts. Through the legitimate channels of trade he has guided his bark to the harbor of success. As his wealth has increased he has made judicious investments in real estate, and is now the possessor of much valuable and desirable property, both in city and country. In 1880 he erected the fine brick building in which he now carries his fine stock of dry goods.

In 1884 Mr. Staab built his present brick residence, a palatial home, the finest in the city, surrounded by beautiful and well kept grounds, which indicate his artistic and refined taste. This magnificent home, which would be a credit to any city in the United States, stands as a monument to his own enterprise.

In 1869 he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Schuster, a native of Germany, and by their union were born seven children, namely: Anna A., who is now the wife of Louis Ilfeld, and resides at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Delia A., wife of Louis Baer, also of that city; Bertha A., Arthur A., Julius A., and Edward A., all yet under the parental roof and all graduates of the Swarthmore College, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. A family noted for culture and refinement, they occupy a most enviable position in social circles.

Although Mr. Staab's business life has been such as to demand the greater part of his time and attention, he has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, especially in those things pertaining to the welfare of the city, and is an active and influential Republican. He has often been urged to accept positions of high honor and trust, but has always declined. He has been deeply interested in the rebuilding of the Territorial capitol at Santa Fe, was appointed by Governor Thornton a member of the capitol building commission, and the active part he has taken for the promotion of the work has caused him to be elected secretary of the board. Mr. Staab has made a good business record and enjoys the esteem and has won the golden opinions of a wide circle of

friends not only in New Mexico but also in all of the commercial cities of the United States, and the house of which he is the founder and head stands at the top as an honorable and reliable concern.

ALWIN THEODORE WEBBER, of Santa Fe, was born in Maine, February 12, 1844. His ancestors came from Germany early in the Colonial days, and his father, Isaac Webber, was born in Maine. His brother was a prominent politician and a friend and co-worker with Hon. James G. Blaine. Isaac Webber married Miss Joanna Churchill, a native also of Maine, and there were born to them seven children. In 1854 the family moved to Wisconsin, where they improved a farm, and later located in Denver, the father dying there in 1887, at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow still survives, and is now seventy-two years old. She is a devout Christian woman. Hon. D. C. Webber, the youngest of their children, is an ex-member of the Colorado Legislature and now Police Judge of Denver.

E. T. Webber, the second child in order of birth; was educated at Beaver Dam and Fox Lake, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1861, when a little past seventeen years of age, he enlisted for service in the late war, entering the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. He was with General Price, and in an expedition against Quantrell one of the regiments of his company was annihilated and two horses were shot under Mr. Webber. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to Commissary Sergeant. He remained in service until the close of the war, having had many narrow escapes, but came out without a scratch.

After the close of the struggle our subject went to Mexico, thence through Texas to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1865, with a mule team, crossed the plains to Denver. He engaged in mining in Colorado, but, not meeting with the hoped-for success, he removed to southern Colorado; but still Dame Fortune re-

fused to smile upon him. Mr. Webber next engaged in railroading, also aided in building the Union Pacific Road, and then, having acquired a little means, he engaged in the Texas cattle trade, buying and driving to Kansas and Iowa. He camped out with his stock during the long journeys, having carried his operations to Nevada and Idaho, and accumulated considerable money. Mr. Webber sold his cattle when they were high, and engaged in the sheep business in Wyoming, continuing that occupation successfully for eight years. His next business venture was investing in real estate in Denver, and later in real estate and mining property in New Mexico. In 1890 Mr. Webber arrived in Santa Fe, purchased one of the best located lots in the city, and at a large expense erected the Claire Hotel, one of the most substantial and best buildings in the city. It is 68 x 83 feet, three stories and a basement, of pressed brick, and is furnished throughout in the most modern style. The hotel fronts on the Plaza. It was erected at a cost of about \$65,000, and is a credit to its owner and a greatly needed improvement to the city. Mr. Webber is also one of the owners of the Lincoln Lucky Gold and Silver mine at San Pedro, which is very valuable property.

In 1872 our subject was united in marriage with Miss Ella Dunn, a native of Maine, but raised in the State of Minnesota, a daughter of Samuel Dunn. They have two children,— Claire and Flora. The former is now a very promising young man, not yet out of school, and the latter a bright and interesting little girl. Mr. Webber is an enthusiastic bimetalist, is a leader of the Freethinkers, and is a liberal and progressive business man.

GRANT RIVENBURG, one of the enterprising business men of Santa Fe, was born in Pennsylvania in 1851, a son of Richard and Mary (Burdick) Rivenburg. In 1857 the family moved to Illinois, locating on a farm, and remained there for a number of years. They now reside in

Peabody, Kansas. They were the parents of five children, four of whom still survive.

Grant Rivenburg, the fourth child in order of birth, received his education in the public schools of Illinois, and remained on the farm with his father until twenty-six years of age. He then began farming on his own account in Kansas, remaining there until 1881. In that year he came to New Mexico and embarked in gardening and fruit culture, also furnishing the city with its supply of ice. Mr. Rivenburg was one of the organizers of the Electric Light Company, of which he served as manager for a number of years; also aided in organizing and was president two years of the Santa Fe Building & Loan Association. The company has erected many attractive homes in the city. Mr. Rivenburg has also been chosen one of the directors of the Santa Fe Driving Park Association, in which he is associated with many of the most energetic and public-spirited business men of Santa Fe. He is ever ready to aid in all enterprises which have for their object the improvement and upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Rivenburg was married in 1878, to Miss Ida Bacon, a native of Iowa and a daughter of George Bacon, also of that State. They have one son, Raymond B., born in Santa Fe. Mrs. Rivenburg, like her husband, has been interested in the improvement of the city, and has the honor of being the president of the Woman's Board of Trade. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

CHARLES J. RAND.—The various lines of business activity have their interests, and men who represent the enterprise and progress which cause the prosperous advancement of any pursuit, and chief among this class is Mr. Rand, one of New Mexico's pioneers in the mining interests. He now resides in Baldy, Colfax county, and has been connected with the Territory since

1863. He is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1840, and is a son of John B. Rand, a native of Scotland, who in his early manhood emigrated to the United States, locating in Maryland. Subsequently he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he married Miss Ellen Sever, a native of Chester, New Hampshire. They had a family of four children, of whom two are now living. Mr. Rand was a merchant and land-owner and reached the ripe old age of eighty-three years; but the mother died when only forty years of age, Charles J. being at that time yet a child.

Mr. Rand of this review acquired his education in the schools of Manchester, his native town, and when only fourteen years of age went to California by way of the isthmus of Panama, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. His first mining experience was on the north fork of Feather river, where he took out considerable gold, while on one occasion two of the company took out fifty ounces in one day. After exhausting that mine they engaged in prospecting and resumed mining at Aklama Hill, where they remained for eighteen months, and Mr. Rand's share of the profits was \$6,000. Subsequently he engaged in prospecting and mining at various places until 1861, when he went to Marysville, to Sacramento and San Francisco. He then went on a trip to the southern portion of California, working in different localities until 1863, when he found himself at Fort Union, New Mexico, having traveled a part of the distance with a column of United States soldiers. He now turned his attention to a very different line of business, purchasing a ranch and engaging in the cultivation of grain and vegetables, which at that time brought high prices, being in great demand by the emigrants traveling westward. Corn brought fourteen cents per pound, potatoes ten cents per pound, \$60 per ton and other things equally high, so that his farming venture proved a very profitable one; but after he had followed this pursuit for some time the Merino mines were discovered and Mr. Rand's desire to engage in gold-mining returned. He

began prospecting and for some time was engaged in placer mining. Subsequently he engaged in lead mining, discovering and operating the Montezuma mine, from which he took out about \$3,000 per month, with little outlay of money for supplies and the help of only two men. He continued in the operation of this mine for eight years and then sold it for \$8,000. It has always been a profitable one and is still being worked, a fifteen-stamp mill having been erected at that place. The assay of the ore of the mine yielded from \$50 to \$150 per ton.

On disposing of the lead mine he became interested in the Legal Tender mine, which he operated in the same way and also found it a profitable undertaking. As his financial resources were increased he has extended his business operations to other lines of enterprise and became largely interested in merchandising, having stores at Baldy, Elizabethtown and Taos. He continued in that line of business for about seven years, then sold out and began cattle-raising, which has also proved a profitable investment. He had as high as 2,000 head of cattle at one time, but the business fell off, and in 1891 here turned to gold-mining, in which he has always been successful. He is now the owner of Discord or the Hidden Treasure mine, which he has since operated in the same manner that he did the others. It is a very rich mine, yielding as high as \$1,114 to the ton. He runs the mine with an overshot water wheel of 125-horse-power, operating it to the full capacity of his arastra both night and day and employing fifteen men. Mr. Rand has several other prospects on the same mining belt. The gold is quite coarse and he has taken out a nugget that has weighed six ounces, and others have taken out equally large ones. In addition to his mining property, he has a 640-acre ranch, on which he has built a good residence, where he makes his home. He purchased 100 head of imported Kentucky Durham cattle, has also engaged in the breeding of Clydesdale horses, and in this way has done his share toward improving the stock of the county.

In 1874 Mr. Rand was united in marriage with Miss Juniata Herrera, a native of New Mexico and of Spanish descent, belonging to one of the early and prominent families of the Territory. They now have five children, all born in the Territory, namely: Laura E., Alfonso, Joseph D., Nettie L. and John B. Mr. Rand and his family are all members of the Catholic Church. He is in politics a Democrat, but has never sought office,—in fact has frequently declined political preferment, although he has served as Justice of the Peace and School Commissioner. He desires rather to give his attention to his business interests, in which he has been greatly prospered. He is a noble representative of American chivalry and liberal culture, a broadminded man whose excellencies of character have won him the highest esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

MANUEL M. SALAZAR, ex-County Clerk of Colfax county, New Mexico, is numbered among the native sons of the Territory, his birth having occurred in San Miguel county on the 10th of December, 1854.

His ancestors emigrated from Spain at the time of the conquest of the country and aided in building the first church in this Territory, it being one of the oldest houses of worship in the entire country. The edifice still stands at Santa Fe, a monument to the zeal and Christian faith of its founders. The original progenitor of the family was an officer in the Spanish army, and belonged to the nobility of his native land. Our subject is of the fifth generation born in New Mexico. His grandfather, Juan Jose Salazar, was born in Bernalillo, at a place then called Watch, but now known by the same name as the county. He married Marie Ritta Martinez, also a descendant of one of the first settlers of the Territory. A very prominent and influential citizen, he served for a number of years as Alcalde, which office was at that time almost equivalent to that of

kingship. His son, Thomas Salazar, the father of our subject, was born in San Miguel in 1835, and married Margarita Sandoval, a native of Santa Fe and a descendant of the prominent family of Delgado. The father was a farmer and stock-raiser, and when the Civil war came on and the Territory was invaded by the Confederates, he, true to the cause of his country, offered his services to the United States Government and held the rank of Lieutenant in the Union army. He participated in all the engagements which resulted in the Confederates being driven from this Territory, and in recognition of his service the Government now grants him a pension. He is an honored man, always true to what he believes is right, and the confidence and regard of the community is his. He and his estimable wife still reside in Springer, in the enjoyment of good health and the confidence of many friends.

Manuel M. Salazar is an only child. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' College at Santa Fe, and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store. He was employed in that capacity for a number of years at Sapello, after which he engaged in teaching school at Royato for five years. He afterwards was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Colfax county, and in 1884 was elected County Clerk, a position which he ably filled for ten years, being elected for five consecutive terms and twice without opposition. During the same time he was also clerk of the Probate Court. What higher testimonial of his efficient service, his personal popularity, and the confidence reposed in him by his friends than his long retention in this office and his election without opposition? In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat, and has taken an active part in political affairs, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of Democracy.

In 1882 Mr. Salazar came to Springer and erected a commodious brick dwelling, in which he and his family have since resided. On the 27th of October, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie W. Warder, a native

of New Mexico and a daughter of L. F. Warder, a pioneer of this Territory. The children of the family are: Thomas A.; Delfina, who died at the age of nine years; Inez; Paco, who died at the age of fourteen months; and Manuel. Mr. Salazar and his wife are devout members of the Catholic Church, and none of their ancestors in New Mexico have ever swerved from their faith in this religion. He is an intelligent, careful and honorable citizen, public-spirited and progressive, and takes an active interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the community and its upbuilding. He was one of the organizers of the water-works and the electric-light company, and owns a fifth interest in the plant. He has also for a number of years been interested in the stock business and a fair degree of prosperity has attended his business ventures. He has steadily worked his way upward, overcoming the difficulties and obstacles in his path, and to-day is the possessor of a handsome competence.

MARION LITTRELL, who is serving as Sheriff of Colfax county, New Mexico, has been a resident of this Territory since 1873. A native of Arkansas, he was born on the 1st of February, 1855, and is a descendant of Southern ancestry. His father, John Littrell, removed from the State of Alabama to Carroll county, Arkansas, and was there united in marriage with Marinda Howard. They reared a family of five sons and five daughters. When the great Civil war broke out the father identified himself with the cause of the Union, loyally supporting the Government, and three of his sons donned the blue and went to the defense of the cause which the old flag represented. His outspoken position on behalf of the Government made him many enemies among the people who were identified with the Southern cause, and he was taken from his home by bushwhackers and murdered. He never faltered in support of any principle, bravely defending

what he believed to be right. Their eldest son, Joseph, was killed in the army, and the other members of the family were obliged to flee into Missouri to save their lives. Their property was confiscated by the Southern army and thus they were left almost penniless.

At the early age of fourteen years Marion Littrell was thrown upon his own resources, and whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts. He is in the broadest sense of the term a self-made man. It was in 1869 that he went to Texas and engaged in herding cattle. Four years later, in 1873, he brought a drove of cattle to Colfax county, New Mexico, and for eleven years served in the capacity of foreman for the Maxwell Company, having charge at one time of as many as 25,000 head of cattle. He is recognized as a straightforward business man and his long continuance with one company indicates his fidelity to duty.

Mr. Littrell's political support is unswervingly given to the Republican party and its principles, and he does all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He has held the office of special Deputy Sheriff, and in 1894 was nominated for the office of Sheriff of Colfax county, and won the election by a majority of 494, although the county has usually gone Democratic. After the election he came to Springer and entered upon the duties of his office, which he is now capably discharging. Like his father and brothers he is fearless and determined in the discharge of his duties and his name causes terror to evil doers, at the same time bringing a sense of security and protection to law abiding citizens.

Mr. Littrell's success in business is the reward of his own perseverance, energy and enterprise, and he is now the owner of some property in Raton and a ranch of 1,780 acres, which he owns in partnership and which is now being improved.

Our subject is a man of intelligence and ability and is highly spoken of in the community where he makes his home, his excellencies of character and his genuine worth winning

him the esteem and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

In 1879 Mr. Littrell was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Sexton and their family numbers four interesting children,—Violet May, Ollie, Roy and Cornelia,—all born in Colfax county.

JOSEPH B. SCHROEDER.—In considering the life histories of the representative citizens of the little city of Raton, Colfax county, New Mexico, there is signal consistency in directing specific attention to the genealogy and career of the honored gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, since he holds precedence as the leading and pioneer druggist of the town, to whose development and progress he has contributed a due quota.

A native of the State of Missouri, Mr. Schroeder was born in the city of Saint Louis, on the 7th of October, 1857, the son of Anthony and Mary A. (Ruhle) Schroeder, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they were brought by their parents to America while still in childhood years. Both were reared to maturity in Saint Louis, and there was eventually consummated their marriage. The father of our subject was a shoemaker by trade, and this vocation he followed until the time of his death, which occurred in the forty-ninth year of his age. His widow still survives, and has attained the venerable age of seventy-six years (1895). They became the parents of six children, of whom four still survive.

Joseph B. Schroeder, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the fifth child in order of birth, and he was reared in his native city, where he received an excellent common-school education, after which he entered a drug store, and devoted himself to acquiring a thorough knowledge of pharmacy. He continued to be associated with this line of business in Saint Louis until 1881, when he came to Raton, where he commenced business for himself by opening a somewhat modest drug store in a

small building located on Second street. A liberal and representative patronage was at once accorded him, and within a year his business had increased to such proportions that it became imperative that he should seek more commodious store accommodations, in which his stock might be increased to an extent commensurate with the demands placed upon the establishment. Accordingly he removed to his present eligible location, on the corner of First and Mimbres streets, where he has successfully continued the enterprise for the past fourteen years. In his finely appointed salesrooms he carries a select and comprehensive stock of drugs, chemicals, proprietary remedies, patent medicines and all such sundries as are usually to be found in first-class pharmacies. As the pioneer druggist of the city, and as a capable and honorable man, our subject has gained and holds the confidence and esteem of the people of the community, who render him that distinctive support which has made his establishment the most important concern of the sort in the town.

Mr. Schroeder has given very close attention to his business affairs, and to the exclusion of nearly all extraneous interests, and still there is no business man in the place who has been more zealous in lending his influence and support to all measures and enterprises which have been projected and carried forward for the benefit of the public and the development and progress of the city. He has acquired valuable local real estate, and has made improvements thereon in the way of erecting attractive dwelling-houses, and he is now (1895) completing for himself one of the handsomest residences in the town. The same is located on a most eligible site in the upper part of the town, overlooking much of the business and residence portion, and affording an exceptionally beautiful view of the valley and of the distant mountain scenery. A more attractive location could not have been secured, and our subject is to be felicitated upon the judgment and good taste which have been brought to bear in securing to him so delightful a home.

On the 26th of February, 1883, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Schroeder and Miss Clara E. Ainsworth. She is a native of the State of Illinois, being the daughter of Thomas Ainsworth, who was one of the honored residents of that State, and being a woman of innate refinement and gracious presence. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder became the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy. The surviving children, all of whom were born in Raton, are: Robert Chester, Mary Josephine, and Mildred.

In politics our subject supports the principles and policies of the Republican party, but he has never been in any sense a seeker of political or official preferment, finding that his business affairs have demanded his entire attention. In his fraternal relations he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having advanced to the Knights Templar degree.

HON. J. H. CRIST, one of the leading members of the Democracy in New Mexico, and District Attorney for the First Judicial District of the Territory, was born in New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of April, 1856. His grandfather, Jacob Crist, located at that place in an early day, and his descendants have resided there. His son, Jacob Crist, Jr., father of our subject, was born at the old home place in 1818, and became a fine German scholar, who did much translating from the German, and was a fluent and forcible writer. He was a faithful and earnest worker in the Lutheran Church, and was a most radical Prohibitionist. He wrote six hundred poems in English, and versified the whole of the psalms. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Tressler, also a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob Tressler, who was of German descent, and was one of a family of eleven sons, all of whom had large families, he becoming the father of sixteen children. Mrs. Crist died in December, 1879,

at the age of seventy-nine years, but Jacob Crist is still living, on the old home place. They became the parents of seven children, of whom Jacob H., of this sketch, was the sixth in order of birth.

This well known attorney of Santa Fe acquired his education in the city of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and was graduated at the Pennsylvania University in the class of 1877. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar in the office of Hon. Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia, where he entered upon the practice of law, continuing his labors there until 1882. Thinking to enter upon a broader field of labor in the West he removed to Silverton, Colorado, coming thence in 1885 to New Mexico, where he embarked in coal-mining, in the northern part of the Territory. He owns some property there, valued at \$300,000, but the title has been in litigation for several years. He operated a mine at Durango for three years, and in 1889 came to Santa Fe, where he purchased *The Sun*, a Democratic paper. The succeeding four years of his life were devoted to journalistic work in connection with the practice of law; but in January, 1894, he sold the paper and in June of the same year received an appointment from the Governor of the Territory as Attorney of the First Judicial District to fill a vacancy, and when that term had expired was re-appointed for a full term.

Prompt and faithful in the discharge of all duties devolving upon him, he is proving a most able and competent officer. He possesses superior ability as a lawyer, is quick to grasp all the details of the case, and at the same time does not for an instant lose sight of the more important points on which the decision of every case finally turns.

On the 18th of November, 1878, Mr. Crist was joined in wedlock with Miss Isabella Van Dito, a daughter of Sherry Van Dito, who came to this country from France with Stephen Girard. They were refugees from the French Revolution. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Crist, Mr. Kreutzer, was a Polander, and held the office of gun-maker under the king.

Mr. Crist now has in his possession the old letter conferring upon him that office. He was also a brother of the great composer. Mr. and Mrs. Crist have two children, Elizabeth Robertson and Edward Sponsler. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Crist contributes liberally to its support, and is a member of its choir.

While residing in Durango, Mr. Crist organized the public-school system, and was superintendent of instruction there. He is a member of the Bar Association of New Mexico, and is the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the Territory. He is a leader in the councils of his party, and has had much to do with shaping the politics of New Mexico. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the State, and has a wide acquaintance and a host of warm friends.

AC. BLODGETT, a well-known resident of Eddy, is now general manager of the Pecos Valley Land and Water Company. He claims Massachusetts as the State of his nativity, his birth having occurred there on the 7th of August, 1861. He acquired a good education, which was completed in the Boston high school, and during the greater part of his life he has been connected with railroad work. In 1885 he went to Mexico as secretary for D. B. Robinson, general manager of the Mexican Central Railroad. In 1886 he left the land of Montezuma, removing to Albuquerque, New Mexico, serving in the same capacity, and when the Colorado Midland Road was established he secured a similar position in connection with it. In 1889 he came to Eddy, entering the employ of Charles B. Eddy. The duties of assistant general manager were faithfully and efficiently discharged by him from 1890 until 1893, when his superior officer resigned, and Mr. Blodgett was promoted to the position of general manager. He has thoroughly mastered every detail of the business connected with the office,

and his fidelity to duty has won him the high commendation of the railroad officials. He had formerly served as secretary under Thomas Nickerson, president of the Santa Fe Road. He is a young man of worth and ability, and is a popular and highly esteemed citizen of Eddy.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. COOK, of Raton, New Mexico, came to the Territory in 1873, and is one of her most respected and successful citizens.

He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on the 10th of June, 1830, and on the paternal side has descended from Scotch ancestors who settled in Pennsylvania previous to the war of the Revolution. His father, James Cook, was a pioneer of Ohio, and in that State married Miss Susan Moyer, who was born in Pennsylvania, of German lineage. They became the parents of eleven children, but only three are now living. The ancestors of the family were noted for longevity and strength of constitution, but the Captain's father died at the age of sixty-five, his demise resulting from a cancer. His wife is still living, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years, her home being in Ohio, and throughout life she has been a member of the Christian Church.

The Captain was the fourth child of the family. He was sent to the little primitive log schoolhouse in his native town, and when not in school worked upon the home farm, until eighteen years of age, at which time he started out to make his own living. His first service was at railroad building in Shelby county, Indiana, where he contracted to work for \$13 per month, but after working two weeks the contract fell through with and he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. He diligently applied himself to that task and so rapidly acquired a knowledge of the business that he was taken into partnership and successfully followed the trade at Shelbyville, Indiana, until August, 1862.

The Civil war was then in progress and it

was seen that it was to be no holiday affair. The Union forces had met with serious reverses and both sides seemed determined to continue the battle until victory was achieved. It was now a serious thing to enlist, for the service meant danger and perhaps death. Some of Captain Cook's acquaintances insinuated that he was disloyal, but their opinions were far from the truth. When affairs had reached such a pass that he felt the country needed the support of all her loyal citizens he joined Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and entered heart and soul into the service. His enthusiasm and courage inspired others to follow his example and he was made one of the officers of the company. As Captain he first led his company into battle at Champion Hills, where the company distinguished itself for valiant service. He was also in the thickest of the fight at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the several engagements which led up to the capture of Atlanta, and in the charge at Kennesaw mountain, where his regiment lost 147 men, while his own company lost seventeen men, and he was twice slightly wounded. After the capture of Atlanta, in which he participated, he went with Sherman on the famous march to the sea, and through the Atlanta campaign, participating in the battle of Bentonville, one of the last engagements of the war. They remained for some time at Savannah, and were within ten miles of Johnston's army at the time of its surrender. They then marched to Richmond and on to Washington, where they participated in the grand review of the victorious army that saved the Union. Captain Cook's Company was known as one of the best drilled, disciplined and effective in the regiment, and its example and influence was of great benefit. In recognition of Captain Cook's valor and meritorious conduct, he was commissioned by the President as Brevet Major. He had served his country faithfully and well, making an excellent war record, and when his services were no longer needed was mustered out, at Chicago. He then returned

to his home, feeling that he had done no more than his duty and grateful to know that his services had been appreciated.

Immediately after the close of the war Captain Cook engaged in merchandising in Catlin, Illinois, but soon after sold out and removed to Jackson county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres within seven miles of Kansas City. He made a success of that undertaking and carried on agricultural pursuits from 1867 until 1873, when he sold the property for \$33 per acre. Some years later, during the real-estate boom, it sold for \$750 per acre, owing to its proximity to Kansas City. In 1873, on the Kansas City Railroad, he journeyed to within five miles of Las Animas, the terminus of the road, whence he proceeded with teams to the farm which he now owns, four miles east of Raton. His business efforts here have prospered and he is to-day the owner of 1,600 acres of land, constituting one of the best improved farms in the Territory of New Mexico. In 1880, soon after the founding of Raton, he removed to this place, invested in city property, and engaged in building up the town, being one of the most important acquisitions to the ranks of its progressive residents. He now owns much valuable property, including both residence and business houses, and the rents therefrom yield to him a handsome income. He is the largest taxpayer in this city.

Captain Cook was married in 1851 to Miss Isabella Crosby, a native of Kentucky, and seven children came to bless their home, of whom five are living: Laura, now the wife of Ambrose Maxwell, resides in Raton and has seven children. James N., who is married and has five children, makes his home on the ranch. Fannie L., who became the wife of James Freeman, had one son, and died at the age of thirty years. Arthur is married and resides on the ranch; he had two children, but one is now deceased. There are twelve living grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Mrs. Cook is still living in the enjoyment of good health, and has been a

faithful wife and companion of the Captain for forty years. They are members of the Methodist Church of Raton, and are held in the highest regard by all who know them. The Captain has served as Steward and is now one of the church trustees, and has been an active worker in its interests.

He was reared as a Democrat, but his mature judgment advocated the principles of the Republican party and since the days of the war he has been one of its staunch advocates. In the fall election of 1894 he was made the candidate for Representative to the Territorial Legislature, was fairly elected and his certificate of election given him, but nevertheless he was counted out by the Democrats; it was an nefarious piece of party corruption. The Captain takes an active interest in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as Commander of Sedgwick Post. He has given his support to every public enterprise calculated to prove of benefit to the Territory and is one of New Mexico's well known and highly respected citizens. He is now enjoying a well earned prosperity and the regard which crowns a well spent and honorable life.

VALENTINE SCHICK, who is interested in mining and is the present proprietor of the Cerrillos House, of Cerrillos, New Mexico, was born in Prussia, on the 20th of October, 1845, and when only three years of age was brought by his parents to America. His father, Jacob Schick, was engaged in an uprising in that country and escaped to America in order to save his life. He at length succeeded in getting away and took up his residence in Buffalo, New York, whence he afterward went to Racine, Wisconsin, being there engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. In 1857 he removed with his family to Lawrence, Kansas, and the following year went to California. He was at Virginia City, Nevada, before that town was founded, and also spent some time

in Santa Barbara, California, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1865 he turned his face eastward and took up his residence in Iowa, where he was engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. His death occurred in 1893, at the age of seventy-two years.

The subject of this review lost his mother during his infancy, when the family were residing at Lawrence, Kansas, and when only thirteen years of age he ran away from home, prompted by a spirit of discontent often manifested in boys about that time of life. He worked on farms in Missouri until after the breaking out of the Civil war. During the second year of that struggle, when only seventeen years of age, he responded to the President's call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union, and enlisted in Company H, Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as a member of the Third Brigade and Fifteenth Army Corps. He had been in the service only fourteen days when he participated in the battle of Iuka. It was an exciting experience for a boy so young, but he proved that he possessed the true spirit of a valiant soldier. He then participated in the engagements of Corinth, Oxford and Memphis, and the following spring went on the Yazoo Pass expedition. He later took part in the siege of Vicksburg, subsequently went to Memphis, and on to Chattanooga, participating in the campaign under General Grant. He was in the battle of Mission Ridge, where the Union forces won a glorious victory. The following year, after a winter spent in Alabama, Mr. Schick served with his command in all of the battles and engagements that led up to the capture of Atlanta, and then went with General Sherman on the memorable march to the sea. He was at the surrender of Johnston's army, and then went to Richmond and on to Washington, where he participated in the grand review of the victorious Union army. He was mustered out at St. Louis and returned to what he supposed must be his home, but found no home there.

In consequence Mr. Schick joined a company and crossed the plains to New Mexico. He was left to spend the winter on the site of the present town of Las Animas, to care for some stock there. Kit Carson was of the party that started on this expedition. In the spring our subject entered the employ of Thomas Boggs, another noted pioneer, and was supplied with a number of ponies, which he used in planting about .200 acres of grain, the first ever sown in that section of the Territory. Later he returned to Independence, Missouri, and that season was engaged with the State deputies in hunting bushwhackers. The following spring he went up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, Montana, and later to Helena, where for five years he was engaged in mining. In 1870 his family, who had learned of his whereabouts and who had not seen him for twelve years, wrote to him to "come home." This he at once did, and as the result of his enterprise and industry he was enabled to take with him \$5,000. In 1871, after visiting his parents, he returned to Montana, and afterward was in Iowa, and in the Black Hills region at the time of the excitement there. His mining operations in that locality were unsuccessful, so he returned to the States, and in 1880 he came to Santa Fe, New Mexico, with the San Pedro & Canyon del Agua Company. He was its assistant manager and had charge of the works at San Pedro, looking after both the mines and the sawmill. In 1882 he removed to Albuquerque, and continued in the sawmill business on the Chillilong grant for five years. He then again spent a year in Albuquerque, and once more went to San Pedro, where he engaged in the transportation and livery business until 1893. The following year he came to his present location.

In 1871 Mr. Schick was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Angel, a native of Osceola, Iowa, and they have a daughter, Blanche, who is now the wife A. H. Rogers. After a happy married life of five years, the wife and mother died, of consumption. She had been a faithful helpmeet to her husband and her loss was a

source of deep regret. In 1879 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Alice Long, of Adaville, Iowa. They had five children, but only two are living,—Jacob and Ruth. Mrs. Schick died in 1892, and the home was again left desolate.

Our subject is a man of much experience and intelligence. He is familiar with the history of New Mexico from an early day and has been prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of several sections of this Territory. In politics he is a Republican, and while residing in San Pedro was twice elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, receiving the support of both parties. He is still largely interested in valuable mining property in the southern part of Santa Fe county and in the northeastern part of Bernalillo county. The yield of these mines is gold and silver. His mine which he calls the Erie yields thirty-six ounces of silver to fifty-two parts of lead and \$10 in gold per ton. He is now successfully operating this mine. The Montezuma mine yields \$14 in gold and nineteen ounces in silver, and is 150 feet wide. The Home Stake mine yields \$3.40 in gold, two ounces in silver, and is 300 feet wide. Mr. Schick expects soon to put a large force to work in his mines, and their development will make them valuable property.

The experiences of his life have been interesting and many times exciting and dangerous. During the late war he was a most valiant soldier, always faithful to his duty and to the cause under whose banner he enlisted. In all the relations of life he has ever been found true and faithful, and the success which has come to him in business life is the reward of honest endeavor.

HON. THOMAS D. BURNS, one of the most prominent citizens of New Mexico, residing in Tierra Amarilla, has been prominently connected with the history of the Territory for many years. He has always been engaged in agricultural or

commercial pursuits, yet his life has been marked by many thrilling incidents connected with the history of the Southwest.

A native of county Waterford, Ireland, he was born in 1844, and is a son of William and Mary Burns, who were natives of the Emerald Isle, and crossed the Atlantic to the United States during the childhood of our subject, locating in New York city, where they remained about five years. In 1859 they removed to White Water, Wisconsin, where the mother died in 1882. Two years later the father came to New Mexico, and died in 1890 at the home of his son Thomas, his remains being interred in White Water by the side of his wife.

In 1860 Thomas D. Burns left his Wisconsin home to seek his fortune beyond the Mississippi, prompted by a desire for adventure and wealth. His parents opposed his leaving home, so he went without their knowledge, starting with a cash capital of \$5 for Pike's Peak. He paid his fare to Janesville and thence proceeded on foot to Omaha. At the former place with the little money he had, he purchased some pamphlets concerning the treatment of horses, determining to sell these along the road and thus pay the expenses of the journey. As meal-time came on he would exchange one of these books for a meal, sometimes sold one for twenty-five cents a copy, and on one occasion finding a man with a sick horse he sold him a book for \$5. Upon reaching Omaha, he had a capital of \$14, and with it paid his transportation to Pike's Peak. The party with which he traveled frequently camped with the Indians, but was never molested.

Arriving at Denver, Mr. Burns heard that there were mines at Boulder and proceeded to that place, where he made the acquaintance of a Mr. Pell, whom he told that he wanted to get a mine. The miner tried to dissuade him from the idea, but he would not be dissuaded. That night he slept in Pell's cabin on a bed of boughs, and in the morning his host gave him a pick and showed him a lead; but the boy responded that it was a mine, not a lead, that he

wanted. Mr. Pell, seeing that the young traveler did not realize what he was asking for, thought to teach him a lesson, and smiling told him that if he would dig down ten feet he would find what he coveted. Mr. Burns began the work. After three hours his hands were blistered and drops of blood began to appear upon them. Then he remembered the incredulous smile on Mr. Pell's face, saw how he had been fooled, gave up the attempt to become wealthy in that way, and thus ended his mining experiences forever. It was a valuable lesson to the boy just starting out in life, as it taught him that wealth came not for the asking, but as the result of earnest, persistent labor.

Mr. Burns returned to Boulder and to Denver, and in the latter city was employed for a year in the wholesale grocery house of J. Jackson & Company, when the firm was burned out. About this time he secured the appointment of United States Marshal and was sent to Fort Lyons to take charge of the sutler's store at that point, for the Government thought that the party in charge was assisting the Confederacy. The stock was valued at \$500,000. He also had to examine all freight wagons to see that there was no contraband goods. Mr. Burns later went to Fort Union, and issued commissary stores for a year, when he was relieved by Lieutenant Taylor. During this time he had saved about \$700, and through the friendship of the chief commander of the garrison was given letters of credit without his asking for them, which enabled him to purchase a stock of goods at Santa Fe and open a store at Conejos, Colorado. He prospered from the beginning. About six months later the commander of the garrison gave him a contract for purchasing beef for the army and on that deal he cleared \$5,000. He also bought more cattle on his own account and cleared \$3,500; but his next venture ruined him. He was given another Government contract, for 700 head of cattle, which he bought at Denver for \$33 per head. He started back with them but they broke the corral and

he lost about 100 head. He then proceeded on the way to Fort Union, but in a snowstorm lost about 200 head more, and was so delayed that when he reached his destination the contract had been supplied by another and he was forced to sell the cattle as well as he could. He not only lost all that he had made, but even found himself \$6,000 in debt! To pay this off he sold his mercantile stock and gave notes to his creditors with the promise that if they would let him alone for a time he would pay off every cent; which he eventually did.

With an old mule his only possession, Mr. Burns started for Denver, for the purpose of buying goods to exchange for sheep. He secured \$6,000 worth of goods on credit, but the Mexican with whom he was to trade did not keep his part of the contract, and Mr. Burns was left with the stock on his hands. In consequence he opened a store in what is now Park View, and a year later removed to Tierra Amarilla, but twelve months later opened a branch store in Park View. Subsequently he closed his store in Tierra Amarilla, and is now carrying on the store in Park View, besides one at Chama, which he opened in 1880, carrying in each from \$10,000 to \$20,000 worth of stock. He is now doing a very extensive and prosperous business, which yields to him a handsome income. His stores are connected by telephone. His beautiful residence is located at Tierra Amarilla.

About a year after locating in this place, Mr. Burns wrote to Santa Fe for a copy of the Spanish land grant which had been made to Francisco Martinez and companions. He began to purchase of the companions, but found that the title could only be perfected in the name of Martinez. He afterward bought direct from the heirs, purchasing 42,000 acres in one month. He subsequently sold that entire tract. In his ranches he now has 15,000 acres on the Chama grant, 3,000 acres on the Tierra Amarilla grant and 2,000 acres in Colorado, on which is the famous Trimble Springs.

During the Ute troubles in New Mexico, Mr. Burns displayed a courage that resulted not only in benefit to himself but also to many settlers. It was largely due to him that the Indians did not override the country and kill the inhabitants. He raised the first militia company here, going to Santa Fe to secure muskets and a commission to equip his forces. In his councils with the chiefs he prevented the slaughter of many settlers in Colorado. He told the Indians that those people were friends of his, and if they killed the white men he would lead a company against them and annihilate their tribe.

In 1866, through the influence of Mr. Burns, a post was established by General Pope about a mile from Park View,—camp Plumer,—afterwards changed to Fort Lowell. The general advised Mr. Burns to kill the Indians who had been unruly, but the Captain was too well acquainted with the savage nature to make a move like this, knowing that it would cost the lives of many settlers and many millions of dollars. The post was maintained until 1872 and served to subdue the treacherous savages. At Green river there was a superstition among the Indians that on a certain day all the dead of their number would be resurrected and that the United States would give them white powder, ten times stronger than the black, with which they would kill off all the white people and the Mexicans. The Utes therefore began to steal and drive off all the cattle belonging to the settlers. Burns, who in the meantime had gone to Santa Fe on business, at the solicitation of the people, went to General Gordon Granger, who promised to send troops at once and take the cattle from the Indians. When the troops at length arrived they were ill supplied with rations for so long a march; so Mr. Burns offered the commander the necessary food, saying that the Government might repay him if it saw fit. The only battle fought with the Utes in which Mr. Burns took part occurred about a half mile from his store at Park View. In his dealings with the Indians he was always

honest, and they also understood that whatever he said to them he would carry out in action. He never showed cowardice or fear and won their respect and friendship.

In addition to its other business interests, Mr. Burns began buying sheep in 1878, and is now the possessor of 40,000 head, the largest band owned by any one man in the Territory. He also has several thousand head of cattle, although the Navajos and Apaches have stolen thousands in time past. He cuts from 600 to 1,000 tons of hay annually, which is used in fattening the sheep in the winter for the early spring markets. He is a practical, enterprising and progressive business man, and his success is due entirely to his own efforts.

Mr. Burns married Miss Josephine Gallegos, a native of Abiquiu, New Mexico, and a daughter of the Hon. J. Pablo Gallegos, who for many years was a member of the Territorial Legislature. Mrs. Burns is a beautiful and accomplished lady, presiding over her home with that gentle dignity which indicates culture and good breeding. Their three children—Emma, Margaret and Thomas—were educated at Notre Dame, the two former having graduated at that famous institution, while the son has pursued there a seven-years course. Their home in Tierra Amarilla is a large one-story dwelling, built after the style of the best residences of old Mexico. The grounds are nicely kept and the home commands a fine view, with a forest of pine on one side and the beautiful Tierra Amarilla valley, surrounded by high bluffs, on the other. Mr. and Mrs. Burns delight in entertaining, and their home during the summer is generally filled with guests. Many years ago, when General Phil. Sheridan was on an inspecting tour in New Mexico, he met the subject, and both being of the same jolly Irish stock they became warm friends, and Mr. Burns and his wife became frequent visitors at the latter's home in Chicago.

Mr. Burns is not a politician, but has served as County Commissioner for two terms, and has been twice elected to the Senate, where he served as a special committee, with

Pedro Perea and Judge N. B. Laughlin, on an investigation of the penitentiary. Our subject was the principal actor, and it has been said that no such report has ever been made on any institution in the Territory. He is widely recognized as one of the most prominent men in the locality. His early hardships served to develop and strengthen his character, and he is a fearless, courteous, honorable gentleman, held in the highest regard by all.

CAPTAIN DILLIARD H. CLARK.— Among those whose lives have been devoted to the military service of the nation and whose fidelity to duty is above question, is numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this review.

He was born in Powell county, Kentucky, on the 27th of July, 1847, and the days of his childhood and youth were passed in his native State. When he had attained his majority he received an appointment to represent his district at the West Point Military Academy and entered that celebrated institution in 1869, pursuing the regular four-years' course and graduating with the class of 1873. Immediately afterward he came to the West to serve on the frontier.

Captain Clark has been stationed at every post in New Mexico, and has been engaged in the arduous duties connected with Indian warfare. When he arrived in this Territory in 1873 he was sent to Fort Craig and then to Fort Seldon, where he remained until he was transferred to Fort Stanton. After a short residence at the last named place his health began failing and he was forced to take a trip to Europe, where he remained for two years. Being benefited by his travels he then returned to his native land and was sent to Fort Union. While at Fort Stanton in 1880 he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster of the Fifteenth United States Infantry by General George P. Buell, and at the same time was Post Quartermaster. The Captain was stationed at Fort Ojo Caliente at the time when

the notorious Indian chief, Victoria, attempted to make his escape from the reservation, and was sent in pursuit of the wily warrior. Captain Clark has performed service in other lines, having partly built Fort Lewis in Colorado, served as Quartermaster at Fort Randall and Fort Buford, Dakota, while for three years he served as professor of military science and tactics at the Kentucky State College.

In June, 1891, on account of ill health, the Captain was retired from the United States army on three-quarters pay, and came to the Pecos valley, where he has since been engaged in surveying and civil engineering. He also represents the Lea Cattle Company at this place and other individual property owners. In 1874 he located what is now known as Blue Water Ranch, one of the best and most valuable ranches in the Territory. He is numbered among the pioneers of New Mexico, and his life has been a varied and interesting one, combining the experiences of frontier military service, of European travel and ranch life on the frontier.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL W. SHERFEY, the County Superintendent of Schools of Donna Ana county, New Mexico, now residing in Mesilla, was born in Perrysville, Indiana, on the 10th of January, 1838, and is of German descent. His great-grandfather, Jacob Sherfey, was a native of Germany and emigrated to Pennsylvania in the early history of the State. He settled on a new farm, which he improved, and there the grandfather and the father of the Captain were born. The Sherfey peach orchard became a part of the famous battle-ground of Gettysburg, and was still owned by a member of the Sherfey family when that sanguinary struggle occurred. The Captain's father was born about 1797, and wedded Miss Mary McNeal, daughter of John R. McNeal, of Virginia, and later of Maryland. In 1833 Mr. Sherfey removed with his family to Indiana, where he followed milling all his life. They had seven children,

of whom only three survive. The father died in the sixty-third year of his age, and his estimable wife departed this life in her seventy-ninth year.

The Captain, their sixth child, was educated in the common schools and had partially completed the collegiate course when President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers. Aroused by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the Government, enlisting as a private soldier, in which capacity he served for one year. A second time he entered the service as an officer, and continued as one of the "boys in blue" through the succeeding three years, during which time he attained to the rank of Captain of cavalry. He still has in his possession a musket ball, with which he was wounded on the 30th of August, 1862. At this time, when he was Lieutenant, a musket ball from a Confederate skirmish line struck his trunk-key which was in his pocket and split the ball; it lodged itself on the key and drove it into his purse, where some silver coins stopped further passage and probably saved his life. Captain Sherfey still has the key and ball as a memento of the great Civil War. He was a valiant soldier, fearlessly leading his men in the thickest of the fight, and when the war was over he received an honorable discharge.

The Captain then returned to his home and engaged in the pursuit of merchandising, which he successfully followed for nearly eleven years at Greencastle, Indiana, and later at Brazil, same State. Here his health failed him and it was predicted that consumption would terminate his life; so in 1877 he removed to New Mexico, locating in the beautiful and famous valley of Mesilla. He found in its healthful climate the restorative that was needed and in a short time was again himself.

Early in 1880 the Captain was appointed by President Hayes to the position of Receiver of Public Moneys in the United States Land Office at Mesilla, in which capacity he capably and acceptably served for six years. For some time thereafter he devoted his entire attention to the management of an apiary, being

the pioneer in bee-keeping in the Territory. In 1892 he received unsolicited the nomination of his party for the office of Superintendent of Schools, and was the only Republican elected on the county ticket,—a fact which well indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He is now serving a second term. He travels over the country, visiting the schools throughout a territory one hundred miles in length by seventy-five in width. In visiting the mountainous portions he sometimes travels on one trip as much as 300 miles, building up schools and also Sunday-schools in the new settlements. Some one remarked of Captain Sherfey that when he left Indiana "he had to turn round three times to see whether he made a shadow," but now he is hale and hearty, the picture of health and a living example of the efficacy of the New Mexico climate.

In 1868 Captain Sherfey was happily united in marriage with Miss Kate Herron, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, and a daughter of Samuel Herron, a native of Ohio. The Captain is a member of Temple Lodge, F. & A. M., of Greencastle, Indiana, also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is Past Vice-Commander of the post at Las Cruces. He is a valued, progressive and public-spirited citizen, taking a deep interest in educational affairs, and doing all in his power to improve the school interests of his adopted county.

LEVIN W. STEWART, who is carrying on general merchandising at White Oaks, is a worthy representative of commercial interests and is a popular and highly respected man, well deserving of representation in the history of his adopted Territory. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 16, 1849, and on his father's side is of Scotch descent. The family to which his mother belonged was founded in Maryland at a very early day, she being born in Dorchester

county. His father, Washington L. E. Stewart, a descendant of the Scotch Stuarts and Holland Stansbraughs, who emigrated to Maryland in the early days, was reared in Georgetown and Baltimore, Maryland, and in Washington, District of Columbia, and for some time was connected with Levin Jones, a ship-chandler of the Oriole City. There he married Harriet J. Wheeler. They continued their residence in Baltimore until 1855, when they removed to St. Louis.

Our subject was at that time about six years of age. Under the paternal roof he was reared to manhood and acquired his education, after which he entered upon his business career, securing a clerical position. He continued in office work until January, 1883, when he determined to try his fortune in the Southwest and made his way to El Paso, Texas. From there he accomplished the journey on horseback to White Oaks, traveling through the Sacramento mountains, and stopping there for a short time. While in the mountains he became acquainted with William Robinson, who induced him to come to White Oaks. Shortly after his arrival here Mr. Stewart, with A. J. Bond, established a grocery store on a small scale, and on the 1st of January, 1887, removed to his present place of business. On the 31st of December, 1889, he bought out his partner. He has since been alone in business, and is to-day numbered among the leading merchants of White Oaks, having a well appointed general mercantile establishment. He carries a large and well assorted stock of goods, and has a business which is proving a profitable one.

In St. Louis, 1874, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Luella Vandervort. The name is well known in that city in connection with the steamboat business. They now have two children, a son and daughter: Eugene L. and Mabel. From the time he entered upon business life up to the present his life has been an honorable one. He is careful, sagacious and enterprising, and the success of his life is due to no inherited fortune nor to any happy

succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, tireless industry and sterling integrity.

AOSME HERRERA, Superintendent of Schools for Santa Fe county, was born in Santa Fe in September, 1858, and is descended from one of the early and noted families of the Territory. His father, Serafin Herrera, was a veteran of the Union army in the late war.

Our subject received his education principally in St. Michael's College in Santa Fe, after which he learned and followed the blacksmith's trade a number of years, having owned shops at different places. He now has a forty-acre fruit farm on the Rio Grande, near Hobart, where he is successfully raising a variety of fruits, but his principal attention is given to the raising of apples. Being a scholarly man and interested in educational matters, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1894, a position which he is now creditably filling. He has twice visited the schools of the county, has organized a number of new schools, and has given the public-school interests of the county valuable assistance.

Mr. Herrera was married February 28, 1885, to Miss Louisa Sales, a native of Santa Fe and also a descendant of one of the prominent old families of the Territory. To this union have been born three children—Josephine, Amarita and Albert. The family are members of the Catholic Church. In political matters, Mr. Herrera is a life-long Democrat. He is thoroughly informed on educational matters in the Territory and is an energetic and capable officer.

JAMES A. HARLAN, superintendent of bridge and water service of the Rio Grande Division of the Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Rincon, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born on the 17th of December, 1848, descending from

Scotch-Irish ancestors, who crossed the Atlantic to the New World prior to the war of the Revolution. Intermarriage into a Holland family has brought the blood of the Scotch, the Irish and the Dutch into the veins of those who bear the name of Harlan, and some of the most worthy characteristics of these races are possessed by our subject. The family became prominent in American history and to various walks of life has furnished prominent representatives, including Chief Justice Harlan and Surgeon D. Harlan, who was medical director of the United States army during the Civil war.

The father of our subject, Stephen Porter Harlan, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1822, and by occupation was a farmer. In 1860 he removed to Pennsylvania, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He had married Miss Sarah Hanna, a native of the Keystone State, who was born in 1824, and also descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, the family being founded on American soil during colonial days. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan became the parents of seven children, who are yet living, while five have passed away. They were members of the old-school Baptist Church, and their noble and consistent lives won them the respect of all with whom they were brought in contact. The mother died in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

Mr. Harlan, whose name heads this review, was the second child of the family. He was educated in the public schools of his native State and learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, after which he worked in the oil regions of Pennsylvania for a time. On leaving the State of his nativity he removed to Michigan and accepted the position of superintendent of construction for the Elk Rapids Iron Company, in which capacity he acceptably served for five years. On the expiration of that period he became identified with the South. In 1883 he arrived in New Mexico and worked for the Santa Fe Railroad Company as a carpenter for ten days, when his abilities were recognized

and he was made foreman of a gang of men, continuing in that capacity for six months. He then again won promotion, this time being advanced to the important position which he yet fills to the entire satisfaction of the company and with satisfaction to himself. He has charge of all the bridge work on the road extending south from Albuquerque, and his careful attention to his duties, his thoroughness and his excellent knowledge of the needs and requirements and the best way to supply these has led to his long continuance with the company and secured him the unqualified approval of his superior officers.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Harlan and Miss Lulu Melick, a native of Lyons, Iowa, and to them has been born a son, Jacob Melick. Mr. Harlan's political interests are usually with the Democracy, but he is in no wise a partisan, and at local elections where no issue is involved he votes entirely regardless of party ties. His life is an example of what perseverance, combined with a high order of executive ability and untiring energy, can do. When these qualities are combined with true American self-reliance, it is the pride and boast of our Republican institutions that they give to every man an opportunity demonstrating what is in him. Thus, by force of character and close attention to business, Mr. Harlan has steadily worked his way upward and has not only gained success in business but has also won the respect and esteem of all who know him, and his friends are many.

A H. McLENATHEN is the senior member of the firm of McLenathen & Tracy, real-estate dealers and insurance agents of Eddy, New Mexico. He was born at Upper Jay, Essex county, New York, on the 24th of September, 1853, and upon a farm spent his childhood and youth, his labors in the fields being alternated by attendance at the country schools of the neighborhood, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He then entered the academy

at Elizabethtown, the county seat of his native county, where he was graduated at the age of twenty-one. Not long afterward he took up the study of law, becoming a student in the Albany Law School in 1876, and completing the prescribed course in 1877.

Desiring a change of climate Mr. McLenathen followed the star of empire westward, taking up his residence in Denver in 1880. For a year and a half he was engaged there in mining, and in the autumn of 1882 went to Seattle, Washington, where he remained until 1883. Going to California, he was engaged in the real-estate business at Berkeley, near Oakland, until the fall of 1888, and his dealings were crowned with a high degree of prosperity that comes through honorable effort, well directed energies, capable management and perseverance. In November, 1888, he removed to El Paso, Texas.

On his arrival in Eddy in 1889 Mr. McLenathen began handling the property of the Pecos Valley Town Company, including city lots and valley lands, probably selling two-thirds of all the property which had been disposed of by the company in Eddy up to the time they changed their plan of operations. The firm bought one tract west of town for \$2,000, divided it into lots, a portion of which they sold for \$1,800, and then disposed of the remainder for \$10,000, in one year after making the purchase.

The operations of McLenathen & Tracy in real estate have been extensive and varied, and no one is more familiar with land values or more capable of conducting a prosperous business in this line than our subject. As a business man he has the entire confidence of the public and justly merits the esteem in which he is held. The firm of which he is the senior member is the only fire insurance firm in Eddy, and they do a large business.

The home life of Mr. McLenathen has been a happy one and his domestic ties are the strongest that he acknowledges. He was married in Berkeley, California, October 29, 1883, to Miss Ida Roscoe, a native of Essex county,

New York. They have one child, a son, born October 10, 1892. Their pleasant home is located at La Huerta, adjoining Eddy, and is noted for its hospitality. There Mr. McLenathen has a five-acre tract of rich land under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. McLenathen has been an important factor in public affairs, and has given his support to all that tends to promote the social, educational and material welfare of the community. He was one of the committee appointed by Governor Prince to organize Eddy county, and after the organization was effected served as County Commissioner for two years. He also aided in the organization of the first school here, has ever been a warm friend of the cause, and is now serving as Treasurer of the School Board. He is also the present Town Treasurer, and is secretary of the Eddy Club, which has one of the finest club houses to be found in the West. A native of the Empire State, he has traveled across the continent to the Pacific and is now identified with the South. He is a man of broad experience, of liberal views, a highminded gentleman whom to know is to honor. In manner he is pleasant and genial, and his friends are many.

COLONEL R. G. HEAD resides at Watrous, where he has one of the finest and best paying ranches in the Territory of New Mexico. His interests have always been allied with those of the South. He was born in the State of Missouri, on the 6th of April, 1848, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry that settled in Virginia in Colonial days. There several generations of the family were born and later its representatives removed to Maryland and subsequently to New York, Kentucky and finally to Missouri. The Colonel's grandfather was Richard Grafton Head, and his father, the Colonel himself and now his little son have all borne the same name. The father of our subject was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1798, and when eight years of

age removed with his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood. In that State he married Miss Harriet Rouse, a native of Kentucky, descended from Holland Dutch ancestry. Soon afterward the young couple went to Salem county, Missouri, becoming honored pioneer settlers of that State. They had a family of twelve children, of whom seven are now living. In 1885 they removed to Texas, where the father died in the eighty-fifth year of his age, while the mother's death occurred in her fiftieth year.

Colonel Head was the tenth of the family, and was reared on a farm in Caldwell county, Texas, where he received very meager educational privileges, for the public-school system of that State was not then developed. He is in the fullest sense of the term a self-educated as well as self-made man, but he has ever made the most of his opportunities and privileges, and is to-day a man of broad general information, having the appearance of one who has been trained in the best educational institutions of our land. He was but thirteen years of age when the great Civil war broke out, and at the age of sixteen, as soon as his services would be accepted, he enlisted in Company B, DeWitt's battalion of Texas Cadets, and was subsequently transferred to the Twenty-Sixth Texas Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He participated in several hotly contested battles and his bravery and gallantry on the field of battle were highly commended and from time to time won him promotion until he held the rank of Colonel of his regiment. His was a brilliant military career for one so young. He spared not himself and yet never needlessly exposed his men, and displayed a wisdom far beyond his years in war maneuvers and tactics. He had several narrow escapes and was at one time surrounded and captured, but succeeded in getting away and returned to his command as eager to serve in the cause of his people as when he first donned the gray.

The war having ended Colonel Head returned to the old home farm, where he worked for

a year. In 1867 he formed a business connection with Colonel John J. Myers, a large cattle owner and dealer, with whom he was associated for seven years, driving large herds of cattle to California and other parts of the West. During the last five years he had entire charge of the business, which he capably and successfully managed. In 1875 he accepted the management of the cattle business of the firm of Ellison, Dewese & Bishop, a prominent Texas company, who handled 50,000 head of cattle annually. In 1878 the firm dissolved partnership, and Colonel Head and Colonel Bishop continued in the business up to 1883, at which time they sold out and Colonel Head became the manager of the interests of the Prairie Cattle Company in Colorado and New Mexico. This company was formed of Scotch capitalists, doing the largest business in their line throughout the West, and Colonel Head received a salary of \$20,000 per annum. He began his labors in connection with cattle dealing in early life, receiving as compensation for his services only \$12 per month; but as time passed he demonstrated his excellent ability through valuable experience and was at length enabled to command the salary mentioned above. During this time he had branched out in other lines of business for himself, and at the conclusion of his connection with the Prairie Cattle Company he located at Watrous, where in company with others he purchased the Campbell & Austin ranch.

Subsequently Colonel Head bought out the interests of his partners and organized a stock company capitalized for \$160,000, and owning 7,000 acres of fine farm land, 1,200 acres being under irrigation, while 600 acres is planted in alfalfa, yielding annually 2,400 tons of hay. During the entire summer a gang of hands is kept at work cutting hay, and as soon as the last acre is cut the first one is again ready for the mower. There is a palatial two-story adobe residence upon the property, with walls three feet thick, built on such an ample plan that the smallest rooms are 18 x 22 feet. The æsthetic side of one's nature is contented with

the sight of the beautiful grounds, comprising a well kept lawn with its fine trees and flowers; and in addition there are a large and excellent orchard and beautiful lake covering fourteen acres, in which there is an abundance of fish of various kinds desirable for table use. The lake is also supplied with boats, and rowing, fishing and swimming may there be enjoyed. There is also a large garden containing vegetables and small fruits. In seeing this place one cannot avoid a sense of pleasure, on account of its beauties and the perfection of all its appointments.

The Colonel feeds each winter on his farm 1,000 head of cattle, which he has ready for the spring market, and by the fine quality of meat he is enabled to command the highest market price.

On the 18th of July, 1873, Colonel Head was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Marks, the lady who has since been the partner of his joys and sorrows. There have come to bless their home three children—Etta M., Margaret A. and Richard Grafton, Jr.

Colonel Head has always been a Democrat in his political views, yet is liberal and thinks for himself. He is a genial, hospitable gentleman, the doors of his magnificent home being ever open for the reception of the many friends of the family. He gives his entire time and attention to his business, declining all official honors, except when he was appointed by Governor Thornton a member of the cattle sanitary board, a position which he is eminently qualified to fill. His home, however, is the most congenial place on earth to him, and he likes best the sociability of his own fireside. The noblest gift of genius is the capacity to work; to him who has this possession all other things are possible. Out of the deprivations and economies of early life has come the toughened mental and moral fiber that gives to ripened manhood its chief honor and greatest power. Such an experience has been that of Col. Head, and this honorable and honored, popular and genial gentleman exerts an influence in the community that is far-reaching and permanent.

HON. A. L. CHRISTY is a prominent attorney at law of Las Cruces. He is a young man, but his position is by no means measured by his years. His decade of professional life in this city has gained him such eminence, and his practice has extended over so wide a field, that it seems scarcely necessary to say of him that he ranks among the best known lawyers in this section of the Territory.

The record of his career is as follows: A native of Indiana, he was born in Clayton, Hendricks county, on the 31st of October, 1861, and is descended from one of the old Southern families. His grandfather, Richard Christy, was a native of North Carolina, and from that State emigrated to Indiana, taking up his residence in Hendricks county at a very early day in its history. Only twelve men had previously located within its borders, and he became an important factor in its development and upbuilding. From the wild land he developed a fine farm, continuing its cultivation throughout the remainder of his life. He was a man of industry and integrity, respected by all who knew him, and at the age of eighty years he was called to his final rest.

Andrew J. Christy, the father of our subject, was born in Hendricks county in the year 1827, and was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life. Having arrived at years of maturity, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Ary Rynerson, a sister of the late Colonel Rynerson, of Las Cruces. They became the parents of a family of eight children, and were residents of Indiana until 1880, when they left their old home and took up their residence in Kansas. There the father died nine years later, passing away in 1889, in the sixty-third year of his age. His widow still survives him and is yet living at her home in Kansas. They were both members of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Christy was a daughter of Rev. John Rynerson, a prominent minister of that church organization.

Our subject, the sixth in order of birth in their family, acquired his literary education in

the public schools, and determining to take up the study of law as a life work he began his study in Independence, Kansas, prosecuting his researches in this line under the direction of his uncle, Colonel Rynerson, of Las Cruces. On the 1st of April, 1882, he arrived in this city, and in March, 1885, was admitted to the bar. Immediately after he began practice, and from the beginning he has met with success. In 1889 he was appointed by the District Judge as Clerk of the District Court, a position which he filled in a most satisfactory manner for a period of five years. He is now devoting his energies almost exclusively to his practice and is meeting with good success in his undertakings. He has a thorough knowledge of law and is never at a loss to quote an authority or show a precedent. He is a wise counselor and able advocate, and is deservedly prominent in the ranks of his chosen profession. He varies his legal business to a degree by fruit-raising and now has a good bearing orchard of peaches, apples and pears, together with a four-acre vineyard. The fruit which he raises is of excellent variety and fine flavor. Around his home are good fruit trees and shade trees, and he now has one of the most delightful and pleasant residences in this section of New Mexico.

In 1889 Mr. Christy was first called to public office, and on his retirement from that position was nominated in 1894 as candidate for the Territorial Legislature. He has been a life-long Republican, an active worker for the party and a recognized leader in its ranks. He was elected to office by a good majority, although a strong Democratic leader was placed against him. On the eighth day of the session of the Legislature, he succeeded in securing his seat, while other prominent Republicans who were elected were denied their rights by the Democratic Secretary of the Territory. Mr. Christy was recognized as one of the most able representatives of the Assembly, giving a hearty support to all measures which he believed would advance the best interests of the people at large.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Sophia French, and to them has been born a daughter, Sophia. Our subject has also been prominently connected with the educational interests of the Territory. In his early life he was a successful school-teacher in Indiana and Kansas. He also taught for two terms after coming to Las Cruces, and was the teacher during the second term of school ever held in the county of Donna Ana,—this being the first public school of the Territory. He is deeply interested in everything that pertains to the public good, and is a successful legal practitioner and influential Republican, and a highly esteemed citizen.

DR. JAMES H. BAILEY, an expert horticulturist, is the proprietor of the Sena Vista fruit and nursery ranch, which is pleasantly located in the beautiful Mesilla valley, three miles west of Las Cruces. This is one of the finest fruit-producing regions in the United States, and all varieties of fruits, superior in size, quality and flavor attest the care and supervision of the owner. On the ranch is a twenty-nine-acre apple orchard, containing apples of almost every variety, especially those best adapted for preservation through the winter. Most of the trees are six years old, very large and thrifty, and give excellent indication of fine crops. On his property the Doctor also has a nice nursery of young fruit trees and also has corn growing upon the place, some of it twelve feet high,—which well indicates the richness and fertility of the soil in this locality. He has peach-trees upon the place which have grown six feet in one season, and also has some apricots upon the place, but has budded them to plums, and the buds are doing finely. The Doctor thoroughly understands his business, and his care and supervision, combined with the natural advantages of soil and climate, have made him the owner of one of the finest orchards in this section of the Territory.

Dr. Bailey is a native of Kentucky. He was born March 27, 1836, and comes from an old Virginian family who had its representatives in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Joshua Richards, fought for independence under General Gates. His paternal grandfather, Lewis Bailey, went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone and was killed by the Indians. His son, who also bore the name of Lewis, was born in Kentucky, in 1796, and having arrived at years of maturity married Miss Nancy Richards, a native of Kentucky. In 1848 they removed to Illinois, where Mr. Bailey carried on a successful business, and in the seventy-sixth year of his age, while on his way to Carlinville, was waylaid and murdered for his money. His wife had died in the fiftieth year of her age. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and were highly esteemed people. Their family numbered seven sons and three daughters, and with one exception all are yet living.

The Doctor was the fourth child of the family. His elementary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by study in the State Normal College, and he obtained his medical education in the Pennsylvania Eclectic College in Philadelphia. In 1865 he removed to Kansas, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for eleven years, or until 1876, when, on account of his wife's health, he removed to California.

The Doctor was married in 1860, the lady of his choice being Miss Susan Parish, who for twenty-one years traveled life's journey by his side, a faithful companion and helpmeet. She was benefited to a degree by the removal to the Pacific slope, but departed this life in 1881. In the family were two sons and three daughters, namely: Charles E., who is engaged in business in New York; Maggie, now the wife of J. H. Graham, a resident of El Paso, Texas; Harry, who is engaged in business with his father; Myrtle and Sadie, who are also at home.

Soon after the death of his wife, Dr. Bailey left California, and in 1882 he came to

New Mexico, bringing with him an invalid brother, who was badly afflicted with asthma and other bronchial troubles. This was Dr. C. A. Bailey, who had graduated in the same college as his brother, Dr. James. In the beautiful Mesilla valley he recovered his health, but later died of congestion of the lungs.

The subject of this review successfully engaged in the practice of the medical profession in the Mesilla valley until 1893, when, believing that the cultivation of fruit would prove a very profitable business, he abandoned his profession and has since given his time and attention to horticulture. The success that has attended his efforts is an evidence of his sagacity.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views is a stalwart Republican. He manifested his loyalty to the Government during the Civil war by entering the service as a member of the United States navy, doing duty on the Mississippi river. He took part in the capture of Memphis, fought in the siege of Vicksburg and participated in the Yazoo Pass expedition. He has ever been a loyal and devoted citizen, true to the best interests of his town, State and nation. His life has been an honorable and upright one, and his many excellencies of character have gained for him the high regard in which he is held.

COL. ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN has been for more than twenty years a resident of New Mexico, and is one of the most distinguished members of the bar in the Territory. He was born on Staten Island, New York, October 23, 1838, and is of French Huguenot descent. His earliest ancestors in this country were a part of York's colony, and settled on a grant of land from the government on Staten Island. S. J. Fountain, father of our subject, was born on Staten Island, and there married Miss Catherine Fountain. Seven children have been born of this union, five of whom are living. Albert J. received his education in the public schools

of New York, where he made an admirable record. He won as a prize a scholarship in the New York Academy, and in the academy he won a prize that entitled him to a scholarship in Columbia College. While at Columbia he stood at the head of his classes, but on account of failing health was sent on a tour around the world with a tutor and five other students. This trip proved a most eventful one, and written up in detail would furnish a most attractive volume for any boy's library. After traveling through Europe, the Nile country and the Holy Land the company returned to Rome. Here the tutor was deserted, the students running away to The Hague, where they applied to the American minister for transportation home. He obtained passage for them to Liverpool and sent them to the American consul with the request that he secure passage for them to America. The youths changed their mind, however; slipped away from the consul and shipped on board an East Indiaman bound for Calcutta. At Cape Town they left the vessel, intending to make their way up into the continent, but fortunately for them they were captured and returned to the ship. When they arrived in Calcutta they took passage again, shipping on board a schooner bound for Hongkong. This vessel turned out to be an opium smuggler's craft, and was captured by the Chinese and sent to Wau Poa. Thence the young Americans were sent to Canton, where a demand was made for them by the United States consul general. They were surrendered and sent by this official to San Francisco. Young Fountain's companions returned to New York, but he remained in California and was engaged in literary work on several of the Pacific coast newspapers. He was sent by the Sacramento Union to Nicaragua as correspondent at the time of the Walker Filibuster expedition, and was acting in this capacity when he was arrested by Walker and was sentenced to be shot for having communicated to his paper the true object of the expedition, which had been organized in the interest of slave-holders. He

was aided in making his escape and took refuge on one of the Nicaragua Company's boats, where he was disguised as a female by the lady passengers, and so succeeded in making his way back to San Francisco.

In California he resumed his studies for the law under the direction of N. Greene Curtis. He had just been admitted to the bar when the war broke out between the North and the South. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the First California Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant. He marched across the deserts of California, Arizona and New Mexico, his company being in advance of the column. At Apache Pass they were attacked by Cochise, chief of the Chihuahua tribe. There were 1,200 Indians and Col. Fountain had 110 men. There was a struggle of two days between these unevenly balanced forces, resulting in the defeat of the Indians. In 1863 the Colonel was sent to Fort McRae to open that road, which was then beset with hostile Indians. He accomplished the work, returning in August, 1864. He had a number of severe conflicts with the savages and received some wounds, but was never disabled. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1864. He was soon afterward appointed Captain of Cavalry by Governor Carlton and ordered to recruit a company of scouts and guides to aid the regular troops in fighting the Navajos. Early in 1865, while thus engaged, he was in a desperate encounter with the Apache Indians, in which he was wounded and left on the field for dead. He was brought off during the night, however, and sent to El Paso to recover. When he had fully regained his strength he was made custom-house officer at El Paso, but obtained leave of absence for the purpose of organizing the artillery of Juarez's army, of which he was appointed Colonel. After the taking of Chihuahua he returned to his duties at El Paso. He was then appointed by General Sheridan one of the judges of election under the reconstruction act of Congress, and was subsequently made Assessor and Collector of Internal Reve-

nue for the Western district of Texas. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Senate of the State of Texas, representing thirty-two counties in the western part of the Lone Star State. Upon the election of Lieutenant General Flanagan to the United States Senate Col. Fountain became President of the Senate. He was appointed Brigadier General of the State Guards by Governor Davis, and organized this body in the western part of the State. When a member of the Senate he drafted the State Ranger bill and secured its passage. In 1875 he returned to New Mexico and resumed the practice of his profession. He organized, in 1878, the first company of militia in southwest New Mexico, and was appointed Captain. He participated in the first campaign against Chief Victoria, which was known as the Victoria war. He also organized the First Battalion of New Mexico cavalry, and was commissioned by Governor Sheldon Major of this body. It was at this time that lawlessness was rife in southwestern New Mexico, and the Government was compelled to evoke the aid of the militia to protect the life and property of settlers. Governor Sheldon gave Col. Fountain instructions to break up the ring of bandits, and several were killed and a number sent to the penitentiary. In recognition of this service Col. Fountain was appointed by Governor Sheldon to the office of Colonel of the First Regiment of New Mexico cavalry. In command of this body he participated in the campaign against Geronimo in 1885. In 1884 he was appointed under President Cleveland special counsel for the Government in the prosecution in the land-fraud cases. He acted as assistant to Col. Smith, United States Attorney, and served in this capacity four years. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, representing Donna Ana and Lincoln counties. He was made Speaker of the House. In 1889 he was appointed Associate United States Attorney for New Mexico by President Harrison, and served during his administration. He is attorney for the South New Mexico Stock As-

sociation, and has had much to do with mining claims.

He secured, in 1894, the conviction of twenty live-stock thieves, who were sent to the penitentiary. Appreciating his many services in the establishment of law and order throughout the Territory, the citizens of New Mexico presented Col. Fountain with an elaborate silver service of beautiful design and rare workmanship.

Our worthy subject was united in marriage in 1862 with Marian Perez, a beautiful Spanish woman, the daughter of Col. Abeno Perez. They are the parents of six children: Albert J., Jr., a lawyer by profession, resides at Mesilla; Thomas A. J. is foreman of the Angus (N. M.) Cattle Company; John J. is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Las Cruces; Maranita is the wife of Charles Closon and lives in Sierra county; and Maggie K. and Henry are at home with their parents.

Col. Fountain's life has been one of remarkably varied experience. He is a man of extraordinary courage, not easily turned from his purpose, and stanch and true in his friendships. He is held in the highest regard by a large circle of acquaintances.

JOSEPH C. LEA is one of the esteemed and popular residents of Roswell, and one of the honored pioneers of the Pecos valley. He has watched the entire growth and development of this region, has seen its wild lands transformed into rich fields and profitable cattle ranches, has watched the upbuilding of village and town, and has ever borne his part in the work of progress.

Captain Lea was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, on the 8th of November, 1841, and is a son of Pleasant and Lucy Lee, *nec* Calaway. The parents were also natives of the same State and the father was a physician. The Captain is a descendant of one of three brothers, natives of England, who in early Colonial days crossed the Atlantic to the New World. They changed the orthography of the

name, one branch using the spelling Leigh, and another Lee. Among his descendants is numbered General R. E. Lee, the brave and famous war veteran. The other brother used the spelling that has descended to the Captain's family.

Dr. Lea removed with his family to Missouri when his son was eight years of age and located the present town of Lees Summit in that State. There the Captain acquired his education. He had completed the common-school course and was just about to enter on a college course, when the war broke out and he joined the Confederate service. He became a member of the Sixth Missouri Brigade, Marmaduke's division, as a private and served until the close of the war, when he retired from the army with a Captain's commission, which he had received from General Kirby Smith about the middle of his service. He was brave and fearless in defense of what he believed to be right, and led his men in several gallant charges.

When the war was over, Captain Lea went to Georgia and in connection with three others, secured the contract for the rebuilding of the Central Railroad in that State, which had been destroyed during the war. On the completion of this undertaking he removed to Louisiana and engaged in cotton-planting for a period of two years. His next removal made him a resident of Mississippi, where he lived for three years, coming thence to New Mexico in 1875. He first located in Colfax county, but in 1877 arrived in the Pecos valley, where he engaged in cattle dealing and also established a small mercantile store.

This was a wild and undeveloped region at that time, the Captain being one of the first settlers in the valley. Roswell was then a cattle ranch 200 miles from the railroad, and the most far-sighted could not have imagined that within a few years this would be a populous region with nearly all of the industries, business enterprises and conveniences known to the older East. In 1879 the Captain organized the Lea Cattle Company, of which he was elected president and in which position he served until

1892, when he disposed of all his cattle interests. The company at one time owned more than 22,000 acres of land.

Our subject has prospered in his undertakings, and by his diligence, perseverance and enterprise has won a handsome property, having to-day probably more land than any other man in this part of the Territory. He has served as County Commissioner of Lincoln county for a number of terms, and is now a member of the board of regents of the New Mexico Military Institute of Roswell.

LA. SKELLY, the present obliging and capable Postmaster of Silver City, who for the past eight years has been numbered among her successful business men, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Hopeville, Clark county, on the 5th of September, 1861, and is of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry, the family having been founded on American soil during Colonial days, while its members served as soldiers of the Revolution, valiantly aiding in the cause of independence. A. J. Skelly, the father of our subject, was born in Indiana in 1830 and was reared at Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois, where he married. The eldest son was born in Lincoln, removed to Iowa, Clark county, in 1859, and enlisted from Iowa. The second son, Lote Addison, was born in Clark county, Iowa, September 5, 1861. The family returned to Lincoln, Illinois, where A. J. Skelly, the father, died. He married Miss Jennie R. Bushnell, a native of the State of Illinois and a descendant of a New York family of English origin. When the Civil war was inaugurated he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and after faithfully serving for three years his health became so impaired that he was honorably discharged. He then returned to his home, where he died, at the age of thirty-five years, leaving a widow and their three sons. Mrs. Skelly is still living and has now reached the age of sixty-

three. One of the sons is now in New Mexico and another in California.

The second son is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He was educated in Davenport, Iowa, and at the early age of seven years began to earn his own living by running errands and doing other work as he could. When a lad of ten he went to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, Iowa, where he spent four years, going thence to Wichita, Kansas, in which State he engaged in cattle-herding for a year. His mother having again married and removed to Atlantic, Iowa, he returned to that place, and for a year worked for R. M. Cross in the bakery business. During the excitement attending the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, he went to that place, where he remained three months, when he joined his parents, who had removed to Wahoo, Nebraska. He was there engaged in driving a stage and in conducting a confectionery establishment for seven years. In 1886 he became a resident of Placerville, California, where he learned photography, carrying on that line of business in California and Arizona. In 1887 he established an art gallery in Silver City, New Mexico, the business proving a profitable one. His excellent workmanship and his artistic taste have brought to him a liberal patronage, which is steadily and constantly increasing. In addition to his gallery he owns a valuable block of buildings on the northeast corner of Broadway and Main streets. He also has a nice residence in the city.

In June, 1889, Mr. Skelly was happily united in marriage with Miss Ella B. Carvil, a native of Nova Scotia, and to them have been born three interesting children, all sons, namely: Addison E., George F. and Bland E.

Mr. Skelly is an active Democrat, warmly advocating the principles of his party, and socially is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He has represented his local lodge in the Grand Lodge for seven years, and is Grand Prelate of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. In March, 1894, he

was appointed by President Cleveland to the office of Postmaster of Silver City. He has fitted up one of his own buildings as an office, purchasing new boxes and an entire new outfit, giving to the town an office of which it may be justly proud. His faithful discharge of the duties connected therewith have met the commendation of the postoffice department at Washington and of the patrons of the office here. He is an enterprising, progressive business man and certainly deserves great credit for his success in life. He is in the truest sense a self-made man and his prosperity has been secured through indefatigable energy, steadfastness of purpose and integrity.

NATHANIEL BELL has attained to an honorable place among New Mexico's successful business men by energy, enterprise and a strict adherence to correct business principles. From an early age he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources, and obstacles and difficulties lay in his path, but he overcame these by persistent effort and has reached the goal of success. He is now a prominent miner and merchant of Pinos Altos, and is numbered among the pioneers of New Mexico of 1869.

Mr. Bell was born in Antrim, Ireland, in 1842, and when a year old was taken by his parents to Wisconsin. There he was reared on a farm amidst the scenes of frontier life, and through the summer months aided in the labors of the field, while in the winter season he conned his lessons in the primitive log schoolhouse. At the age of thirteen he engaged in the battle of life on his own account, and in 1860 crossed the plains to California, driving an ox team. Though the party was frequently harassed by Indians he reached his destination safely, locating on Bald Hills, in Shasta county, where he was engaged in mining for three years. He there took out some gold and afterward went to Humboldt, Nevada, at the time of the gold excitement there. He located a claim, but soon after sold it and removed to

Silver City, Idaho, where he engaged both in placer and quartz mining, meeting with most excellent success, gaining a fortune within a short time. The country was then full of "road agents;" so he shipped his gold, amounting to \$158,000, to San Francisco; but before he became ready to draw it the company failed, and he lost all that he had saved. He had with him some fine specimens which he was taking to New York, valued at \$12,000, and this was all that was left to him.

On his return from New York, Mr. Bell stopped at his old home in Wisconsin, where he remained for a year. He then came to New Mexico, and engaged in placer and quartz mining, again making money. In 1869 he arrived in Silver City, where he operated the first stamp mill of the place, it being owned by Mr. Bremen. He was paid \$10 per day for his services and made for his employer considerable money. In 1873 he came to Pinos Altos and formed a partnership with T. Stephens, operating stamp mills and steam arastras; but not being able at that time to purchase the property they wished they built a sawmill and also engaged in merchandising, continuing operations in those lines for two years. In 1885 they purchased considerable mining property, including the Minnie Grande, the Mogul, the Ohio and Pacific mines. They also purchased the ten-stamp mill, which they are now operating. The Ohio yields an average of \$10 of gold to the ton; the Pacific, \$24; the Grande \$16; and the Cap Woman, \$8. The cost of extracting ore from the Ohio is \$1.65 per ton; from the Pacific \$3.50; from the Grande, \$3; and the cost of milling the ore is \$1.27 per ton. The firm of which our subject is a member has greatly prospered in its mining and mercantile business, and its members have acquired much valuable property in the town, have erected various buildings, have numerous fields of corn and richly bearing orchards and vineyards which grow luxuriantly at this high altitude without irrigation. The town is located at the top of the divide, about 7,000 feet above the sea level.

Mr. Bell is a man of much intelligence and experience in the handling of ores and is rated as one of the most successful miners and business men in the Territory. He stands at the head of gold mining and milling in New Mexico, and is recognized as authority on gold mines, and in the reduction of gold ores throughout the Territory. It is to him and his former partner, Troilus Stephens, deceased, that the town of Pinos Altos is indebted for its present growth and prosperity. The firm of Bell & Stephens has done more to make the Pinos Altos mining district the largest gold-producing district in New Mexico than all other causes combined. The above firm, by their energy, industry, good business management and superior knowledge of mining, has attained a high degree of success and to-day they own and operate the largest gold mines in New Mexico.

In 1886 Mr. Bell wedded Miss Sue Woolfork, a native of Wisconsin, and they have two sons, Golden and George,—both born at Pinos Altos.

In politics he has always been a Republican, but has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He, however, served as Postmaster for seven years, when he refused longer to act in that capacity. He is highly esteemed throughout the county as one of her most reliable and honorable citizens.

Harcroft Library

TROILOUS STEPHENS, deceased, was a highly esteemed resident of Pinos Altos, and one of Grant county's most successful merchants and mine-owners. He was the junior member of the prominent and widely known firm of Bell & Stephens, and for twenty years was actively connected with the business interests of this locality. He was born near Mackinaw, Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 28th of October, 1835, and was reared on his father's farm. He acquired a limited education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and learned the potter's trade of his father, Captain Paris

Stephens, who was one of the early pioneers of central Illinois.

In 1860 the subject of this review left his native State and on horseback traveled to Nemaha, Nebraska, where he worked at his trade for a time, but subsequently abandoned it in order to devote his energies to farming. In 1863 he made arrangements to go with a wagon train from Nemaha to Denver, Colorado, but illness prevented the contemplated trip. It proved very fortunate that this was the case. After waiting three days for his recovery, the train left without him, and all but two of that train met their fate at the hands of hostile Indians. Being possessed of great energy and indomitable will, after his recovery he made the dangerous trip to Denver comparatively alone.

While a resident of Nebraska, Mr. Stephens formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Sarah Crocker, and on the 9th of October, 1864, they were united in marriage. Three sons were born to them: Charles, now twenty-nine years of age; Bert, aged sixteen; and Frank, a youth of fourteen. The two last named are now attending the New Mexico College at Las Cruces.

In August, 1874, accompanied by his family, Mr. Stephens traveled by wagon to New Mexico, locating at Pinos Altos, where he resided until his death. Soon after his arrival he formed a partnership with Nathaniel Bell, and they began business on a small scale, but the firm of Bell & Stephens became one of the leading and most substantial mining and mercantile companies of the Southwest. The partnership continued between them with mutual pleasure and profit for twenty years, no disagreement ever arising between them. Each had his department to manage and direct, and both worked hard and faithfully for the common interest. For years their families had occupied a double house, and their relations there have been as kindly and pleasant as those of the members of the firm.

Mr. Stephens died of apoplexy on the 8th of September, 1894, at the age of fifty-eight years, ten months and ten days, leaving a

widow and three sons to mourn his loss. He was a man of excellent taste, devoted to his home and family, and doing all in his power to advance their interests. He was kind, benevolent and charitable, giving freely and extensively to those less fortunate than himself, yet his charity was always unostentatious, few knowing of it except the recipients of his bounty. His word was as good as his bond, for his integrity was above question. He was a valued member of Isaac F. Tiffany Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., of Silver City, and his comrades all had for him the highest regard. He was never known to overreach a man in business or to deceive one who placed confidence in him, and by a blameless life he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His death filled the entire county with deep sorrow, and out of respect to the deceased and his family during the funeral services the stores in Pinos Altos and Silver City were closed. The Odd Fellows attended the services as a lodge, and the funeral was the largest ever seen in the county, for his circle of friends was almost limitless. The sympathy of the entire community was extended to the family in their great bereavement, and the county felt that it had lost one of its best and most useful citizens, after whose record may be written the words, "Well done."

JOHAN BECKER.—While biography in all ages and climes has been an interesting study, it is of especial interest in this free America of ours, where a young man has nothing save his own lack of will to bar him from a successful career. Many a youth from foreign shores has landed here without money or influential friends and has worked his way up to a position of prominence and wealth. The life of John Becker furnishes a fitting illustration of this fact. He came to the United States without financial resources, and as the result of his earnest efforts and his strong determination to win success he stands to-day as one of the most

honored and the most substantial business men of Belen, New Mexico, and has earned for himself a position among the representative citizens of the Territory.

Mr. Becker was born on the 28th of May, 1850, in the province of Hanover, Germany, where his father, also named John, held a small government office. Our subject received his educational training in his native province, and was subsequently employed for five years in a mercantile establishment, where he acquired a valuable knowledge in regard to business methods and the details of that line of industrial enterprise. In the year 1866 the province of Hanover was annexed to Prussia, and as he was reluctant to serve in the Prussian army, Mr. Becker forthwith determined to seek his fortunes in the New World. He accordingly bade farewell to home and friends and set sail for New York, arriving there in the fall of 1869. His initial efforts were made in modest lines of occupation, but showed his self-reliant spirit and his determination to make his own way according to the principles of honest labor and absolute integrity. He worked at sawing wood and at such other occupations as would enable him to be self-sustaining, having no false pride and yet maintaining at all times that sturdy independence which has ever been an intrinsic attribute of his character. He was not long content, however, to simply secure a subsistence, but was determined to make his efforts progressive in the results secured. Accordingly in 1871 we find the young man setting his face toward the West, where he believed better opportunities were to be afforded to one in his situation, and in due time he arrived in New Mexico, locating at Los Lunas, where he secured employment in the mercantile establishment of Louis Huning, receiving at the beginning a salary of thirty dollars per month. He was energetic, faithful and careful, and so proved his value to his employer that at the end of four months his salary was increased to fifty dollars. He held this position for a period of two years and was then placed in charge of Mr. Hun-

ing's branch store at Belen, continuing to be thus employed for five years, and proving conclusively that he was well deserving of the trust and confidence reposed in him.

Having been frugal and having conserved his resources with a view to eventually entering business for himself, Mr. Becker was enabled to realize his ambition at the expiration of the period noted. In 1878 he erected a small store—which is now a part of his present large establishment—and in this opened business upon a modest scale. He had gained a distinctive popularity within the time of his residence in Belen, and this circumstance secured him a good patronage from the start. The business increased in extent very rapidly, and from time to time he was compelled to add to his facilities by adding to the original building, and thereby increasing the accommodations of his quarters. At the present time his buildings cover several acres of ground, and the business represents an extensive enterprise in the handling of general merchandise, comprising every line essential to meeting the demands of a large and representative patronage. The establishment also makes a specialty of handling all the produce raised by its customers. In the year 1886 Mr. Becker furnished to Belen an improvement which has important bearing upon the commercial prosperity of the place, and which furnishes valuable accommodations to the residents of a large section contiguous to the little city. He erected a full roller-process flouring mill, which is equipped with the latest improved machinery and accessories, and is operated by steam power. The mill has a capacity for turning out one hundred barrels of flour per diem, and in this connection the proprietor has provided large storage capacity for grain, feed and wool. Mr. Becker has unlimited confidence in the still greater advancement of this section of the Territory, and he has signalized the same by purchasing a large amount of real estate in Belen and tracts of land in the vicinity. His enterprise does not stop here, for he is rapidly making improvements upon his properties, and is aid-

ing in every possible way in the substantial up-building of the town and in furthering its growth along normal and conservative lines. A unique improvement which he has made upon his land is in the construction of a large fish-pond, which he has stocked with black bass and other fish. Here he has erected a boat-house, and has provided excellent facilities for fishing and for recreation when he seeks a diversion from the manifold cares of his business. This section of the Territory has justly acquired a high reputation for its excellent vineyards, and the annual product reaches a large average, the industry being one which is destined to be very important and valuable. With this Mr. Becker is also concerned, in that he purchases large quantities of grapes each year, and manufactures them into wine of most superior order. His wine cellars have a storage capacity of 1,300 gallons, and here he thoroughly matures the stock before placing it on the market. In his vaults are to be found products for each year ranging back to the vintage of 1889.

Mr. Becker is a man of much intellectuality and is thoroughly in touch with the affairs of the day. He is conversant with the German, English and Spanish languages and is also proficient as a telegraphist, having a private telegraph line connecting with an instrument in his office, and being thus enabled to personally transmit his orders or other messages to any part of the Union,—a convenience which he finds of much value in his business. He also does his own banking, buying and selling exchange and offering accommodations which are duly appreciated by other business men of the town.

The foregoing paragraphs detail somewhat in regard to the career of a capable and honorable business man, but there is a signal consistency in referring to the social phases of the life of Mr. Becker. He is unassuming in his demeanor, is ever courteous and obliging, loyal to his friends and imbued with a lively human sympathy and a charity which implies something more tangible than the mere word. He

has been thoroughly interested in the welfare of Belen and no man stands higher in public estimation in the promising little city.

On the 2d of November, 1877, Mr. Becker was united in marriage to Miss Anna Vielstich, who is a native of Germany. Their six interesting children, all of whom were born in Belen, are by name as follows: Hans, Louie, Anna, Gustave, Lucy and Bernhart. The family are adherents of the Lutheran Church, to which our subject has been a liberal contributor. The home is one in which are observed the refined courtesies of social life, and within its hospitable walls is ever assured a genuine welcome.

By honest effort Mr. Becker has made his own way in the world, has attained to a high degree of success and is justly entitled to the maximum enjoyment of his well-earned prosperity.

ANTONIO JOSEPH is a name that is prominently connected with the history of New Mexico, and its wearer is recognized as one of the prominent and influential citizens of the Territory. He is numbered among its favorite as well as its native sons, and his birth occurred in the city of Taos, Taos county, August 25, 1846. His parents, Peter and Maria A. Joseph, removed from St. Louis, Missouri, to Taos in 1840, and opened the first general mercantile establishment in that place. Their store and buildings were destroyed by Indians on the 19th of January, 1848, and Mrs. Joseph and her son Antonio,—then a child of two years,—were carried off into captivity and held by the red men until rescued by Colonel Sterling Price and his troops.

The subject of this review acquired his early education at Lux's Academy in Taos, and subsequently attended for two years the school conducted by Bishop Lamy in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Afterward he was a student in Webster College, of St. Louis county, Missouri, for four years, and completed the com-

mercial course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College of St. Louis.

On the 21st of January, 1862, Mr. Joseph lost his father, whose death occurred in Taos, and, being the eldest son of the family, he took charge of the mercantile business, which he has since continued. He now owns a well-appointed establishment, containing a large and complete stock of goods and has an extensive trade. In 1880 Mr. Joseph removed to Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, where he still resides, and conducts there a large sanitarium. At this place are located the famous hot springs of New Mexico, noted for their wonderful medicinal qualities. No advantages, however, were there for people who wished to use the water until within late years; but now the hot springs and the sanitarium, of which Mr. Joseph is proprietor, have become known throughout the country and thousands of invalids are annually cured there. He does everything possible for the entertainment, comfort and convenience of his guests, and in addition he has constructed a public bathhouse at the springs, where the poor are allowed bathing privileges free of charge.

On the 11th of March, 1881, in Wayland, Clark county, Missouri, Mr. Joseph was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Foree. Two children have been born to them, but only one is now living.

His fellow citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called Mr. Joseph to public office. He has served as County Judge of Taos county for six years, has served as Senator in the Territorial Legislature for a similar period, and by the General Assembly was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, where he remained for ten years. His political record is a most honorable one, marked by fidelity to the best interests of the Territory, and his wise legislation has been of material benefit to New Mexico in many ways. Socially, Mr. Joseph is a member in good standing in Montezuma Lodge, F. & A. M., of Santa Fe, and is a member of the Catholic Church, but holds liberal religious views. He

has traveled extensively in America, visiting every State in the Union, and has also visited Canada and Mexico. He is a broad-minded, honorable man, whose public and private life are alike above reproach, and New Mexico has reason to be proud of this native son of the Territory.

HON. ANTONIO JOSE LUNA.—It has certainly not been uninteresting in this connection to note in greater or less detail the varying nationality and the more salient points which have characterized the careers of those whose life histories have here been taken under review, but there has been most congruously a more particular interest attaching to the lives and deeds of those who have either personally or by ancestral association been identified with those noble old Spanish families who first opened the gates of civilization and progress in the now favored Territory of New Mexico.

The honored gentleman to whom this memoir is dedicated was one of New Mexico's most talented and distinguished sons, and was a direct descendant of Don Domingo Luna, who was a member of one of the aristocratic families of Spain, whence he came to New Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest of this Territory. He settled at Los Lunas, where had been given a large grant of land by the Spanish government, said tract having been designated as the San Clemente grant, and containing about 110,000 acres. Here Don Domingo Luna lived and died, and in the Territory his posterity have ever since maintained positions of trust and honor. His son, Enrique Luna, father of our subject, was born on the paternal homestead mentioned, became an extensive stock-raiser and lived to attain the venerable age of ninety-one years. He became the father of twelve children, all of whom have now passed away.

Hon. Antonio Jose Luna was born at Los Lunas in the year 1808. He received a thorough education according to the Spanish

code, and, like his progenitors, became largely interested in stock-raising. It is recorded that at one time he owned a flock of sheep comprising 45,000 head, and that his income from this source reached an average annual aggregate of \$25,000. He made several profitable trips to California, whither he drove large flocks of sheep, which he disposed of at excellent profit, eventually acquiring a considerable portion of the extensive tract comprising the original ancestral grant. His heirs at the present time own about one-fifth of that rich and valuable domain.

He stood high in the estimation of his fellow men, being recognized as a man of marked intellectual power, sound judgment and inflexible integrity of character. He was withal ever animated by the most generous impulses, was broad and charitable in his views and his counsel was held in supreme regard by the people of the community. For many years he faithfully served in the important and exacting position as Judge of Probate of his county.

The marriage of the honored subject of this review was solemnized when he was united with Miss Isabella Baca, who was born at Belen, Valencia county, being the daughter of Juan Cruz Baca, a representative of the very distinguished family of that name in New Mexico. They became the parents of nine children, and of these the eldest, Jesus M., lived to attain the age of fifty-two years. He was one of the respected and prominent citizens, having held various positions of trust and honor in the county. He had married, but upon his death he left no family. The daughter, Luz, married Jose M. Romero, and her death occurred in the forty-first year of her age; she left three children. Another of the sons, Tranquilino, was a man of signal ability and attained to high positions of public trust and confidence. He was Delegate for the Territory in the United States Congress, and most efficiently represented the interests of New Mexico in that capacity. He departed this life at the age of forty-three years, leaving one son, Maximiliano Luna, who is now Sheriff of the county. The

next son of our subject was Solomon, who is now one of the prominent citizens of the Territory, individual reference being made to his career on another page of this volume. The daughter, Eloisa, is the wife of A. M. Bergere, whose sketch also appears in this work.

In 1880, the year before his death, Judge Luna erected in Los Lunas a commodious residence of pleasing architectural design, and in this beautiful home, to whose building he had devoted so much care and thought, the beloved companion of his life still resides and pays devoted homage to the memory of the one who has gone before. Mrs. Luna has now attained the venerable age of seventy-six years, and to her is accorded the deepest filial solicitude and affection by her children and children's children, while she is held in the highest esteem of a large circle of devoted friends.

Judge Luna departed this life on the 20th of December, 1881, at the age of seventy-three years. His life record had been one notable in the degree of prosperity attained, in its absolute integrity of purpose and in its kindly sympathy and true generosity, and his death was very deeply lamented far outside the sacred precincts of the home, far outside the environments of the immediate locality in which he had lived, and extending into all sections of the Territory of which he had been an honorable and an honored son.

HON. SOLOMON LUNA.—In noting the life history of the representative citizens and distinguished native sons of New Mexico, there is imperative necessity that particular recognition be accorded the gentleman whose name initiates this review. He is the third son of Hon. Antonio Jose Luna and Isabella (Baca) Luna, concerning whom more specific mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

Solomon Luna has practically retained a permanent residence in the place of his nativity, having been born at Los Lunas on the

18th day of October, 1858. In his early youth he was granted exceptional educational advantages, having completed his literary discipline at St. Louis University, Missouri. Following out that line of industrial enterprise to which his illustrious ancestors in New Mexico had devoted their attention for many years, he became prominently and extensively concerned in stock-raising, and has made this his principal vocation in life. His operations are conducted upon a very extensive scale, as he raises large numbers of both sheep and cattle.

In his political relations Mr. Luna has been very prominently identified with the Republican party, and is recognized as one of the representatives of his party in the Territory. He has always maintained a lively interest and an active participation in the deliberations of the political body to which he belongs, and has done much to advance its affairs and to aid its success in the county of Valencia. Recognized as a man of broad mentality, marked executive ability and unswerving integrity of purpose, it came but in natural sequence that he should be called upon to serve in conspicuous positions of trust and responsibility. In 1885 he was elected County Clerk of Valencia county, and in 1892 he was elected to the shrievalty of that county, proving a most capable Sheriff and so administering affairs as to conserve the ends of justice and to bring malefactors to their just deserts as amenable to the laws of the Territory. In 1894 Mr. Luna became the incumbent as Collector of the county, an office in which he has brought to bear a marked capacity and which he is now filling most acceptably. In each of these offices he has shown himself to be a prompt, reliable and capable executive,—one thoroughly deserving of the honors bestowed.

Reverting to the domestic chapters in the life history of our subject we find that in 1881 was consummated his marriage to Miss Adelada Otero, a daughter of Manuel R. Otero, a representative of the old and distinguished family of that name in New Mexico. Her grandfather, Hon. Antonio Otero, served as

the first district Judge of the Second Judicial district.

Mr. Luna is the fortunate inheritor of a valuable patrimony coming from the extensive estate granted to his ancestors many years ago. He has in Los Lunas a magnificent residence, in which are dispensed a welcome and hospitality of a cultured and refined home. He holds in no light estimation the respect and esteem which are accorded him by his fellow citizens, though these are but the direct result of his own honorable and upright life. Such men honor and are honored by the Territory of which they are native sons.

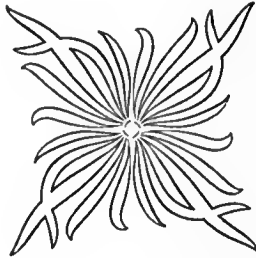
HON. ALEXANDER READ, residing at Park View, Rio Arriba county, was born in Santa Fe, August 15, 1850, the eldest son of Francis M. and Ignacia (Cano) Read. For a complete history of the ancestors of his family, see the history of his brothers, Benjamin M. and Larkin G. Read, in this book.

Alexander, like his brothers, received his education in St. Michael's College, completing his course there in 1868. He was but five years of age when his father died, and, being the eldest of the three little boys, he realized more the loss of his father, and began very early in life to help his mother earn their support. He first worked for the Union Telegraph Company, repairing their line, after which he obtained the position of brakeman on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and next, for seven years, served as interpreter for the Indian Department. During that time he also read law, and was admitted to practice in 1884, soon acquiring a large and lucrative practice. In 1884 Mr. Read was elected County Clerk, two years afterward became County Assessor, and was next elected to represent his district in the Territorial House of Representatives, a position which he filled most creditably for two terms. During his service in the Assembly he aided in the passage of the first free-school law of the Territory, and has had the honor of be-

ing the first Superintendent of Schools in his county. He is now filling the arduous position of interpreter of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Read now resides on a ranch at Park View, where he has a beautiful residence.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Perfecta Madrid, a daughter of Felipe Madrid, one of New Mexico's prominent citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Read have four children, all born in this Territory, namely: Cruz B., Felipe M., Ellen

and William F. Religiously, the family adhere to the Catholic faith, and in politics Mr. Read has been a life-long Republican. He is a citizen of ability and worth, and, like his brothers, takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the improvement and upbuilding of the country of his birth, and in which, by his own efforts, he has attained his present enviable position as one of her representative citizens.



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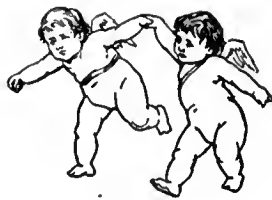
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